



# ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KARNATAKA 2023-24







# **ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KARNATAKA 2023-24**

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## PREFACE

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

This year's economic survey 2023-24 has 13 chapters. Some notable achievements are the state has continued its progressive journey and are among the top states in several indicators like GDP, percapita income, sustainable development goals, technology and innovation, foreign direct investment, exports, startups, IT services, Good Governance Practices. The Human Development Index was 0.432 in 1999 which has increased to 0.644 in 2022. This has shown significant improvements in the health, education and standard of living indicators both in rural and urban areas. State is recipient of several awards like Highest grossing Business Partner 2022-23 - KMF, Dairy Innovation Award-2022 - Ksheerabhagya, National Energy Conservation Award -2023 - KREDL, Multiple awards - KSRTC & BMTC and SKOCH Award - Karnataka Open Data Initiative. e-Governance has played a major role in Implementation of flagship Guarantee Schemes of the Government.

I sincerely acknowledge the support from the Development departments for providing timely information required for Economic Survey. Last but not the least, I would like to thank, Mr. M. Madeshu, Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics and Coordinators, Nodal officers and supporting staff of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and Planning Department for their tireless work, to bring out 2023-24 Economic Survey Report within stipulated time.

I trust this document will provide useful insights to policy makers, industry bodies, academicians, students and citizens regarding the performance of schemes, policies, achievements, challenges and way forward for achieving sustainable development.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Karnataka has continued its progressive journey and are among the top states in several indicators like GDP, per capita income, sustainable development goals, technology and innovation, foreign direct investment, exports, startups, IT services, good governance practices. The Human Development Index was 0.432 in 1999 which has increased to 0.644 in 2022. The State has contained its fiscal deficit below 4% of the GSDP. Economic Survey 2023-24 mainly focuses on the performance of government schemes and policies, macro-economic indicators achievements challenges, and way forward for accelerating the wheel of economic development with equity, efficiency, and sustainability.

## 1. STATE INCOME AND PRICES

- The State has increased the GSDP from Rs.22.70 lakh crore in 2022-23 to Rs. 25.01 lakh crore in 2023-24 with a growth rate of 10.2% at current prices and Rs. 13.35 lakh crore to Rs. 14.23 lakh crore with a growth rate of 6.6% at constant prices during the same period.
- GDP grew by 6.6% during 2023-24 as compared to 7.3% of India at constant prices.
- During 2023-24, the share of Karnataka GSDP in All India GDP is at 8.4% as compared to 8.3 % in 2022-23.
- Karnataka's Percapita Income of Rs.3,32,926 is higher by 79% to All India Percapita Income of Rs.1,85,854 during 2023-24
- The percapita income has increased from Rs.3,04,474 in 2022-23 to Rs.3,32,926 in 2023-24 with a growth rate of 9.3% at current prices and Rs. 1,75,895 to Rs.1,86,038 with a growth rate of 5.8% at constant prices during the same period.
- Growth of Agriculture sector at constant prices is expected to be -1.8% in 2023-24 as against 2.8% during 2022-23, which was 5.7% growth rate during 2021-22 and fisheries sector also expected to grow by -4.6% due to severe drought conditions and inadequate rainfall in the state, which has affected an area of 48 lakh hectares.
- Industry sector at constant prices is anticipated to reach 7.5% growth rate in 2023-24 as against 3.8% in 2022-23 and 11.1% in 2021-22 showing the gradual recovery from Covid distress. Construction with 8.2% growth rate and 7.4% in manufacturing is gradually boosting the industrial sector growth rate.
- Services at constant prices is expected to attain a level of 8.7% growth rate in 2023-24 as against 9.9% in 2022-23 and 10% in 2021-22 due to growth in IT related services from 11.7% in 2021-22 and 9.2% in 2022-23 to 12.6% in 2023-24. Public Administration with 10.5% growth rate, 8.2% in Other Services, 6.5% in Hotels and Restaurants are major contributing subsectors of services.
- Highest share of Services in GSVA at 67% followed by Industries at 20% and Agriculture at 13% during 2023-24.
- Bangalore Urban District Gross Domestic Product is Rs. 8,59,154 crore with 37.8% contribution to State GDP followed by Dakshina Kannada with 5.5% and Belagavi with 4.0% during 2022-23.
- Kalaburgi revenue region (Ballari, Bidar, Kalaburgi, Koppal, Raichuru, Vijayanagar and Yadagiri districts), stood lowest in the per capita income of Rs.1,66,797, followed by Belagavi (Rs.1,81,911) and Mysore (Rs.3,02,060) regions during 2022-23.

- Bangalore Urban district Per capita Income is Rs.7,60,362 is highest among all the districts, followed by Dakshina Kannada (Rs.4,92,074), Udupi (Rs.4,14,274) and Chikkamagaluru (Rs.3,77,968) are above the State Per capita Income of Rs.3,04,474 for 2022-23.

## 2. FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES

- The State has proposed the fiscal deficit (2.60%) within 3% of GSDP in 2023-24 by increasing tax and non-tax revenue.
- Total receipts have increased from Rs.279539.58 crores in 2022-23(RE) to 324477.81 crores in 2023-24(BE), with an increase of 16.08%
- Revenue receipts have increased from Rs.212359.58 crores in 2022-23(RE) to 238409.81 crores in 2023-24(BE), with an increase of 12.27%.
- Capital receipts have increased from Rs.67180 crores in 2022-23(RE) to Rs. 86068 crores in 2023-24(BE), with an increase of 28.12%.
- State's Own tax revenue has increased from Rs.154431 crores in 2022-23(RE) to Rs.175652 crores in 2023-24(BE), with an increase of 13.74%.
- Non-tax revenue increased from Rs.10940.99 crores in 2022-23(RE) to Rs.12500 crores in 2023-24(BE), with an increase of about 14.25%.
- The total expenditure has increased from Rs.289653.02 crores in 2022-23(RE) to 327746.62 crore in 2023-24(BE), with an increase of about 13.15%.
- Developmental expenditure has increased from Rs.192601.36 crores in 2022-23(RE) to Rs.214810.12 crores in 2023-24(BE), with an increase of 11. 53%.
- The per-capita developmental expenditure has increased from Rs.26787 in 2022-23 (RE) to Rs.29306 in 2023-24 (BE), with an increase of about 9.48%
- Capital expenditure has increased from Rs.71296.95 crore in 2022-23(RE) to Rs.76814.12 crore in 2023-24(BE), with an increase of 7.74%.
- Improving efficiency in public expenditure, maintaining fiscal discipline and rationalization of schemes and subsidies are the ways to improve revenue resources crucial for financial progress of the State.

## 3. INVESTMENT AND EXPORTS

- The Karnataka State attracted \$2844 Million FDI equity inflow over the period April 2023 to September 2023, which is 14% of the National Share and stood at second position on FDI inflows among 26 States.
- 3 Investment projects worth Rs. 596.1 crores were approved with employment of 2894 in IT& ITES Sector during April 2023 to January 2024.
- State Government launched several start-up-focused funds that have a corpus of \$ 47.3 million.
- Karnataka is home to over 5500+ IT/ITES companies, approximately 750 MNCs contributing to over \$ 58 billion of exports, providing direct employment to over 12 lakh professionals and creating over 31 lakh indirect jobs. The share of software exports is nearly 40% of the country's exports of \$155 billion.

- Karnataka's Bio-Economy experienced a significant growth of 10.7% between 2022 to 2023, with the economic value increase from \$28 billion in 2022 to \$31 billion in 2023.
- 76 companies are registered under KESDM Policy and incentives to the tune of Rs. 17.07 crore have been disbursed to the registered apart from other concessions given to the companies.
- K-Tech Innovation and technology Hubs housed 101 teams across 4 centres and 50 seats have been occupied by women.
- Karnataka's exports amounted to about Rs. 1267656 crores in 2022-23 which constituted about 20.50% of the Country's exports. The share of Merchandise exports in the National exports constitutes around 6.19% and Software/ Service exports at 41 % in 2022-23.
- Karnataka State's exports in Agriculture Commodity amounted to \$2376.87 million in 2020-21 and \$2789.36 million in 2022-23 with a significant increase of 17 %.
- Exports is about 40% of the GSDP with electronic, computer software and biotechnology contributing a major portion of the exports.
- Karnataka accounts for more than one third of electronics and computers software exports from the country

#### 4. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- Grama Panchayat Libraries renamed as 'Arivu Kendra' have been taken over by the RDPR department since 2019. Out of the total 5895 GP libraries 5383 Grama Panchayats have been converted as Digital Libraries by enrolling 43.42 lakhs children.
- With an objective of preventing non-communicable diseases among NREGA labourers at an early stage, 'Grama Arogya' campaign have been launched and health kits were distributed to labours across all 31 districts. During current year, health screenings like testing of blood pressure, diabetes were conducted.
- During the current year, Rs. 2307.26 crore has been spent till the end of November 2023 for the construction of 91,116 houses and 688 house sites have been distributed under various housing schemes in rural areas.
- During 2023-24, Rs.2490 crore have been provided to rural local bodies by the 15th Finance Commission, of which the amount allocated to GP, TP and ZP is Rs.2116.50 crores (85%), Rs. 249 crores (10%) and Rs.124.50 crores (5%), respectively. For the year 2023-24, Rs.423.30 crores have been released to the GPs.
- 5.22 lakh FHTCs are provided by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1993.73 crore upto the end of December 2023 under Jal Jeevan Mission.
- During 2023-24 under SBM(R), Rs.56.35 crore was spent to build 16431 individual household latrines and 20 community sanitary complexes (including solid and Liquid waste management).
- 10,184 litres of bio diesel has been produced by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 84.14 lakhs up to the end of November 2023.
- Under PMGSY programme Rs. 206.86 crore has been spent towards 233.33 kms of road works and Rs.18.84 crore for maintaining of 2361.32 kms of road length up to the end of December 2023.
- 2646 persons have been imparted skill training and 1163 persons was placed up to end of November 2023 under NRLM through KSRLPS by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 344.70 crore.

- Efforts are being made to promote Agricultural Diversification (Integrated farming system) and water management through convergence of schemes with MGNREGA.
- Panchayats should ensure the preparation of Panchayat Development Plan (PDP) for inclusive economic development.
- Conduct awareness campaigns to educate the public about the benefits of bio-energy and its role in mitigating climate change. Encourage the cultivation of diverse energy crops and promote the use of agricultural residues, organic waste, and forestry residues as feedstocks. GPs should mobilize resources using measures like waste to resource (segregation at source), asset monetization, green and clean initiatives (CDM) and improving the recovery of revenue sources (incentives/disincentives).
- Actions to increase the GP's resources: (i) The tax levying coverage area and criteria has to be revised and timely collection of taxes should be done, (ii) Building and land tax has to be levied based on their market value in GPs limit and (iii) Provision has been made for GPs to levy taxes on mobile tower, wind power-based electricity generating plants and solar energy based electricity generating plants in GP area.

## 5. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- Rs.18,127.29 crores was allocated in budget 2023-24 for the implementation of various programs, of which Rs.9,361.25 crores has been spent up to end of November 2023.
- During the current year, totally 26,384 houses have been constructed in urban areas under different housing schemes.
- Rs.925 crore was provided towards underground drainage facilities to 110 village areas of BBMP. The cumulative physical and financial progress achieved is 1,544 kms with Rs.836.10 crores respectively.
- 4 UGD works and 8 Water Supply works were taken up in Davanagere, Harihara, Ranebennur and Byadgi towns under Tranche-1 and 6 UGD and 7 Water Supply works in Mangaluru, Puttur, Udupi and Kundapur towns were taken up under Tranche-2 by KIUWMIP. Out of Rs.1,238 crores and Rs.1,345.18 crores of project cost, Rs.1,060.10 crores and Rs.931.50 crores spent up to the end of November 2023 under Tranche-1&2, respectively.
- 287 cities/towns having less than one lakh population was taken up with Rs.9,230 (Central Assistance of Rs.4615 crores) under AMRUT 2.0. The work order has been awarded for 38 projects.
- 148.17 kms construction has been planned in 4 Sub-Urban Rail Corridors under Bengaluru Sub-Urban Rail Project at Rs. 15,767 crores, taken up by K-RIDE which will benefit Rs.8.9 Lakhs commuters daily.
- Government has approved to take up 45 Kms of Outer Ring Road- West metro' in the following routes; Kempapura to J.P. Nagar 4th Phase (32.15 Kms) Hosahalli on Magadi Road to Kadabagere (12.50 Kms) under Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-3. DPR had been approved by GoK and sent to GoI for its approval.
- Bengaluru has the potential to become e-waste hub due to IT capital of India. E-Waste Generation is the tune of 292,846 MT/annum amounting to Rs.2886 crore, which should be tapped.
- High use of Digital technologies should be made available as well by infrastructure development using PPP. Further effective coordination between BWSSB and BBMP is required to control floods.

- Special emphasis was given for lift irrigation projects for supplying treated water from Bengaluru to neighbouring dry districts, which has improved economic conditions of these regions.
- Providing slums with entitlements through development of vertical slums under PPP and remaining land to be brought under asset monetization for generating revenues.
- During the current year, Rs. 1,000 crores capital will be raised by issue of green bonds by Municipal Corporation to develop clean and sustainable cities.
- City Comprehensive Mobility Plans (CMP) to be completed for all cities and ULBs, prioritizing areas witnessing heavy traffic congestion. Establishing townships on PPP for reducing congestion.
- Resource mobilization measures are waste to resource, timely tax collection, increasing value of land considering the market value, clean and green initiatives, green bonds, private partnerships.

## 6. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD MANAGEMENT

### Agriculture

- Drought has become frequent in Karnataka during 2023-24, 223 taluks out of 236 taluks are declared as drought affected resulted in decline in area and production of agriculture crops.
- For 2023-24 it is estimated that 70.59 lakh ha. of area under food crops will be cultivated with the production of 112.32 lakh tonnes.
- During Kharif 2023, 3.52 lakh quintals seeds worth Rs. 83.59 crore subsidy benefitted 9.08 lakh farmers. In Rabi/Summer 2023, 2.53 lakh quintals of seeds worth Rs.70.27 crore subsidy benefitted 3.87 lakh farmers.
- For Wilt disease of Redgram, Rs.148.33 crore was spent as compensation for 2,66,676 farmers during Kharif 2023-24.
- During 2023-24, Rs. 12379.54 lakh has been incurred benefitting 35619 farmers under Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM).
- 26250 persons are benefited through spending Rs.868 lakh during 2023-24 under Agro-processing scheme.
- 226776 soil samples have been collected, 95535 soil samples have been analyzed as on November 2023.
- Under PMKSY during 2023-24 (Nov), 49322.07 ha. area has been brought under micro irrigation by incurring Rs. 8951.45 lakh.
- Under Karnataka Raitha Suraksha-PMFBY during 2022-23, Rs.1341.36 crore of claims was settled to 12,20,241 farmers and during Kharif 2023, (up to 14.12.2023) Rs. 461.03 crore claim has been initiated under Mid season adversity and prevented sowing for 6,79,654 farmers.
- Krishi Bhagya scheme was re-launched during 2023-24, with a budget of Rs.100 crore, and the scheme is aimed at Implementation of 7423 Krishi Bhagya package components in 106 taluks (undivided) of 24 rain-fed districts of 5 agro-climatic dry zones of the state.
- Since inception, total 26611 ha. of area covering 16514 farmers was brought under organic certification scheme. At present certification process is under progress for 389 groups and 327 individuals with an additional area of 19611 ha..

- Under the scheme Raitha Siri Yojane, 45715 farmers have been benefited covering 46736 ha area during 2023-24.
- During 2023-24 for organic farming and millet promotional programmes, Rs. 358.82 lakhs expenditure was incurred up to November 2023.
- Mukhya Mantri Raitha Vidya Nidhi Programme is extended to provide incentives to the children of landless agricultural labourers from 2022-23, Rs.19.67 crore scholarship was provided to 60938 students during 2022-23.
- During 2023-24, 2551 beneficiaries have already implemented Integrated Farming System (IFS) models up to November 2023, subsidy of Rs. 10.02 crore was provided through DBT for 1855 beneficiaries.
- During 2023-24, Rs. 10 crore was allocated to encourage approximately 62 Agri-startups.
- Under Watershed Development component of PMKSY 2.0 (WDC-PMKSY 2.0), Rs.74.43 crore is utilized till November 2023 towards constructing 412 different Water Harvesting Structures(WHS), 30156 ha rainfed area is treated with different watershed activities, which has benefitted 18165 farmers.
- Under Rainfed Area Development (RAD)-RKVY RAFTAAR, Rs.9.86 crore expenditure has been incurred till November 2023 towards implementation of IFS activities in 3504 ha. covering 3662 beneficiaries.
- Under NABARD–RIDF Tranche-27 scheme during 2023-24 till Nov 2023, Rs.3.12 crore is incurred for construction of 69 Water Harvesting Structures.
- 486 Amrith Farmer/Fishermen/Weavers Producers Organizations have been formed through the departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry and Textile and handloom sectors.
- 160 markets are brought under Unified Market Platform. The Unified Market Platform has transacted Rs.9.42 crore MTs of agricultural commodities amounting to Rs.2,90,367 crore.
- During 2023-24, 50,184 MTs of ball copra, 1629 MTs of Safflower, 2,640 MTs of sunflower and 138.35 MTs of turmeric was procured under the MSP Scheme, benefiting 39,390 farmers.

## Horticulture

- Under PMKSY since inception till 2023-24 (upto December), 8.25 lakh hectares was brought under Micro Irrigation providing subsidy of Rs.3909.69 crores for 7.54 lakhs farmers.
- During 2023-24 (upto December), 82.75 lakh Goniozus parasites were produced in 23 parasite laboratories and distributed to 1324 farmer beneficiaries.
- During 2023-24, 30,880 hectares is brought under diverse new horticultural crop species, 35,340 hectares with drip irrigation units and 449 Water storage structures constructed.
- Under the Apiculture development program, 2079 beneficiaries have received scientific beekeeping training and 6812 honey boxes have been distributed.
- During 2023-24 (upto December), 5.92 lakhs tissue culture plants, 417.55 tonnes of bio-fertilizers/ bio control agents and 34149 liters of Liquid bio-fertilizers were produced. Quality seeds have been provided to 1315 farmers.
- Currently in the State, around 6495 farmers are cultivating oil palm in an area of 8485.86 ha.

- During 2023-24, 5 Cold storage units were constructed and 50,648 beneficiaries were subsidized for post-harvest management activities.
- To enhance the efficiency in implementation of the programmes, Horticulture department has developed an IT application “HASIRU” for handling all the beneficiary-oriented schemes.

## Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

- As per livestock census 2019, Karnataka has 3.03 crores of livestock and 5.95 crores of poultry population and its share in all India was 5.41% and 6.98% respectively.
- Artificial Insemination (AI) facility was provided through 4234 institutions. Sperm stations are located at Bengaluru and Dharwad. During 2023-24 (upto November), 5 lakh calves are born, out of 24.35 lakhs cattle are inseminated.
- During 2023-24 (upto November), 67,06,952 of cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goat were vaccinated against Haemorrhagic Septicemia and Preventive vaccination against Enterotoxaemia (ET) was done for 1,69,42,430 sheep and goats.
- During 2023-24 (upto November), vaccination against Blue tongue was done for 23,935 for sheep and goats, 2,47,733 cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goat were vaccinated for Anthrax.
- Under NADCP Scheme, 96.96 lakh cattle and Buffaloes FMD vaccination were vaccinated during 2023-24 (upto November).
- During 2023-24 (upto November) under NADCP scheme, 7,95,000 female calves (cattle and buffaloes) were vaccinated Brucellosis.
- 51729 animals have been treated through 275 well equipped mobile veterinary unit vehicles.
- During 2023-24 (upto November), 817426 fodder seed minikits have been procured, resulting in production of 25-30 lakh tonnes of green fodder. 80,000 lakhs Root slips were distributed in farms.
- Goat milk project is being established for the first time in the state at Madalapur (Kudige sub-centre) in Kodagu district.
- 2730 piglets are distributed to pig rearing farmers during 2023-24 (upto November).
- Incentives amounting to Rs.741.27 crores to 8.65 lakh milk producers have been transferred through DBT.
- Rs. 10,000/- compensation has been released to the owners of Cattle, Buffaloes, Oxen, Bullocks and Cows to cover the financial loss caused to the farmers due to accidental death of cows and till now distributed compensation of Rs.3.23 crore to 3231 beneficiaries.
- Actions have been taken to distribute 20+1 sheep/goat units to 10,000 beneficiaries under Amrita Swabhimani Kurigahi Yojana and till date Rs.42.70 crore were distributed to 3254 beneficiaries.
- During 2023-24, a grant of Rs.1750 lakhs has been released for the establishment of 35 government goshala.
- Under Punyakoti Adoption Scheme, 2075 cattle in 209 Goshalas were adopted at Rs.11,000/- per cattle per annum at Rs.228.25 lakhs. Donations are made and adopted for a period of one year of total Goshalas registered.
- Conservation and development of indigenous breeds of cattle like Krishna Valley, Amruthmahal, Khillar, Deoni and breeds of Sheep and goat.
- The daily average milk procurement of Karnataka Milk Federation is 86.15 lakhs liters per day. Out of this, approximately 50 lakhs liters of liquid milk is being sold daily to customers.

- KMF has won “Highest Grossing Business Partner 2022-23” award at the NCDFI e-Market Award Ceremony.
- Kheerabhagya Scheme has been honoured by World Dairy Federation in 2022 by “Dairy Innovation Award-2022” (for school milk program).
- KMF is supplying 1890 MT of milk powder for government’s ambitious Ksheerabhagya Yojana that aims to supply 18 grams per day to each children to a total of 1,19,693 Anganwadi centers and government school children in the state from Class 1 to class 10.

## Fisheries

- There are about 9.84 lakh fishermen involved in various fishery activities in the state, of which 3.31 lakh in marine and 6.53 lakh are in inland.
- It is a matter of pride that the Central Government has recognized our Karnataka state as the best coastal state during the year 2022-23. So far, 62 FFPO (Fish Farmer’s Producers Organizations) were set up in the state to help the fishermen. Kisan credit cards were distributed to 13,503 fishermen.
- During 2023-24 a premium of Rs. 30.44 lakh (State share) was paid to NFDB (National Fisheries Development Board) to cover the insurance of 80,099 registered fishers.
- During 2023-24 (upto November), under reimbursement of sales tax on diesel scheme, 1,33,333 KL of state sales tax exempted Diesel was allocated, of which 1,15,400 KL Diesel is distributed to mechanised fishing boats at designated diesel bunks.
- 8030 motorised boats are being supplied with 300 liters kerosene per month per boat at Public Distribution System (PDS) rate. During 2023-24 (upto November), full expenditure has been incurred against the release of Rs. 1576.88 lakhs.
- During 2023-24 Rs. 378.33 lakh relief has been given to 12,611 fishermen upto the end of November 2023 under savings and relief scheme.
- In 2023-24, Rs. 5.41 crores compensation is given to the dependants of 97 death cases of fishermen from the Distress Relief Fund.
- Rs.386 lakhs subsidy was distributed to 180 ice plants upto November 2023.
- 100 e-Auto Rickshaws were handed over to the beneficiaries in Bengaluru city under PMMSY Scheme.

## Food Distribution

- Under National Food Security Act (NFSA), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Household (PHH) are covered for food grain allocation. 35 kg food grain per AAY household and 5 kg food grain per PHH beneficiary is allotted every month. Under this Act the Central Government has specified percentage population coverage of 76.04% under priority household in rural area and 49.36% in urban area.
- 10.87 Lakhs of AAY cardholders were allotted 35 kgs food grains (per card) under NFSA with effect from November 2023.
- 5 kg food grain is being allotted to each PHH beneficiary every month at free of cost. Non-priority Household ration card holders who register their willingness to obtain ration are eligible for foodgrains every month and accordingly, single member household gets 5 kg Rice and more than one member household gets 10 kg Rice per month at subsidised rate of Rs.15/- per kg.



- Anna Bhagya, being the one of the ambitious schemes of GoK has been implemented all over the State since July 2023 providing a total of 10 kg Rice, 5 kg from Central NFSA and bearing additional 5 k.g. rice from State Budget. State is paying an amount equivalent to price of Rice i.e. Rs.34/- per k.g of Rice multiplied to 5 k.g's. i.e. Rs.170/- per member in AAY and PHH cards. Upto September 2023 Rs. 1771.18 crore was distributed to 3.83 crore beneficiaries through DBT.
- Providing doorstep ration delivery to the most vulnerable sections i.e., Senior citizens above 90 years, single member PHH and AAY ration card holders. In the month of Oct-2023, 789 AAY and PHH beneficiaries have successfully received ration at their doorstep with the help of mobile app.

## 7. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

### Forest

- Elephant Task Force and Leopard Task Force have been created to respond quickly and take necessary action in case of human wildlife conflict by the Karnataka Forest Department (KFD).
- Sasyashyamala scheme has been announced by Education Department in co-ordination with KFD to distribute seedlings to Schools.
- KFD intends to implement Karnataka-Strengthening Coastal Resilience and the Economy Project with financial assistance of the World Bank.
- Action is being taken to evict the encroached forest lands, which is under progress.
- GoK has approved 2022 Sandalwood Promotion Policy, whereby Sandal trees could be extracted as per need and traded in open market.
- Plantation maintenance work was done in an area of about 4000 km of national highway, 21,000 km of state highway and 38,000 km of district roads under various afforestation programmes.
- Green Karnataka" program focus to grow trees with the active involvement of school & college students and environmental organizations.
- The Government has relaxed felling and Transit regulations for promotion of Tree growth in private land.
- Under the RKVY-Agroforestry ensured production and supply of quality planting material to farmers and community land development works.
- Under State Sector Tree Park Scheme, KFD has been able to provide natural environment to the Urban dwellers and play areas for children which provided recreation, aesthetics, good air, well-being of communities.
- Under State Sector Devarakadu Scheme, conserved the valuable eco-system through maintaining the existing sacred groves, temple forest etc.
- The Gomal and other Government lands will be tackled by planting fodder and fruit yielding trees in consultation with GPs.
- Farmers Producers Organization (FPOs) are being established in phased manner.
- Private farmers and other nursery growers interested in producing forestry species will be encouraged to produce Quality Planting Material by imparting skills and capacity building.

- To enhance agroforestry activities many training programs will be organized in coordination with the RSKs/Universities, ICAR training center/KVKs/State Training Centers regarding practice of Agroforestry along with the traditional Agriculture/Horticulture practices.
- Setting of standards for each species of agroforestry as per the requirement of wood industries to have enhance income through establishing app and efforts to link to e-NAM.
- Imparting skill training to Traditional Artisans with modern tools and assistances to have value addition products.

## Water Resources

- Rs.16,735.49 crore has been provided to the Water Resources Department (Major and Medium Irrigation) in the 2023-24 budget. A financial progress of Rs.10,225.59 crore has been achieved (61.10%). Irrigation potential created till December 2023 is around 12,593 hectares.
- 4 projects out of 10 slow-paced irrigation projects are completed, 2 stabilisation irrigation projects out of 4 in-progress and 11 out of 19 lake filling projects are completed.
- Steps have been taken for handing over of compensatory afforestation land to the Forest Department for the quick implementation of the Mokedatu Balancing Reservoir and Drinking Water Project.
- Cauvery Irrigation Corporation Divisional Office and Sub-Divisional Offices have been relocated/renamed to expedite project works.
- Krishna Upper Bank Project Phase-3, Bhadra Upper Bank Project and Yettinhole Integrated Drinking Water Project have been prioritized.
- NABARD funded RIDF drinking water projects have received administrative approval amounting to Rs.490.20 crore (Rs.200 crore state share) and Rs.146.80 crore project for filling Basappa Lake and other lakes from Tungabhadra River in Gunjalli village of Raichur Taluk.
- Some of the challenges are: (i) progress of the projects has been hampered due to the delay caused in the land acquisition process and in some cases the obstacles caused by the resistance of the farmers, (ii) Non-regular payment of water dues by users and (iii) Pending cases in Tribunals/ Supreme Courts related to many inter-state water disputes, implementation of the projects is being hampered/delayed.
- Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) Based Automation has been successfully implemented under Modernisation of Narayanpur Left Bank Canal System (NLBC-ERM) of UKP which is first of its kind in the State of Karnataka. It is proposed for adoption of SCADA System under all major irrigation projects.

## Geology and Mining

- The annual target of Rs.9000 crore Revenue collection is set for the department for the year 2023-24. Out of Rs.6480 crore target set up to December-2023, Rs.4894.10 crore of revenue has been collected with an achievement of 76%.
- One State One GPS application is being implemented to supervise all mineral transporting vehicles movement through the centralised tracking platform of the DMG and to regulate illegal mineral transportation. Presently 40,000 vehicles have been registered in the One State One GPS platform and Rs.36 lakhs fine has been collected from the violating vehicles.

- G3 level exploration in Amareshwara Lithium Block of Raichur district has been commenced in this year from the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and same is reserved in favour of GSI vide gazette notification. Apart from this, department has given importance for Mineral exploration of many Critical and strategic minerals including Rare Earth Element (REE) with the help of KIOCL, GSI and department exploration wing.
- To freeze the present Ground level (Reduced Level) of all the quarry areas in all the districts of the State using Drone/ DGPS survey, work assigned to KSRSAC. Survey work has been completed in Bengaluru Urban and Kolar district and work is under progress in 8 districts.
- Some of the challenges are as per rule 8(5) of KMMCR-1994, it is mandated to get the NOC from Revenue and Forest Department and Environmental Clearance from State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for grant of quarry lease in Government land within the stipulated time.
- **Way Forward:** (i) Department is aiming to have full-fledged exploration wing with qualified Officers/ staff and have a NABL accredited Laboratory with modern instruments. Similarly, have plans for internal resource capacity building in association with National and International Organizations and to take up technology driven mineral exploration, (ii) More Exploration programmes will be taken up with the help of Government and Private Exploration Agencies by best utilizing the National Mineral Exploration Trust Funds and efforts will be made to optimally utilize the mineral resource of our State, (iii) Latest Technologies like Filament, PHP, Laravel Framework, MySQL will be used to develop new ILMS 2.0 software with the help of Centre for Smart Governance. This will support seamless scaling with new modules and functionalities and (iv) Revenue leakage will be prevented by regularly carrying out Drone Survey of all minor mineral quarries in the State to scientifically estimate the Quantity of mineral consumed every year.

## Environmental Management

- Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) need to evolve policy for Circular Economy (CE) for SWM to replace the linear economy of 'take, make, use and dispose' and reduce environmental burden. The river rejuvenation programme of 17 polluted river stretches in Karnataka is aimed at improving river water quality so that benefit of life support system of sacred rivers is continuously available for future.
- Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI) being a state nodal agency for climate change in the state of Karnataka, has been strengthened as a Karnataka State Strategic Knowledge Centre for Climate Change with the financial support of the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC).
- Department for Climate Change (DCC) of EMPRI has prepared a Karnataka state action plan on climate change version 2.0 (KSAPCC V.2) and has taken action for mainstreaming it across line departments and undertaken several projects pertaining to climate change such as: 1) Inventorization of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP) in Karnataka; 2) Emission reduction and energy economy by electric vehicle on Indian roads driving Cycle based study. A new project is initiated on identifying emission hot spots and developing high-resolution emission inventory of major air pollutants using drone technology in Bengaluru. During the current year, a five-year project is sanctioned by DST on Strengthening the State Climate Change Centre in the State of Karnataka – 2nd Phase.

## 8. INDUSTRY

- State's production and imports of silk yarn till November 2023 is 8,206 MT and import is 1717 MT.
- 712 large and mega industries are working with Rs. 2.95 lakh crore capital investment and providing employment opportunities to 5.10 lakh people.
- 11.76 lakh units are registered MSMEs in the state on the Government of India's Udyam web portal. This has resulted in the creation of larger amount of employability of 108.45 lakh.
- State is having 17,894 registered factories with 17,63,440 workers and 3,252 working Boilers. There are 82 Major Accidents Hazardous Factories in 20 districts.
- GoK has formulated Clean Mobility Policy (2023-28), with the objective of attracting investment up to Rs. 50,000 crore and creating more than one lakh jobs.
- The Government has proposed to establish Knowledge, Healthcare, Innovation and Research (KHIR) City in 2000 acres of land in 2 phases on the outskirts of Bengaluru, expected to attract investment of over Rs.40,000 crores, and create more than 80,000 jobs.
- State PSEs should pay at least 30% of the profit after tax for the respective financial year as dividend, as a result the amount has increased from around Rs.60-70 crore to Rs.300-400 crore in the last two years.
- 9 dedicated vision groups have been formed under Invest Karnataka Forum viz, (Aerospace & Defense, Machine Tools, Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM), Pharmaceuticals, Core Manufacturing, Automotive/Electric Vehicles, Industry 5.0, Textiles & Green Energy) to attract more investments.
- Till November 2023, 12 clusters are implemented with a project cost of Rs.114 crore and are functioning in Dharwad, Kalburgi, Vijayapur, Bidar, Belagavi, Bengaluru, Ramanagara, Uttara Kannada and Chitradurga.
- Food Karnataka Ltd. has been nominated as the nodal agency for the implementation of the 5 Food Parks at Malur, Bagalkote, Hiriyuru, Jewargi and Vijayapura in the State.
- In order to facilitate land acquisition activities for industrial development, KIADB has introduced a land-sharing scheme.
- Rs. 75 crore plan for the comprehensive development of tourist spots such as Hampi, Mylar, Gangapur, Sannati, Malkheda, Bidar, Raichur and Kalaburagi forts under the Kalyan Karnataka division.
- To attract national and international tourists visiting Mysuru, an international standard Karnataka Archeology Museum and Art Gallery will be constructed with Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) technology to showcase the rich art and cultural heritage of Karnataka on a 2.5 acre land at Mysuru.
- Efforts will be made to utilize 10,000 acres of available industrial land to setup plug and play industrial parks and clusters in a PPP model.
- Promote Wellness and Medical tourism; Enlist all Ayush wellness centers, Multispecialty hospitals and Ayurveda centers on Tourism council website.
- Karnataka ensured timely implementation of 352 reform recommendations related to businesses and citizens under SBRAP 2022.

- More than 1300 compliances have been reduced under the Minimizing Regulatory Compliance Burden for businesses and citizens.
- 'Unified Land Management System' is being developed which may reduce the interfaces between Government and businesses/citizens.

## 9. SKILL, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR WELFARE

### Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and Livelihood

- In accordance with the National Skill Development Policy, the State has finalized a Skill Development Policy with an objective of providing suitable skill training for job seekers and to provide them placement.
- A separate Department in the name of Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood was established in 2016. Under this department 11 Organizations are functioning. About 13 lakh persons have registered on the website koushalkar.com.
- The State established the Karnataka Skill Development Corporation under Act, 1956. It aims to provide skills and employment opportunities to 12.50 lakh people within five years of its inception.
- Skill Development Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department programs of DAY-NRLM, DAY-NULM CEDOK, KSDC, GTTC, Employment and Training and KGTTI are implemented. From 2008-09 to 2023-24, around 225238 candidates have been employed through job fairs.
- Till the end of November 2023, 3,48,717 street vendors have been sanctioned loans of Rs.348.35 crores and 3,32,867 street vendors have been disbursed Rs.243.51 crores.
- During the period till November 2023-24, 26786 beneficiaries have been provided employment and 2,21,405 persons have been trained in various skill trades by all the organizations of SDEL. Rs.31000 lakh have been disbursed under the Community Investment Fund.
- Skilled people in the areas of construction, carpentry, Electrician trade etc., are sent to overseas countries having demand. International Migration Centre wing of KSDC is taking initiatives to send suitable proposals to the GoI, through the GoK.
- Skills to be introduced from School level and every school and college to have vocational training centre.
- Strengthening institutions for Skilling/ Re skilling/ Up skilling of workforce.
- Skill Centres upgraded with TATA Technologies Ltd in 150 ITIs to act as hubs for the educational Institution in the Vicinity.
- In few GTTC centers, long term training has been commenced in advanced technology like Artificial Intelligence, Automation and Robotics.

### Employment and Labour Welfare

- Efforts of the State Government schemes and policies has led to increase in LFPR (15 years and above) from 54.7% in 2021-22 to 57% in 2022-23 and decrease in Unemployment Rate from 3.2% in 2021-22 to 2.4% in 2022-23.
- Female Worker Population Ratio is 31.7% in 2019-20, which increased to 37.2 % in 2022-23.

- 10.74 crore person days wage employment has been generated under MGNREGA and 4.73 crore person days wage employment generated under State major schemes during 2023-24 ( November).
- As per the India's skills report 2023, Karnataka stands 6th position in achieving the highest employability in the country and leading states are UP, Maharashtra.
- 3,44,922 beneficiaries have availed benefits during 2023-24 (November) under various schemes amounting to Rs.469.90 crores under Building and other construction Workers Welfare Board. 7,000 Laptops distributed to the children of registered building and other construction workers who are studying in PUC.
- Full medical care has been extended to about 40.42 lakhs insured persons and about 2 crores of their family members through a network of ESI Hospitals in the State.
- 79.41 lakh unorganized workers have registered in the e-shram portal. During 2023-24 (December), 4,21,841 workers have been registered.
- Old age pension for 1923000 beneficiaries, differently abled pension for 942000, Widows pension for 1788000 and Sandhya Suraksha Yojane pension for 3012000 provided upto November 2023.
- Karnataka State Unorganised Workers Social Security Board has given accident benefit of Rs.673.98 lakhs to 142 cases.
- Robust Labour Management Information System (LMIS) is required to capture data for effective policy interventions by engaging stakeholders across sectors.

## 10. ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

### Energy

- Rs.4,400 crore is released till 31-12-2023 for free power supply of up to 200 units per month to 1.59 Crore households under Gruha Jyoti Yojana.
- The State has achieved near self-sufficiency in power generation to meet the growing demand. The occasional gap due to seasonal variation in demand and supply is met through short term purchases. The overall positive trend in bridging the energy supply and demand gap suggests advancements in infrastructure and resource management strategies.
- To facilitate network strengthening and seamless transmission of power, 19 new stations, 573.93 circuit Kilometres of transmission lines and augmentation of 98 existing substations have been completed.
- Grahaka Salaha Samithi has been planned at all section offices and subdivision offices under Legislative assembly constituencies to resolve the consumer complaints locally.
- KREDL has been awarded 1st Prize for the third consecutive year under the National Energy Conservation Award (NECA).
- KPCL is implementing 11.5 MW capacity Waste to Energy project at Bidadi, Ramanagara District.
- BESCOM is in the process of establishing 1190 Charging Stations under PPP mode across the State.

## Roads

- KSHIP-III has taken up with ADB loan assistance of US \$346 million to develop the Core Road Network. All the 3 packages are under progress. As on Dec-2023, 87 km in package-I, 133 km in package-II and 109 km in package-III have been completed.
- “Karnataka Road Regulatory and Development Authority” is constituted to promote development of State Roads through PPP, development of “Green Field” highways and to generate revenue by way of asset monetization of highways and properties in possession of PWD.
- NHAI is implementing development Infrastructure of National Highways into 4 lane/6 lane. 1272 km NH is under progress at Rs.34,386 crores and Rs.93,349 crores project proposal is under approval stage.
- 23% of State Highways and 79% of Major District Roads carriageway width are single Lane. To cater for the increasing vehicle traffic, most of the State Highways and some of the Major District Roads needs to be upgraded to two lane width based on the vehicle density.

## Transport

- Charging units are planned in collaboration with BESCO and BBMP now and later to establish charging units on highways of the state. There are 126 (AC charger-100 and DC Charger-26) electric vehicles charging stations in Bengaluru city as on 31.03.2023.
- GoK has launched its ambitious scheme ‘Shakti – free travel for women’ on 11th June 2023, a flagship programme. Around 116.98 crores women passengers of the State were benefited from Shakti Yojana till date (11-06-2023 to 08-12-2023).
- During the year 2022-23 and 2023-24 (upto Nov-2023) KSRTC has been recognized for its outstanding performance and has received many National and International level awards. To list out a few among them: PCRI awards, Armed Forces Flag Day Award, CMAK Best Practice Awards, National PSU Award, Asia’s Best Brand Employer Award, Asia’s Business quality award, Ambari Utsav, EV Power plus and Pallakki won global marketing excellence award under category of best new brand, product or service launch and many more.
- KSRTC has planned to induct 2000 buses during 2024-25.
- The newly introduced “Namma Cargo Trucks’ will be increased to 100 by the end of 2024-25
- KSRTC is in the process of implementing Vehicle Tracking and Monitoring System and Command Center, digitalisation of cash transactions through Mobile App and NCMC Cards issuance.
- BMTC has been recognised with several awards on 22nd September 2023 at New Delhi.
- Under central governments FAME-II scheme through CESL, BMTC has signed a contract with Tata Motors for the operation of 921 Non-A/c electric buses on Gross cost contract (GCC) Model with Rs.41.01 per km. A subsidy of Rs.39.08 lakh per vehicle is provided by the central government. At present, 01 Proto vehicle started on 28-07-2023.
- Staff of the all the RTCs are eligible for Accidental insurance claim.
- Asset monetisation has been taken up by RTCs as a part of revenue mobilisation.

## Infrastructure Development Ports and Inland Water transport

- Hassan Airport is being developed at an estimated cost of Rs.193.76 crores to operate ATR-72 flights. A grant of Rs.164.70 crores has been released so far for the development of Hassan Airport.
- Raichuru Airport is being developed at a cost of Rs.219 crore. A grant of Rs.18.71 crores was released.
- Initiated comprehensive development of Bengaluru Signature Business Park project in 407 acres near Kempegowda International Airport.
- In 2023-24, Rs. 35000 lakhs has been allocated for the Budget- Cost Sharing Railway Projects- Capital Expenses, out of which Rs.29942 lakhs has been released for the implementation of Munirabad-Mehaboobnagar, Tumakuru-Rayadurga, Gadag-Wadi, Shivamogga-Shikaripura and Tumakuru-Davanagere new railway line projects.
- At Minor Ports, Rs.34.40 crore of revenue was earned by handling 10.54 lakh MT of cargo during 2022-23 and Rs. 14.47 crore by 5.76 lakh MT of cargo during 2023-24 (April to November 2023).
- GoI has approved 26 projects in the State worth Rs.1016.16 crore under Sagarmala Scheme.
- The metro construction of 58.19 kms long Outer Ring Road – Airport Metro, Phase-2A Central Silk Board junction to Krishnarajapura and Phase-2B Krishnarajapura to Bengaluru International Airport via Hebbal at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,788.10 crores is in progress.
- GoK approved to take up 45 Kms of ORR West. Presently, DPR approved by GoK and has been sent to GoI for approval.
- Presently, DPR is under preparation for Metro Line from Sarjapur to Hebbal – 36.59 Kms (Elevated - 22.14 Kms and Under Ground - 14.45 Kms).

## Banking and Finance including Cooperatives

- As of March 2023 there are 12001 branches and 16978 ATMs across rural, semi urban, urban, metro/PT areas of Karnataka as compared to 11654 branches & 17175 ATMs in March 2022.
- 22 Rural Cooperative Banks in the State comprising of the Karnataka State Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd., at the Apex Level and 21 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) at the district level. All DCCBs have achieved mandated CRAR of 9% except Bidar (6.8%).
- Computerisation of 5491 PACS (out of 6040) at Rs.67.09 crore.
- Establishing New M-PACS/Dairy/Fishery cooperatives in all uncovered panchayats with 10 MPACS, 144 Dairy societies and 7 Fishery societies to transform PACS by allotment of Petrol/Diesel dealership and LPG distributorship.
- Both the RRBs in the State have been making profits with CRAR above 9%. (KVGB-10.09% & KaGB-10.26%).All the Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs) have implemented Core Banking Solutions and covered all the KCC accounts are issuing RuPay debit cards, offering services like RTGS/NEFT, NACH, DBT, SMS alerts etc.
- Lift Irrigation initiative taken up by filling up of 180 tanks in Shikaripura taluk and 6 tanks in Hirekerur Taluk bringing 46,035 hectares of agricultural land under irrigation by filling MI tanks, ZP tanks and recharging bore wells in the project area.



- 27 GTTC projects with an overall RIDF loan of Rs.339.70 crores, will benefit 14,967 Students in various skill sets. GTTC at Challekere built on an area of 8,371.09 sq.m at a project cost of Rs.2564 lakh has helped more than 1,250 Students to completed certified courses.
- Kalmeshwara Farmers Producer Company Limited in Dharwad District with around 1034 shareholders is the only FPO to produce certified seeds in Karnataka with a business turnover of Rs. 29 crores.
- More than 100 farmers have become seed producers through promoting cultivation of improved high yield and high curcumin content Turmeric variety in Chamarajanagar.
- Shivamogga airport was completed by PWD in December 2022. Vijayapura airport is being developed. completed for operation of Airbus 320 and equivalent type of aircrafts.
- There are 16 unbanked villages without any branch, BC or IPPB within an radius of 5 kms. Out of these 16 unbanked villages , 10 villages already have IPPB centres and out of the remaining 6 villages, SBI has been requested to appoint 5 BCs and Bank of Baroda to appoint 1 BC.
- The departments and the banks have been requested to arrange more and more joint recovery drives in association with revenue officials to improve recovery in association with Lead District Managers to bring down the NPAs.
- Establishment of Multipurpose PACS in every Panchayat to provide banking services. Till now 17 new PACS have been formed.
- Initiatives such as computerization of all 6040 PACS at an estimate of Rs.236 crore (state share of Rs.77 crore) and entering 44531 cooperative societies' data to National Co-operative Data Base including 6084 PACS is being taken up.
- Started World's largest Decentralized Grain Storage Program such as godowns, custom hiring centres, processing units, fair price shops, etc. in Cooperative sector to ensure food security by convergence of various schemes of the Government of India at the PACS level. So far 103 PACS were identified to take up this activity.
- PACS as Jan Aushadhi Kendra (213), Common Service Centers (730), Fertilizer Distribution Centre (1263), LPG Distributorship (6) and petrol dealership (15). Action has been initiated to start services to expand these operations in PACS.
- Under the NABARD scheme, refinance at 4% to convert PACS as Multi service Centers. Under the central scheme of Agri Infra Fund, 3% interest for PACS to create post-harvest facility at Godown / Ware house. In Karnataka, both the schemes have been converged and targeted to cover 1549 PACS. Till date 1043 PACS have submitted applications and NABARD has sanctioned Rs.302.31 crore to DCC banks to lend to 873 PACS. Till November end, DCC banks have disbursed Rs.158 crore to 706 PACS.

## 11. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

### Health and Family Welfare

- As per Sample Registration System (SRS) 2020, the birth rate which was 16.9 in 2019 has been decreased to 16.5 in 2020. But the death rate during 2019 and 2020 was almost the same (6.2). Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) was 97 in 2015 which has decreased to 69 in 2020. Further, Infant Mortality Rate, under 5 Mortality Rate, Neonatal Mortality Rate and Early Neonatal Mortality Rate from 2011 to 2020 has shown a decreasing trend. IMR is decreased from 35 to 19, under- Five Mortality Rate from 40 to 21, Neonatal Mortality Rate from 24 to 14 and Early Neonatal Mortality

Rate from 20 to 11. Furthermore, total fertility rate which was 1.8 in 2015-16 has been decreased to 1.7 in 2020.

- 35384 private medical establishments are registered under Karnataka Private Medical Establishment Act for providing quality care according to medical ethics by prescribing quality service, of which 11907 (33%) are in Bangalore district alone followed by Dakshina Kannada 2242 (6%) and Dharwad 2221 (6%).
- Under “Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya-Mukhya Mantri Arogya Karnataka Scheme”, As of Nov. 2023, 1.45 crore cards have been registered. During 2023-24, till Nov, 2023, 19,72,577 beneficiaries have availed benefits.
- Under Shuchi -“Nanna Maithri” during 2022-23 menstrual cups were distributed to around 15,300 beneficiaries and during 2023-24 (November 2023) 3428 children have started using the menstrual cups.
- The prevalence rate of leprosy has dropped in Karnataka from 40/10000 population in 2015-16 to 0.32/10000 population in November 2023.
- Death rate was 8 per 100 TB cases in 2009, which has reduced to 6.6 per 100 TB cases in 2023. The success rate of TB treatment has been improved to 84.5.
- During 2023-24 (November) 225 cases of Malaria, 14227 dengue, 1422 Chickungunya, 274 AES and 23 JE cases were reported. Only 9 deaths under dengue and 2 deaths under AES are reported.
- To reach the underserved and unreached mobile ophthalmic units are strengthened in 17 districts. 376 Vision Centres are established at PHC level to provide quality eye care services to rural population. 2023-24 (Nov.) 4471 eyeballs are collected as against target of 5600 (79.84%). 3.26 lakh cataract surgeries are conducted as against the target of 4.08 lakhs (80%).
- During 2023-24 (November) 8952 HIV positive cases are identified as against 25 lakhs tested (0.35%). Similarly, out of 12.05 lakhs ANCs tested, of which, 363 cases are found positive constitutes 0.03%.
- Under Arogya Kavacha at present there is one ambulance for every 85000 population with a total of 711 Ambulances. During 2023-24(Nov.) 322823 emergency cases are attended, of which 90588 pregnant women have availed the services and 45912 lives are saved.
- During 2023-24 (Nov.) under Jyothi Sanjeevini Scheme (JSS), 2655 State Government employees have availed benefits and an amount of Rs.745.37 lakhs has been paid to the network hospitals for treating these beneficiaries.
- 9875 health and wellness centres are upgraded, of which 6496 are Rural Sub Centres, 2161-Rural PHCs and 368-Urban Primary Health Centres, 376 – Ayush and 474 are Namma Clinic.
- Under Ayush department during 2023-24 (Nov.), 49.99 lakhs outpatients and 0.42 lakhs inpatients availed Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy, Yoga and Naturopathy medical facilities in Ayush Hospitals.
- Covid 19 situation in the State was stable, from 1st April 2023 to till 30th Nov 2023, with an average of 10-20 cases being reported daily. From 30 Dec 2023, Bangalore Urban (BBMP) is reporting 100-120 cases per day and in the rest of the districts the reporting cases are in single digit.

## Education

- The state hosts 71,506 functioning schools, with 47,096 government schools, 6,397 government-aided schools, 16,533 privately managed schools, and 1,480 other schools.

- In 2023-24, the total enrolment across standards 1 to 10 has experienced a slight upturn, rising from 103.13 lakh in 2018-19 to 105.50 lakh in 2023-24.
- The implementation of the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) takes place through the Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in classes 9 to 12. This initiative is aimed to incorporate vocational courses alongside the standard curriculum, providing students with the opportunity to acquire essential skills and competencies crucial for employment.
- The Department of State Educational Research and Training (DSERT) is committed to offering academic guidance in school education while enhancing the overall quality of primary and secondary education, aimed at achieving universal literacy through comprehensive mass education programs.
- The total enrolment in First and Second PUC Government Pre-Graduation Colleges for 2023-24 is 3.38 lakhs, with 1.82 lakh students in the first year and 1.56 lakh students in the second year. All the girl students who are studying in the government colleges are exempted from the fee.
- The success of the “Digital Libraries initiative of the State of Karnataka” makes it a model worth emulating by other states and union territories.
- The Karnataka Gazette, a regular publication, is now available both in print every day and electronically on the website [www.gazette.kar.nic.in](http://www.gazette.kar.nic.in). This dual approach has led to significant savings of 15 metric tons of paper and 90 lakhs in printing and supply expenses for Government offices.
- The Department of Collegiate Education administers 413 Government First Grade Colleges, 12 Government Residential First Grade Colleges, 02 Government Fine Arts colleges, 03 Government Sanskrit Colleges, 320 Private Aided Degree colleges, 53 Private Aided B.Ed colleges, 27 Private Aided Law colleges, and 23 Private Aided Fine Arts colleges. Currently, recruitment is underway for 1242 out of 1842 vacant Assistant Professor positions in Government First Grade Colleges. In 2023-24, there has been a notable increase in total enrollment, reaching 6.26 lakhs, consisting of 2.65 lakhs boys and 3.61 lakhs girls. Breaking down the enrollment for 2023-24, 34% of students opted for B.A., 10.52% for B.Sc., 52.24% for B.Com., 0.99% for B.Ed., 2.03% for Law, and 0.2% for Fine Arts.
- The State Quality Assurance Cell (SQAC) will guide and coordinate the work of the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of colleges to achieve the desired quality in higher education and also to obtain good grades in the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) A&A process.
- Initially Department of Technical Education comprising only 57 technical institutes and now 527 institutes, encompassing Diploma to Degree and Junior Technical Schools. Among these institutions, there are 236 engineering colleges, 278 diploma polytechnics, and 13 junior technical schools.
- During 2022-23, 10,290 students were selected for apprentice training, which included 7,193 BE graduates, 2,419 diploma holders, and 678 non-engineering graduates.
- In 2023-24, the state hosts 68 Medical Colleges offering the MBBS degree, accommodating 11,595 students. Among these, 24 are government-run institutions. Additionally, 45 dental colleges with an intake capacity of 3,405 students, and 3 of these dental colleges operate under government management. 602 Nursing Colleges recognized by the Indian Nursing Council produced 33,150 B.Sc. graduate nurses in the same academic year.
- For postgraduate medical education, the enrolment capacity across various courses in 2023-24 includes 5,772 seats for Post Graduate Degree and 34 seats for PG Diploma. The Mysore Medical College has introduced a super specialty hospital to enhance patient care. In terms of infrastructure expansion, a 450-bedded hospital at the Gadag Institute of Medical Sciences is now operational.

Ongoing efforts involve the construction of 450-bedded hospitals in Koppal, Karwar, and Kodagu districts. A Hub & Spoke model is being implemented at various medical institutions with support from Nimhans, including BMCRI, MMCRI, KIMS Hubli, VIMS Bellary, GIMS Gulbarga, and RIMS Raichur. Additionally, plans are underway to initiate the operation of Trauma Care Centers and Super Specialty Hospitals at GIMS Kalaburagi.

## Women and Child Development

- Gruha Lakshmi scheme has been launched during 2023-24 for easing the daily financial pressures and ensuring the economic empowerment of women providing monthly Rs. 2,000/- to the female head of the family. Rs.17,500 crores was allocated for this program for 2023-24. As on 09.01.2024, 1,18,41,621 beneficiaries have been enrolled, of which 1,07,62,636 women are availing the benefit.
- Bhagyalakshmi is a flagship programme implemented for improving the sex ratio by encouraging the birth of girl child in the BPL families. Rs. 3,000/- per annum is deposited in the name of two children of BPL families in Sukanya Samruddhi Account scheme, up to 15 years, a total amount of Rs. 45,000/- is deposited. 33,43,704 beneficiaries covered from 2006-07 to 2022-23. During 2023-24 (Nov.) Rs.112.97 crore incurred covering 74,999 beneficiaries.
- At present there are 1.65 lakh Stree Shakti self-help groups in the state comprising 25.8 lakh women members. Rs.323 lakh has been provided for 2023-24 to strengthen these groups, of which Rs.83.98 lakh has been spent and 623 groups are formed upto November-2023.
- For 2023-24, Rs.70,427 crores are provided for gender-based budget (women component) as against Rs.42,633 crore provided during 2022-23 (BE), an increase by 65.19%. Similarly, the number of gender budget schemes which were 852 in 2022-23 has been increased to 944 in 2023-24.
- 31922 women in 2022-23 and 12774 women during 2023-24 (November) have availed legal assistance and counselling services like dowry and sexual harassment, family violence, rape under Santhwana scheme with an expenditure of Rs. 350 lakh.
- There are 69899 Anganwadi centers in the State with the total children of 42.19 lakh. Supplementary nutrition is provided to the children (0-6 yrs), pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls. During 2023-24 (November), Rs.1,47,860.60 lakh expenditure has been incurred for 42.19 lakh beneficiaries under ICDS programme.
- Out of 69899 Anganwadis in the state 23,130 Anganwadis do not have own buildings. To construct own building to these anganwadis, Rs.131 crore is allocated for 2023-24, of which 85.47 crore was incurred as expenditure upto November 2023. 1002 anganwadi buildings are under construction.
- Under Udyogini scheme, 1,480 beneficiaries were provided benefits during 2022-23 with an expenditure of Rs.1500 lakh. For 2023-24 an amount of Rs.1500 lakh is earmarked in the budget to cover 1480 beneficiaries.
- 1% reservation to transgenders is provided in all the categories of employment filled through direct recruitment.
- During 2023-24, 12,100 HIV infected or affected children are provided financial assistance at the rate of 1000 per month under Vishesh Palana Yojane. Rs.5.91 crore expenditure is incurred upto November 2023 as against Rs.22 crore provided for 2023-24.
- 172 children who have lost both their parents / surviving with single parent due to COVID19 are provided with financial support of Rs.3500 per month. Rs.17.78 lakh has been provided to these children upto December 2023.

- 43 children in Childcare Institutions secured more than 75% in SSLC and PUC examinations held during the year 2022-23, of which 28 are SSLC and remaining 15 are PUC students.

## Differently abled and Senior Citizens

- 6,88,931 unique disability identity cards were issued to the Differently abled persons as against 739503 applications received.
- 1,399 Braille books are printed at Government Braille Printing Press, Mysore and supplied to visual impairment students.

## Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

- Reservation in education and employment for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes community has been increased from 18% to 24% to enable them to get more opportunities.
- During 2023-24 for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Rs.4433.31 crores has been allocated, out of which, Rs.2784.59 crores have been released and expenditure incurred up to end of November 2023 is Rs.2421.00 crores.
- During 2023-24, Rs.24,539.28 crores has been allocated under SCSP, of which, Rs.16,886.95 crore has been released. The expenditure incurred upto December 2023 is Rs.14,308.04 crore by different departments.
- During 2023-24 (November), the Social Welfare Department (SWD) has provided various scholarships to the SC students namely, Pre-matric Scholarships to 4.51 lakh students, 1.89 lakh students were provided with Post-matric Scholarships, Prize money was given to 42640 meritorious students, Incentives have been given to 115 students studying in foreign universities, Pre-Examination Trainings for various competitive exams have been given to 1003 students. Incentive is provided for 1473 Scheduled Caste Law Graduates.
- SWD is maintaining 684 post-metric hostels benefitting 105621 students and 1231 pre metric hostels benefitting 82663 students, 68 residential schools for SC children studying from 1st to 5th standards, 503 residential schools are run by the KREIS for students from 6th to 10th grade benefitting 205451 students.
- Incentive is provided to 1968 SC men and women for inter caste marriage, 37 couples for widow remarriage, 172 couples for Inter-caste Marriage of Inner Communities, 214 couples for marriage of 'Devadasi' children and 280 couples for simple marriages.
- During 2023-24 for the welfare of STs, Rs.1538.55 crore has been allocated under different schemes, of which Rs.804.03 crore has been released and expenditure incurred up to the end of November 2023 is Rs.752.58 crore.
- During 2023-24, Rs.10,041.10 crore has been allocated under TSP, Rs.6,231.41 crores has been released, out of which, Rs.5,474.21 crore has been spent up to the end of December 2023 by different departments.
- The Tribal Welfare Department is maintaining 134 post-metric hostels benefitting 17588 students, 134 pre-metric hostels benefitting 10330 students and 38919 students by Morarji Desai Residential Schools during 2023-24.

- 19 Valmiki Bhavans constructed, 47859 beneficiaries are covered under Nutrition program for Aborigines, 2700 beneficiaries were covered under the Admission of Meritorious ST students in Prestigious Schools scheme.

## Welfare of Backward Classes

- During 2023-24, Rs.3050.40 crores has been allocated, out of which, Rs.1317.03crores has been released and expenditure incurred up to end of Nov. 2023 is Rs.871.56 crores.
- Department of Backward Classes Welfare has been implementing various developmental programmes like Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships, Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools Ashrama schools, Maintenance of Pre and post matric Hostels, Fee concession, Financial Assistance for Foreign Studies, Stipend to Law Graduates, Scheme for Nomadic and Non-nomadic Tribes, Self-employment Programme, ISB (Industries service and Business) Scheme, Micro Credit Scheme (Prerana), Land Purchase Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Scheme and other such schemes through Nigams and Corporations.

## Welfare of Minorities

- Minorities Welfare Department is implementing schemes through Directorate of Minorities and other corporations, to promote and uplift Minority Communities like Muslims, Christians, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhist and Parsis on par with other Communities.
- During 2023-24, Rs.2101.20 crores have been allocated, out of which, Rs.507.15 crores has been released and expenditure incurred up to end of Nov. 2023 is Rs.310.02 crores.
- During 2023-24 (January), the department has provided pre-matric scholarship, M Phil & Ph.D Fellowship, National Overseas Scholarship and Incentive to students studying in IIT & IIM to 3.72 lakh students.

## Human Development

- Human development emphasizes mainly health, education, and standard of living and focuses on people, their opportunities and choices. The Human Development Index value which was 0.432 in 1999 has improved to 0.644 in 2022.
- Bangalore Urban district stands first with HDI value 0.738 and Yadgir, Kalaburagi and Raichur are the districts in the last 3 positions with HDI value of 0.538, 0.539 and 0.562 respectively.
- Mangalore Taluk of Dakshina Kannada district tops in human development with HDI of 0.786 and the Yadgir taluka of Yadgir district is at the lowest with HDI of 0.325. In 36 talukas the achievement in HDI is less than 50% indicating high incidence of deprivation. The State average is 0.573 and 76 talukas are below state average for which priority is to be given in the developmental programmes for their improvement.
- Karnataka's Multidimensional Poverty Index value reduced from 0.055 in 2015-16 to 0.031 in 2019-21 and an intensity of poverty reduced from 42.76% to 41.21% during the same period. Nutrition, years of schooling, sanitation and cooking fuel played a significant role in reducing the MPI value.

## 12. GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICES IN KARNATAKA

### e-Governance

With a view to accelerate the process of IT enabling e-Governance processes for the benefit of citizens and to improve transparency and efficiency in administration, the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (e-Governance) has been created.

- Government of Karnataka upgraded KSWAN to more robust and secure network namely KSWAN 2.0.
- The State Data Centre is committed in providing a secure, resilient, reliable and scalable information infrastructure for all Government Departments.
- The e-office application has simplified office procedures electronically which is expected to transform Government functioning to a more efficient, effective and transparent way.
- An Integrated State Scholarship Portal (SSP) is developed by Centre for e-Governance, Government of Karnataka for sanctioning of Pre-Matric & Post-Matric Scholarship. State Hostel Portal has facilitated the online admission of thousands of students.
- Direct Benefit Transfer is a major reform initiative to re-engineer the existing delivery processes of the Government using IT. Vision of DBT is to enable departments to transfer benefits directly into Aadhaar seeded bank accounts has resolved the issues related to wrong inclusion/exclusion of beneficiaries, inaccurate beneficiary identification and unreliable database which resulted in fakes, duplicates and non-achievement of objectives.
- The Department of e-Governance has implemented the “Kutumba” project which is a centralized data repository of families in Karnataka consisting of the individual and family attributes. The PDS data has been used as a base and other department databases have been integrated with it. 5.6 Crore residents of Karnataka i.e. nearly 90% of the state population (as per 2011 census) have become part of Kutumba system.
- Public Procurement Portal 2.0 has been designed, developed and implemented based on the micro services based architecture in order to cater to the increased demands, technological advancement and to capitalize the learning and experience for over a decade.
- These initiatives underscore our unwavering commitment to leveraging technology to improve citizens life.

### Area Development Boards

- Malnad Area Development Board came into existence as per the Malnad Area Development Act 1991. Since inception of the board till 2023-24 (December-2023), the board has incurred an expenditure of Rs.82928.88 lakh completing 22392 works.
- Bayaluseeme Area Development Board was established under Bayaluseeme Area Development Board Act 1994. Since the inception Rs. 60855.62 has been allocated has the Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs.55514.13 lakh completing 10415 works up to March-2023.
- Coastal Development Authority was established in 2008. From 2009-10 to 2023-24 (Upto December-2023) an amount of Rs.10690.46 lakhs have been incurred as expenditure and 522 works were completed.

- The government introduced the Karnataka Legislator's Local Area Development Scheme (KLLADS) in 2001-02. During 2023-24, as against Rs. 600 crores allocated and Rs. 160.10 crore spent as against Rs. 294 crores released as of January 2024.
- Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is a Central sector scheme fully funded by Government of India announced in December 1993. Rs. 406.06 crores expenditure has been made against the available amount of Rs. 473.49 crores as of January 2024.
- Article 371(J) has granted special status to Seven backward districts of Hyderabad Karnataka region namely, Bidar, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Ballari, Kalaburagi and Vijayanagar. During the year 2023-24 an amount of Rs.3000 Crore has been allocated and an amount of Rs.750 crores has been released to the Board, an expenditure of Rs.772.43 crores has been incurred upto December 2023.

## Special Development Plan

- During 2022-23, total allocation is Rs.3114.05 Cr, release is Rs.2546.38 and expenditure is Rs. 1909.34. The expenditure to release percentage of 91.70.
- In the Budget para 213 of 2023-24 (July), a grant of Rs.3046.18 crores for the development of aspirational taluks were allocated to 10 departments for 25 schemes/programmes: Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Higher Education, Social Welfare Department, Minorities Department, Women and Child Development Department, Housing Department, Backward Classes Welfare Department, Education Department, Health and Family Welfare Department and Skill Development Department.
- The government has decided to revise the Comprehensive Composite Development Index considering the present context and this task will be assigned to a high-level committee.

## Directorate of Economics and Statistics

- The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) publishes important publications called "Karnataka at a Glance" (KAG) and "District at a Glance" (DAG) every year encompassing 2000 parameters.
- DES estimates area, yield and production of important agriculture crops grown in the State. As per the final estimates the area under major agricultural crops grown in the state during 2022-23 was 114.02 lakh hectares, of which, area under food grains was 79.04 hectares. The estimated food grains production was 143.55 lakh tonnes during 2022-23. The production of the selected fruits (Mango, Banana, Grapes, Guava, Pomegranate, Sapota & Lemon) and vegetables crops (Beans and Brinjal) during 2022-23 is 50.51 lakh tonnes and 3.06 lakh tonnes as against 53.43 and 3.34 lakh tonnes, respectively during 2021-22.
- Under Karnataka Pradhana Mantri Fasal Bima Yojane during 2022-23, as against 1,32,194 crop cutting experiments planned on the crops notified by the Agriculture Department for all three seasons, 1,03,700 experiments were conducted. In addition, as against 2700 experiments planned for Non-CIS crops 2430 CCEs were conducted. Out of the planned 1,34,894 CCEs for 2022-23, 1,06,130 experiments were conducted.
- For kharif 2023-24, 83340 crop cutting experiments are planned for the notified crops and 2290 for the Non-CIS crops. Out of the total planned 85630 experiments, 61,055 experiments were conducted upto 03.01.2024. The remaining experiments are under progress. Of the total 13490 notified insurance units, till date 5682 GP wise and 1507 Hobli wise total 7189 insurance units average yield is finalized in CCE Samrakshane and sent to the Agriculture Department for settlement of claims.



- As per 10th Agriculture Census, 86 lakh landholders of different categories namely marginal, small, medium, semi medium, and large farmers exist in the State. To enumerate the landholders in the State the 11th Agriculture Census is in progress.
- Registration of births and deaths is being done in 33,124 registration centres, of which, 32,321 centres are in rural area and 803 centres are in urban area. During 2023 the total number of births and deaths registered are 10.17 lakhs and 5.39 lakhs, respectively as against 10.37 lakhs births and 5.51 lakhs deaths in 2022.

### **Karnataka Monitoring and Evaluation Authority (KMEA)**

- The total receipts of Karnataka Monitoring and Evaluation Authority from 2011-12 to 2023-24 is to the tune of Rs. 8755.95 Lakhs with an Expenditure of Rs. 7704.55 Lakhs, resulting in a balance of Rs. 1051.40 Lakhs (88% utilization). Out of the opening balance of Rs. 1621.22 lakhs, the total receipts for 2023-24 is Rs. 338.44 lakhs and expenditure is Rs. 908.20 lakhs, resulting in a balance of Rs. 1051.46 Lakhs as on 16-1-2024.
- During 2023-24, KMEA has completed 13 studies and 10 are ongoing studies. Till date since its inception in 2011-12, 173 studies has been completed pertaining to line departments. The findings and recommendations of these evaluation studies has provided useful insights for improving the efficacy of the schemes. KMEA has also provided technical support for evaluations of schemes by the departments themselves.

## **13. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

- United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that provides an integrated evidence-based framework that includes 17 Goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators to be achieved by 2030. As per NITI Aayog's SDG India Index Report 2020-21, Karnataka State ranks 3rd among States and is a 'Front Runner' with a score of 72 in comparison to Kerala (75), Tamil Nadu (74) and Himachal Pradesh (74).
- Out of 114 SDG indicators, 24 fall into achiever category (score 100), 42 in front runners (score 65-99), 16 indicators in performer category (score 50-64) and 28 in aspirants (score 0-49).
- Thirty SDG indicators fall under national average value. Indicators appearing in both aspirant category and below national average category (13 indicators) form the priority of the State followed by the 45 aspirant and below national average indicators. In the next stage, targeting to achieve the status of the best performing State for attaining the achiever status in all the SDGs at the earliest by 2030.
- Government of Karnataka has implemented several policies, schemes and programmers for poverty alleviation, human development, gender, and social equity, and for addressing climate change. Way forward for clean and green Karnataka is Afforestation within and outside the forest areas, waste management, promoting solar, soil and water conservation, e-mobility, and interlinking of rivers.



## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

## 1.2 GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

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

## 1.3 GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT - OVER-VIEW FOR 2023-24

Karnataka has released the GSDP Advance Estimates for the year 2023-24. In accordance to the estimates, the GSDP is estimated to be Rs.25,00,733 crore and is anticipated to grow at 10.2% at current prices. At constant (2011-12) prices, GSDP is Rs.14,23,229 crore with an expected growth of 6.6%.

## 1.4 COMPARISON OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

In 2023-24, the GSDP of Karnataka is anticipated to grow at 6.6% whereas the GDP at national level is 7.3% at constant (2011-12) prices. At current prices, the GSDP is anticipated to reach Rs.25,00,733 crore with a growth of 10.2% and GDP is likely to attain a level of Rs.2,96,57,746 crore with a growth rate of 8.9%. The share of Karnataka's GSDP in All India GDP is 8.4% during 2023-24.

The GSDP and GDP at current and constant (2011-12) prices from 2011-12 to 2023-24 are presented in **Table 1.1 & 1.2**. It can be clearly seen that except for 2017-18 and 2022-23 Karnataka's growth rate at current prices has always been higher than all India growth rate. While at constant prices, State's growth rate is higher than all India except for 2014-15, 2018-19 and 2023-24.

**Table 1.1: Annual Growth of GSDP and GDP at Current Prices**

Year	GSDP (Rs. Crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (%)	GDP (Rs. Crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (%)	Difference in Growth Rates
2011-12	6,06,010	-	87,36,329	-	-
2012-13	6,95,413	14.8	99,44,013	13.8	<b>0.9</b>
2013-14	8,16,666	17.4	1,12,33,522	13.0	<b>4.5</b>
2014-15	9,13,923	11.9	1,24,67,959	11.0	<b>0.9</b>
2015-16	10,45,168	14.4	1,37,71,875	10.5	<b>3.9</b>
2016-17	12,07,608	15.5	1,53,91,668	11.8	<b>3.8</b>
2017-18	13,33,240	10.4	1,70,90,042	11.0	<b>-0.6</b>
2018-19	14,79,391	11.0	1,88,99,668	10.6	<b>0.4</b>
2019-20	16,15,827	9.2	2,01,03,593	6.4	<b>2.9</b>
2020-21	16,41,460	1.6	1,98,29,927	-1.4	<b>2.9</b>
2021-22	19,78,094	20.5	2,34,71,012	18.4	<b>2.1</b>
2022-23	22,69,995	14.8	2,72,40,712	16.1	<b>-1.3</b>
2023-24	25,00,733	10.2	2,96,57,746	8.9	<b>1.3</b>

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

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

**Table 1.2: Annual Growth of GSDP and GDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices**

Year	GSDP (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (%)	GDP (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (%)	Difference in Growth Rates
2011-12	6,06,010	-	87,36,329	-	-
2012-13	6,43,033	6.1	92,13,017	5.5	0.7
2013-14	7,04,466	9.6	98,01,370	6.4	3.2
2014-15	7,48,429	6.2	1,05,27,674	7.4	-1.2
2015-16	8,31,322	11.1	1,13,69,494	8.0	3.1
2016-17	9,41,774	13.3	1,23,08,193	8.3	5.0
2017-18	10,19,724	8.3	1,31,44,583	6.8	1.5
2018-19	10,85,101	6.4	1,39,92,915	6.5	-0.1
2019-20	11,51,393	6.1	1,45,34,641	3.9	2.2
2020-21	11,24,942	-2.3	1,36,87,118	-5.8	3.5
2021-22	12,35,377	9.8	1,49,25,840	9.1	0.8
2022-23	13,35,052	8.1	1,60,06,425	7.2	0.8
2023-24	14,23,229	6.6	1,71,78,641	7.3	-0.7

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

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

### 1.5 COMPARISON BETWEEN ADVANCE ESTIMATES OF 2023-24 AND FIRST REVISED ESTIMATES OF 2022-23

The Gross State Domestic Product of Karnataka at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2023-24 is anticipated to grow by 6.6%. The GSVG growth rate of agriculture sector has been estimated to be -1.8% in 2023-24 as against the growth of 2.8% in 2022-23 due to severe drought conditions and inadequate rainfall in the state which has affected in an area of 48 lakh hectares. The industry sector (comprising mining & quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas & water supply) is expected to grow by 7.5% in 2023-24 against a growth of 3.8% during 2022-23 showing the gradual recovery from Covid distress. Construction with 8.2% growth rate and 7.4% in manufacturing are boosting the industrial sector growth rate. Service sector is expected to grow by 8.7% during 2023-24 compared to growth of 9.9% during 2022-23 due to growth in IT related services from 9.2% in 2022-23 to 12.6% in 2023-24. Public Administration with 10.5% growth rate, 8.2% in Other Services, 6.5% in Hotels and Restaurants are major contributing subsectors of services. Whereas, the First Advance Estimates of All India Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2023-24 is expected to grow at 7.3%. The sectoral growth rate of Agriculture, Industry and Services at all India level is anticipated to grow at 1.8%, 7.9% and 7.7% respectively. The comparative table of sectoral growth rates of GSDP for 2022-23 and 2023-24 are presented in **Table 1.3**.

**Table 1.3: Sectoral Growth Rates of GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices**

Sl. No	Sector	2022-23 F.R.E.	2023-24 A.E.
1	Crops	-1.7	-5.6
2	Livestock	10.9	5.4
3	Forestry and Logging	1.9	1.5
4	Fishing	17.6	-4.6
	<b>Agriculture and Allied Sector</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
5	Mining and Quarrying	9.0	9.7
6	Manufacturing	2.1	7.4
7	Electricity,Gas,Watersupply & Remediation Services	4.4	4.7
8	Construction	7.6	8.2
	<b>Industry Sector</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>
9	Trade & Repair Services	7.2	3.2
10	Hotels and Restaurants	9.1	6.5
11	Railways	14.0	6.3
12	Road transport	4.5	5.3
13	Water transport	5.5	7.7
14	Air transport	16.2	4.2
15	Services incidental to transport	8.4	4.2
16	Storage	17.8	1.6
17	Communication	15.6	6.4

Sl. No	Sector	2022-23 F.R.E.	2023-24 A.E.
18	Financial Services	14.4	8.9
19	Real Estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings	10.5	10.5
	a) Computer related Services	9.2	12.6
	b) Real Estate & Other Professional Services	15.6	5.6
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	13.2	3.8
20	Public Administration	14.9	10.5
21	Other services	7.5	8.2
	<b>Services Sector</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>
	<b>Total GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>
	Product Tax	6.4	9.3
	Product Subsidies	-24.1	68.3
	<b>Total GDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

## 1.6 NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) are derived from the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by deducting Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) or Depreciation. For the year 2023-24, at current prices, NSVA growth of agriculture & allied activities, industry and service sectors are expected at 5.6%, 7.0% and 12.8% respectively which has lead the NSDP to Rs.22,61,867 crore, displaying a growth of 10.0% against 14.8% in 2022-23. Similarly, at constant (2011-12) prices the NSDP is estimated at Rs.12,63,925 crore showing a growth of 6.4% (Table 1.4). The NSVA growths of Agriculture & allied activities, Industry and Service sectors are expected to be -1.8%, 7.6% and 8.6% respectively.

**Table 1.4: NSDP at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices**

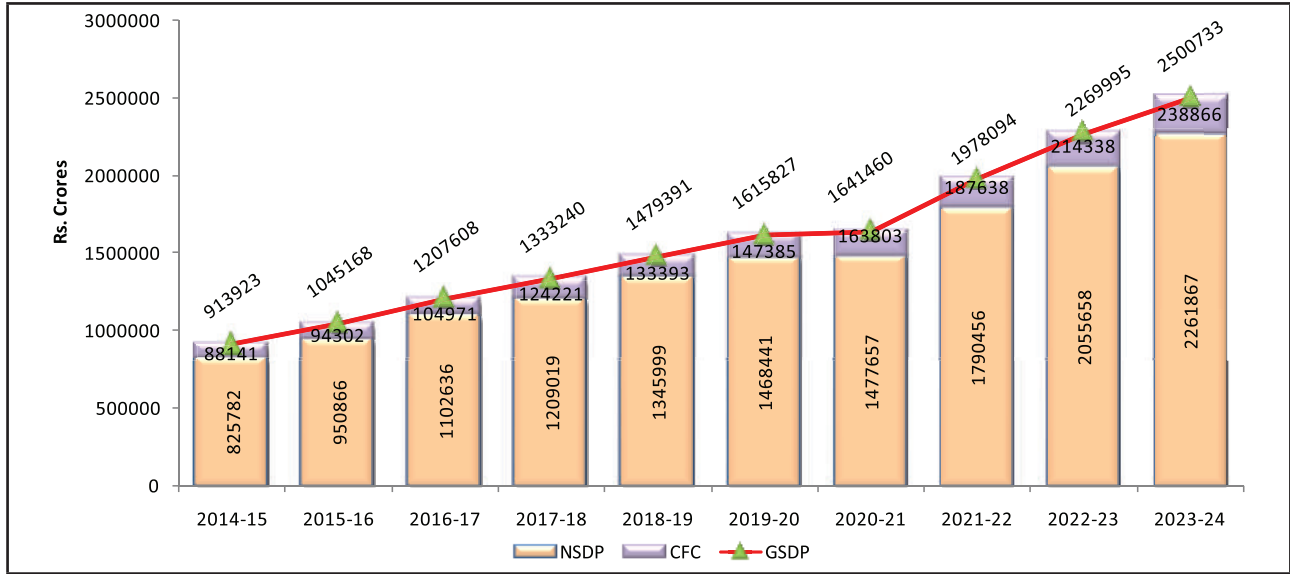
Sectors	NSDP at Current Prices		NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices	
	2022-23 F.R.E.	2023-24 A.E.	2022-23 F.R.E.	2023-24 A.E.
Agriculture	2,68,864	2,83,913	1,19,655	1,17,487
Industry	3,81,192	4,07,740	2,56,904	2,76,320
Services	12,11,909	13,66,777	6,64,832	7,21,869
NSVA at Basic Price	18,61,965	20,58,430	10,41,391	11,15,676
Product Tax	2,27,936	2,62,900	1,65,773	1,81,252
Product Subsidies	34,243	59,464	19,607	33,002
NSDP at Market Price	20,55,658	22,61,867	11,87,557	12,63,925

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

**Figure 1.1** shows the GSDP, NSDP and CFC at current prices from 2014-15 to 2023-24. The difference in GSDP and NSDP indicates the extent of consumption of fixed capital or depreciation.

**Figure 1.1: GSDP, NSDP and CFC at current prices**



## 1.7. SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The contributions of Agriculture and Industry sectors to the overall GSDP saw a marginal decrease from 13.66% to 13.04% and 20.92% to 20.24% in 2023-24 against 2022-23 respectively. The services sector, a largest component of GSDP saw a marginal increase from 65.41% in 2022-23 to 66.72% in 2023-24. The contribution of 'Real estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings' is highest with (38.32%) in 2023-24 followed by Computer related services and R&D (28.16%), 'Manufacturing' (12.47%), 'Trade and Repair Services (8.61%) and 'Crops (8.2%)'. The sectoral composition of GSDP in 2022-23 and 2023-24 at current prices is given in **Table 1.5**. The sectoral composition of GSDP is shown in **Figure 1.2** for primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Sector wise Gross and Net State Domestic Product estimates from 2018-19 to 2023-24 has been presented in **Appendix 1.1 to 1.4**.

**Table 1.5: Sectoral shares of GSDP at Current Prices**

(Percent)

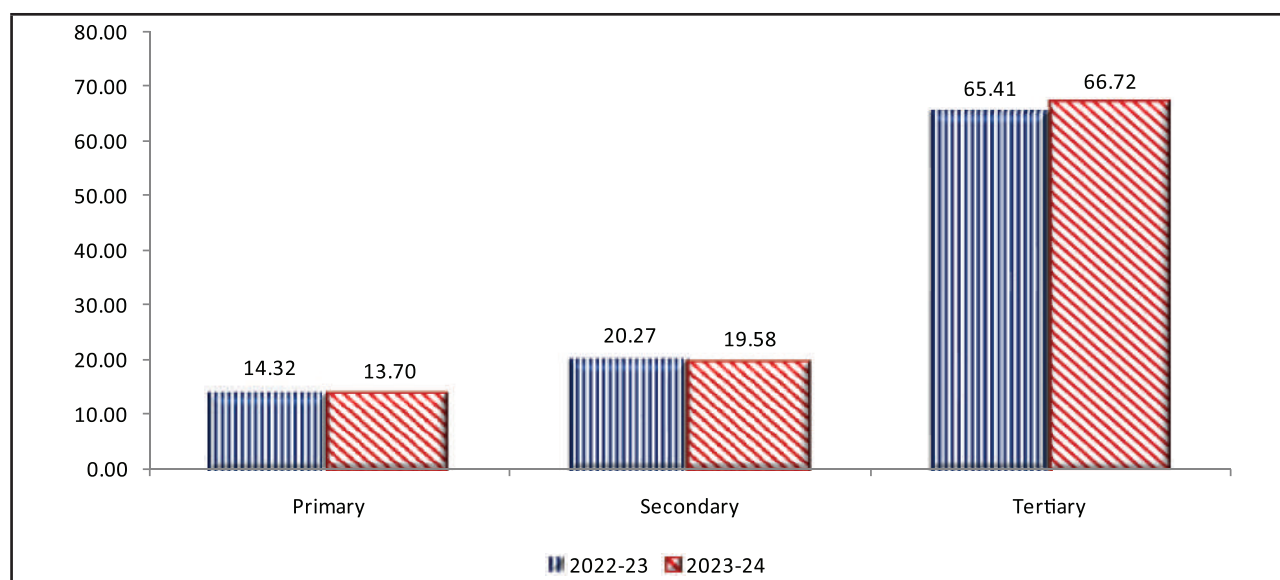
Sl. No	Sector	2022-23 F.R.E.	2023-24 A.E.
1	Crops	8.54	8.20
2	Livestock	3.78	3.65
3	Forestry and Logging	0.78	0.72
4	Fishing	0.57	0.48
	<b>Agriculture and Allied Sector</b>	<b>13.66</b>	<b>13.04</b>
5	Mining and Quarrying	0.65	0.66
6	Manufacturing	13.06	12.47
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Remediation Services	1.47	1.50
8	Construction	5.74	5.61
	<b>Industry Sector</b>	<b>20.92</b>	<b>20.24</b>
9	Trade & Repair Services	8.84	8.61

Sl. No	Sector	2022-23 F.R.E.	2023-24 A.E.
10	Hotels and Restaurants	1.02	1.03
11	Railways	0.27	0.26
12	Road Transport	3.79	3.66
13	Water Transport	0.03	0.03
14	Air Transport	0.07	0.06
15	Services Incidental to Transport	0.06	0.06
16	Storage	0.11	0.10
17	Communication	1.34	1.33
18	Financial Services	4.71	4.68
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	36.89	38.32
	a) Computer related Services	26.53	28.16
	b) Real Estate & Other Professional Services	4.82	4.78
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	5.52	5.38
20	Public Administration	2.55	2.68
21	Other services	5.72	5.88
	<b>Services Sector</b>	<b>65.41</b>	<b>66.72</b>
	<b>Total GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

Figure 1.2: Sectoral composition of GSVA at Current Prices



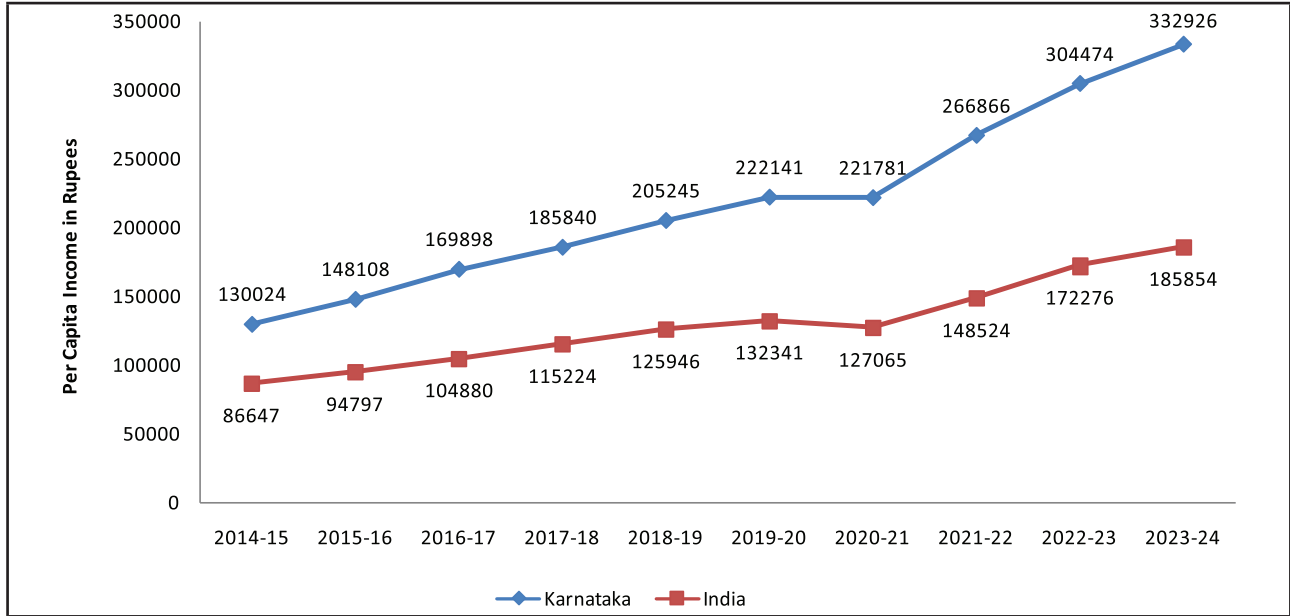
## 1.8 PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita income is estimated by dividing NSDP at current prices with mid-financial year projected population (as on 1st October). Per Capita Income (i.e. per capita NSDP) of Karnataka at current prices is estimated to be Rs.3,32,926 showing a rise of 9.3% during 2023-24, as against Rs.3,04,474 in 2022-23. Karnataka's per capita income (Rs.3,32,926) is higher than All India per capita income (Rs.1,85,854) by 79%. **Figure 1.3** provides comparison of per capita income of Karnataka and All India from 2014-15 to 2023-24. It is significant to note



that the percapita income has shown a steep increase after 2020-21, indicating gradual recovery of state's economy after the economic downturn due to covid pandemic.

**Figure 1.3: Comparison of Per Capita Income**



On comparison, the level of per capita income at constant (2011-12) prices was Rs.1,75,895 in 2022-23 and is expected to be Rs.1,86,038 in the year 2023-24 with a growth rate of 5.8%.

### 1.9 GROWTH OF NSDP AND PER CAPITA INCOME

**Table 1.6** presents the growth of Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of the state over the years. CAGR shows incremental growth over time. Details of State Domestic Product estimates from 1960-61 to 2023-24 have been presented in **Appendix 1.5**.

**Table 1.6: Growth of NSDP at Market Price and Per Capita Income**

Year	NSDP at Current Prices (Rs.Crore)	CAGR (%)	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	CAGR (%)
1960-61	692	-	296	-
1970-71	1,858	10.4	641	8.0
1980-81	5,587	11.6	1,520	9.0
1990-91	20,551	13.9	4,598	11.7
2000-01	96,348	16.7	18,344	14.8
2010-11	3,68,338	14.4	62,251	13.0
2021-22 (S.R.E.)	17,90,456	21.2	2,66,866	20.3
2022-23 (F.R.E.)	20,55,658	14.8	3,04,474	14.1
2023-24 (A.E.)	22,61,867	10.0	3,32,926	9.3

A.E.: Advance Estimates, F.R.E.: First Revised Estimates, S.R.E.: Second Revised Estimates  
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

### 1.10 INTER STATE COMPARISON

The comparison of GSDP or State Income and per capita income of Karnataka for 2022-23 with selected States (for which data is available in CSO website) alongside All India is presented in **Table 1.7**. Karnataka ranks 3rd with regard to per capita income among selected States. Among neighbouring States, Only Telangana is above Karnataka by 2.6%.

**Table 1.7: Comparison of State Income and Per Capita Income for the year 2022-23**

State	State Income (Rs Crore)	Per capita Income (Rs)	Ranking in Per Capita Income
Delhi	10,43,759	4,44,768	1
Telangana	13,13,391	3,12,398	2
Karnataka	22,69,995	3,04,474	3
Haryana	9,94,154	2,96,685	4
Tamil Nadu	23,64,514	2,75,583	5
Uttarakhand	3,02,621	2,33,565	6
Himachal Pradesh	1,95,405	2,22,227	7
Andhra Pradesh	13,17,728	2,19,518	8
Punjab	6,73,107	1,81,716	9
Rajasthan	14,13,620	1,56,149	10
Odisha	7,74,869	1,49,902	11
Madhya Pradesh	13,22,821	1,40,583	12
Jammu & Kashmir-U.T.	2,27,927	1,36,771	13
Jharkand	3,93,722	91,874	14
Uttar Pradesh	22,57,575	83,565	15
Bihar	7,51,396	54,111	16
<b>All India</b>	<b>2,72,40,712</b>	<b>1,72,276</b>	

Source: 1. Karnataka: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka.  
2. Rest of the States and all India: Central Statistical Office, Government of India.

### 1.11 DISTRICT INCOME

The District Domestic Product estimates are prepared on a provisional basis. The database for the estimation is available for Primary sector only. In respect of Secondary and Tertiary sectors, the State level estimates are allocated to districts with appropriate available indicators and workforce under each sector as revealed during 6th Economic Census. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics publishes important publications namely "Karnataka at a Glance" and "District at a Glance" every year. These publications provides approximately 2000 indicators of data, both static information (Population Census, Agricultural Census and Livestock Census) and dynamic information related to the programmes of various development departments in addition to socio-economic and geographical information of the districts / taluks. These publications provides district wise / taluk wise data needed for computation of District Domestic Product Estimates. These publications also provides maps of taluks and districts. The estimates of Gross District Domestic Product and Per capita income for 2022-23 have been presented in **Appendix 1.6**. District wise sectoral contribution for all the 31 districts are presented in **Table 1.8**

**Table 1.8 Sector wise contributions to Gross District Domestic Product**  
Year : 2022-23

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	District	Agriculture	Rank	Industry	Rank	Services	Rank	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	Rank
1	Bengaluru Urban	1.7	5	15.8	1	82.4	1	859154	1
2	Dakshina Kannada	9.6	10	38.9	2	51.5	2	125140	2
3	Belagavi	22.6	1	23.3	4	54.1	4	91449	3
4	Tumakuru	19.6	4	30.1	3	50.3	5	82626	4
5	Mysuru	20.2	3	16.9	9	62.9	3	80676	5
6	Shivamogga	23.3	6	22.9	8	53.7	7	63028	6
7	Udupi	15.1	15	27.9	5	57.0	8	59236	7
8	Mandya	15.9	16	22.6	12	61.5	10	53318	8
9	Bagalkote	19.2	14	27.7	7	53.1	11	53094	9
10	Dharwad	8.3	30	25.0	11	66.7	6	52941	10
11	Chikkamagaluru	23.8	8	28.9	6	47.3	14	52893	11
12	Hassan	21.3	13	16.3	17	62.4	9	52632	12
13	Vijayapura	35.0	2	16.5	20	48.5	16	46483	13
14	Kalaburagi	25.9	12	19.1	16	55.0	13	45868	14
15	Ballari	12.6	28	29.3	10	58.1	12	45536	15
16	Davanagere	31.9	7	20.5	18	47.6	22	40352	16
17	Raichur	30.7	9	16.5	23	52.8	17	40226	17
18	Uttara Kannada	21.0	17	20.4	19	58.7	15	39783	18
19	Chitradurga	32.1	11	15.4	24	52.5	21	37293	19
20	Kolar	19.6	21	25.6	15	54.8	19	36492	20
21	Bengaluru Rural	18.1	25	29.9	14	52.0	23	35599	21
22	Ramanagara	16.2	29	32.0	13	51.8	24	33799	22
23	Bidar	21.3	22	16.8	26	61.9	18	32777	23
24	Haveri	21.2	24	17.4	25	61.4	20	31989	24
25	Chikkaballapur	26.2	18	21.0	22	52.8	25	31671	25
26	Vijayanagar	21.1	26	25.3	21	53.6	26	29433	26
27	Koppal	30.2	20	18.7	28	51.0	29	26804	27
28	Chamarajanagar	23.2	27	20.1	27	56.7	27	26064	28
29	Gadag	15.7	31	20.0	29	64.2	28	22891	29
30	Yadagir	29.9	23	16.8	30	53.2	30	22754	30
31	Kodagu	45.2	19	13.1	31	41.7	31	17995	31
	<b>State</b>	<b>13.7</b>		<b>20.9</b>		<b>65.4</b>		<b>2269995</b>	

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

It is evident from the **Table 1.8**, that the districts which are better in services and industries will fare well with overall growth in DDP. The districts which are at very lowest positions are well placed in Agriculture sector, however, due to less presence of industries and services establishments, these districts fared poorly. Further due to addition of new data items viz., Private Corporate part etc., and availability of new data sources in computation of GSDP of the State, identification of suitable physical indicators with respect to each sector

to be allocated for the districts is in process. Because of data limitations, it may not be very useful to analyse sector-wise district estimates between any two given points of time as these estimates have not yet firmed up.

The district wise and sector wise contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product and per capita Income is presented in **Table 1.9**

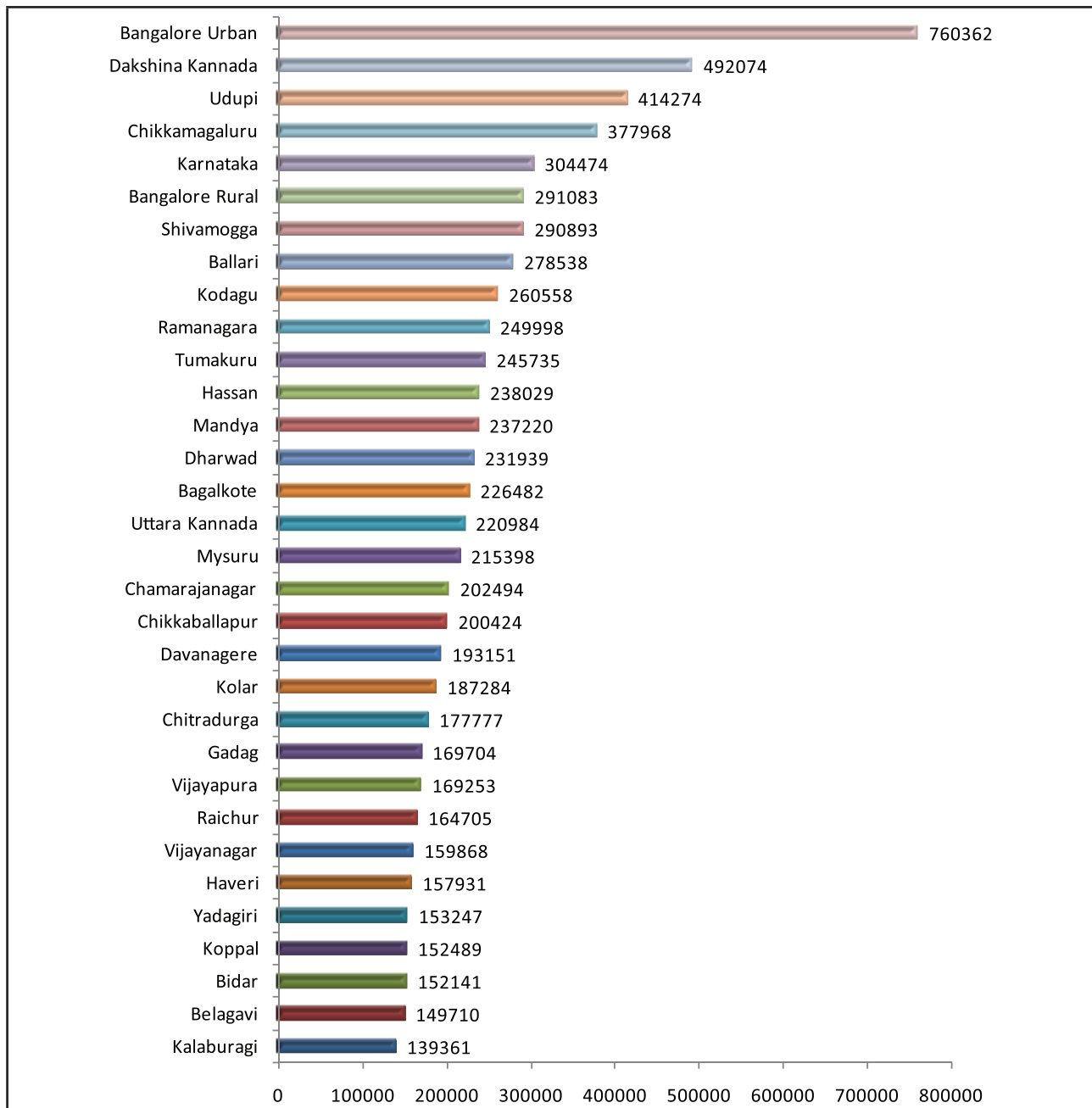
**Table 1.9 District wise and Sector wise contribution to GDP and Per capita Income for 2022-23**

Sl. No	District	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	Per capita Income (Rs)
1	Bagalkote	3.3	3.1	1.9	2.3	226482
2	Bengaluru Urban	4.8	28.6	47.7	37.8	760362
3	Bengaluru Rural	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.6	291083
4	Belagavi	6.7	4.5	3.3	4.0	149710
5	Ballari	1.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	278538
6	Bidar	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	152141
7	Vijayapura	5.2	1.6	1.5	2.0	169253
8	Chamarajanagar	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	202494
9	Chikkaballapur	2.7	1.4	1.1	1.4	200424
10	Chikkamagaluru	4.1	3.2	1.7	2.3	377968
11	Chitradurga	3.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	177777
12	Dakshina Kannada	3.9	10.3	4.3	5.5	492074
13	Davanagere	4.2	1.7	1.3	1.8	193151
14	Dharwad	1.4	2.8	2.4	2.3	231939
15	Gadag	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	169704
16	Kalaburagi	3.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	139361
17	Hassan	3.6	1.8	2.2	2.3	238029
18	Haveri	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	157931
19	Kodagu	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	260558
20	Kolar	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.6	187284
21	Koppal	2.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	152489
22	Mandya	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	237220
23	Mysuru	5.2	2.9	3.4	3.6	215398
24	Raichur	4.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	164705
25	Ramanagara	1.8	2.3	1.2	1.5	249998
26	Shivamogga	4.7	3.0	2.3	2.8	290893
27	Tumakuru	5.2	5.2	2.8	3.6	245735
28	Udupi	2.9	3.5	2.3	2.6	414274
29	Uttara Kannada	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	220984
30	Vijayanagar	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.3	159868
31	Yadagiri	2.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	153247
	<b>State</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>304474</b>

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

Further, It is evident from **Table 1.9**, Bengaluru Urban District stood first in the total District Income as well as per capita district income for the year 2022-23. Bengaluru Urban District contributes 37.8% to GSDP at current Prices followed by Dakshina Kannada (5.5%), Belagavi (4.0%). Bengaluru Urban District tops in secondary and tertiary sectors due to high concentration of major industries and infrastructure facilities. Each district has a potential for growth in one or the another sector which can be used by the district planning committees. This supports the NITI Aayog's aspirational programme "**District as a Fulcrum of Development**" to strengthen and enhance the GDP. The per capita income (in rupees) at current prices for all 31 districts for the year 2022-23 is presented in **Figure 1.4**.

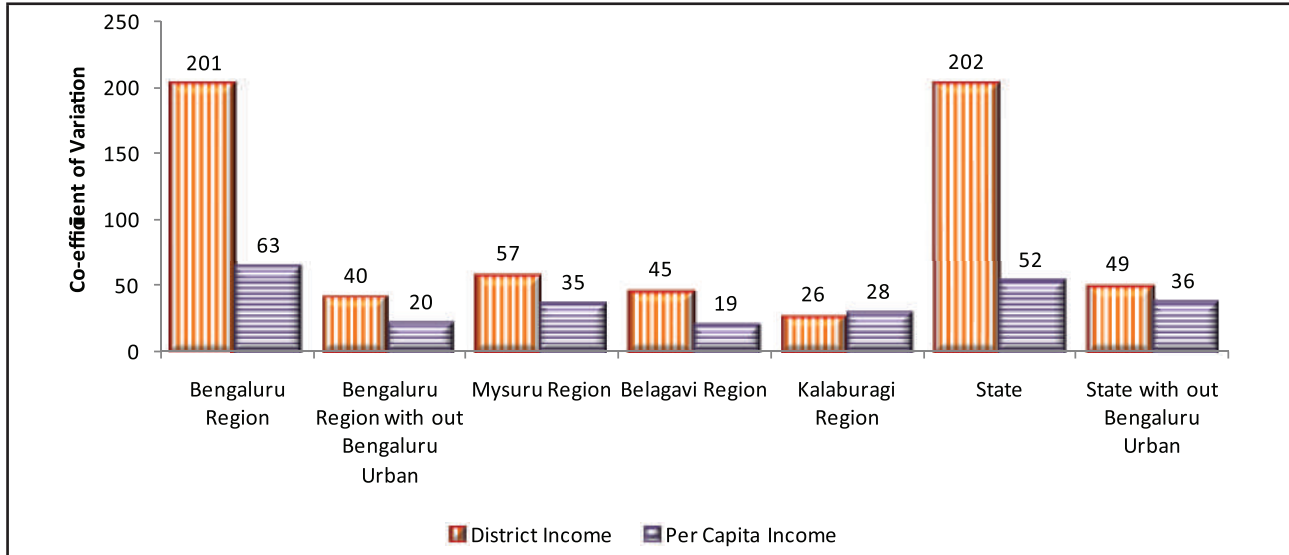
**Figure 1.4: District wise Per Capita Income (in rupees) for the year 2022-23**



District income is also a measure of the level and growth of economic development prevailing in the district level. It is a useful policy indicator to monitor the nature and degree of inter-district variations as well as,

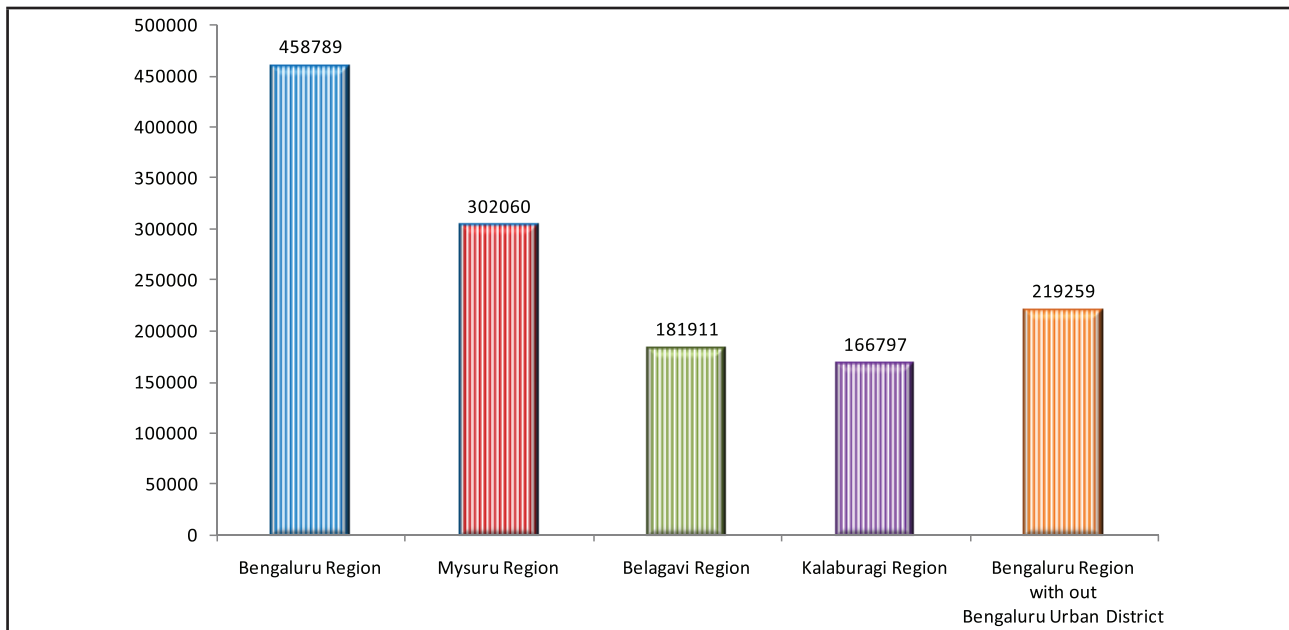
disparities in the process of economic growth at the State level. A simple statistical indicator of inter-district variations in the levels of district income is the coefficient of variation. **Figure 1.5** shows these computed values across the four divisions and at the State level.

**Figure 1.5: Inter-district variations of Gross District Income and Per Capita Income by Divisions in Karnataka for 2022-23**



**Figure 1.5** indicates the variations in gross district and per capita district income among the revenue regions (divisions) of the State. The highest variation is evident with respect to Bengaluru division, if Bengaluru Urban District is included. Excluding Bengaluru Urban district, these inter-district variations in district income and per capita district income, get remarkably reduced at the division and State levels which is nothing but the districts without Bengaluru Urban is fairly developed across all the districts. The growing inter-district variation is an important indicator and a source of broader inter-regional disparities in the process of State’s economic development. However, a low coefficient of variation as such, does not necessarily imply either a higher or a lower district economic growth or regional disparity.

**Figure 1.6: Division wise Per Capita Income**



It can be observed from **Figure 1.6** that Kalaburgi revenue region (comprising Ballari, Bidar, Kalaburgi, Koppal, Raichuru, Vijayanagar and Yadagiri districts), stood lowest in the per capita income followed by Belagavi and Mysore regions due to less presence of industries and service sectors enterprises in these regions. Hence there is a dire need for development of industries and services in these regions through encouraging private investments.

### 1.11 PRICES

Price is one of the key indicators in the economic planning process. They provide an economic mechanism by which goods and services are distributed among the consumers. Changes in prices have a direct bearing on all sections of the society irrespective of their level of living. Prices determine what goods are to be produced and in what quantities. They also indicate the demand and supply of goods and services in the economy. The wholesale and retail inflation can be measured in two ways viz., Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index.

### 1.12 INFLATION

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

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

**During 2023-24**, based on inflation rate of **All India Wholesale Price Index (WPI)** is increased to 1.18% in 8 (April-November) months. During the corresponding period of previous year inflation rate was increased by 0.13%.

**During 2023-24**, based on inflation rate of **All India Consumer Price Index (CPI)** is increased to 3.60% in 8 (April-November) months. During the corresponding period of previous year inflation rate was increased by 3.70%.

### 1.13 ALL INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

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

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

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

During 2022-23 and 2023-24 Wholesale price index analysis given below.

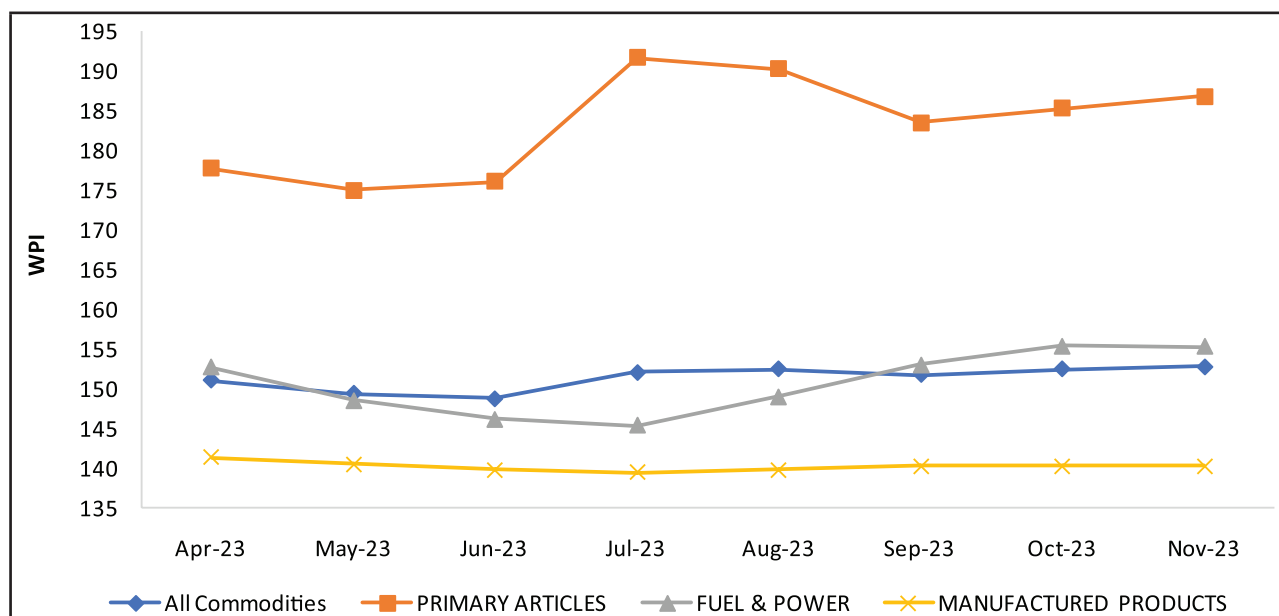
- During 2023-24, the Index of all commodities increased from 151.1 in April to 152.9 in November 2023, showing an increase of 1.18%.
- During 2022-23, the index of all commodities is increased from 152.3 in April to 152.5 in November 2022, showing an increase of 0.13%.
- The Annual rate of inflation, based on monthly WPI, stood at 0.26% for the month of November 2023 (over November 2022)

During 2023-24 (April-November) Group-Wise changes in WPI are as follows.

- Primary Articles (Weight 22.62), the index for this major group rose by 5.11% in 8 months.
- Fuel and Power (Weight 13.15), the index for this major group increased by 1.70% in 8 months.
- Manufactured Products (Weight 64.23), the index for this major group decreased by 0.71% in 8 months.

The details of annual all India wholesale price index from April to November for the consecutive years 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 are presented in **Appendix 1.7** and group wise All-India Wholesale Price Index since 2016-17 are given in **Appendix 1.8**. The **Figure 1.7** shows group wise changes in WPI.

**Figure: 1.7 Group wise changes in WPI**



#### 1.14 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF KARNATAKA STATE FOR 33 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

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



During 2022-23 and 2023-24 (April-November) Wholesale Price index of Karnataka State 33 agricultural commodities analysis given below.

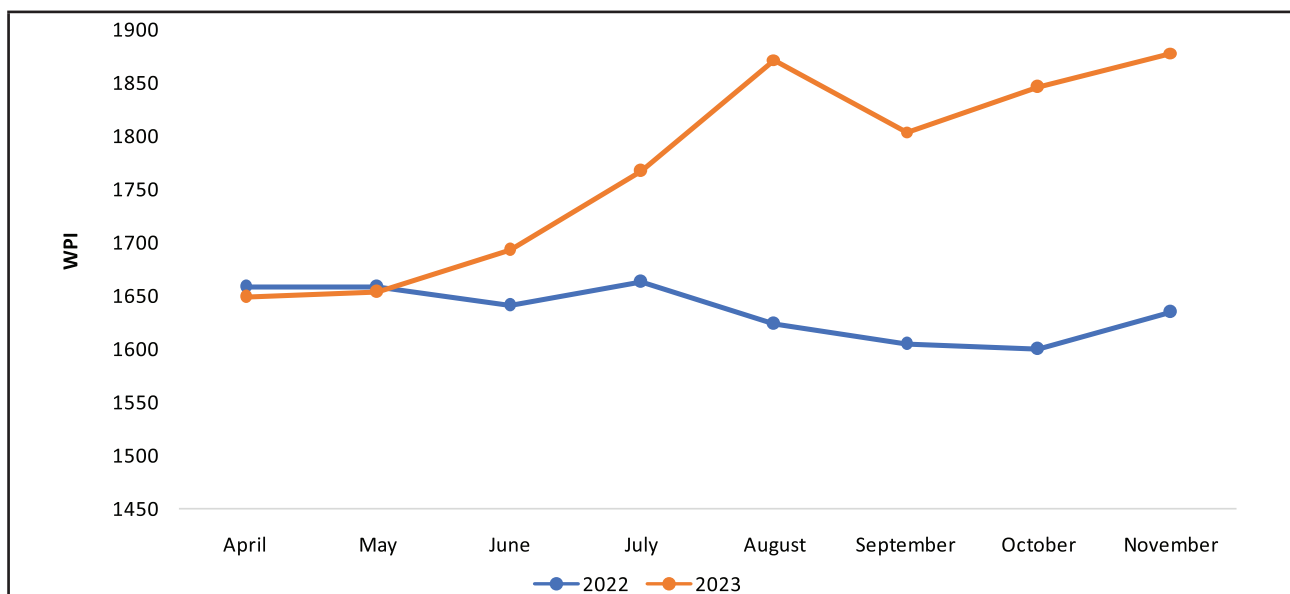
- ▶ During 2023-24, the Index of Wholesale price is increased from 1649 in April to 1878 in November 2023, showing an increase of 13.8% in 8 months
- ▶ During 2022-23, the Index of Wholesale price is decreased from 1658 in April to 1634 in November 2022, showing a decrease of 1.44% in 8 months.
- ▶ In 2023, November index is 1878 and compared to 2022 November index (1634) the annual Index increased to 14.9%.

During 2023-24 (April-November) the statistics of Group-wise WPI is as follows.

- ▶ During 2023, when compared from April to November, all commodities index is increased by 13.8%. The index of Pulses group is increased by 30.47%, Oil seeds group index is increased by 16.07%, Miscellaneous group index is increased by 15.83%, Cereals group index is increased by 14.3%, Condiments and Spices group is increased by 12.9%, and Gur and Sugar group index is increased by 2.18% whereas the index of Fibre group is decreased by 0.4%
- ▶ During April to November 2023, the prices of Onion, Sesame and Potato are increased by 295.0%, 107.38% and 54.6% respectively. Whereas the prices of Castor, Coriander and Tamarind are decreased by 28.7%, 25.32% and 7.90% respectively.

WPI numbers of agricultural commodities in Karnataka since 2012-13 are given in **Appendix 1.9** and group wise index numbers for 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 are given in **Appendix 1.10**. The trend of WPI for 33 agricultural commodities in Karnataka for the year 2022-23 and 2023-24 are shown in **Figure 1.8**.

**Figure 1.8 Average Trend of WPI in Karnataka**



### 1.15 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

Presently the consumer price indices compiled in India are CPI for Industrial workers (CPI-IW), CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) and CPI for Rural and Urban (CPI-R&U). The first three indices are constructed and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla and the fourth by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), New Delhi. In Karnataka, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics constructs and releases only CPI-IW for 9 centres as state series every month.

Consumer price index is widely considered as a Barometer of inflation, a tool for monitoring price stability. Also, the Dearness Allowance of Government employees and wage contracts between labour and employer is based on this index.

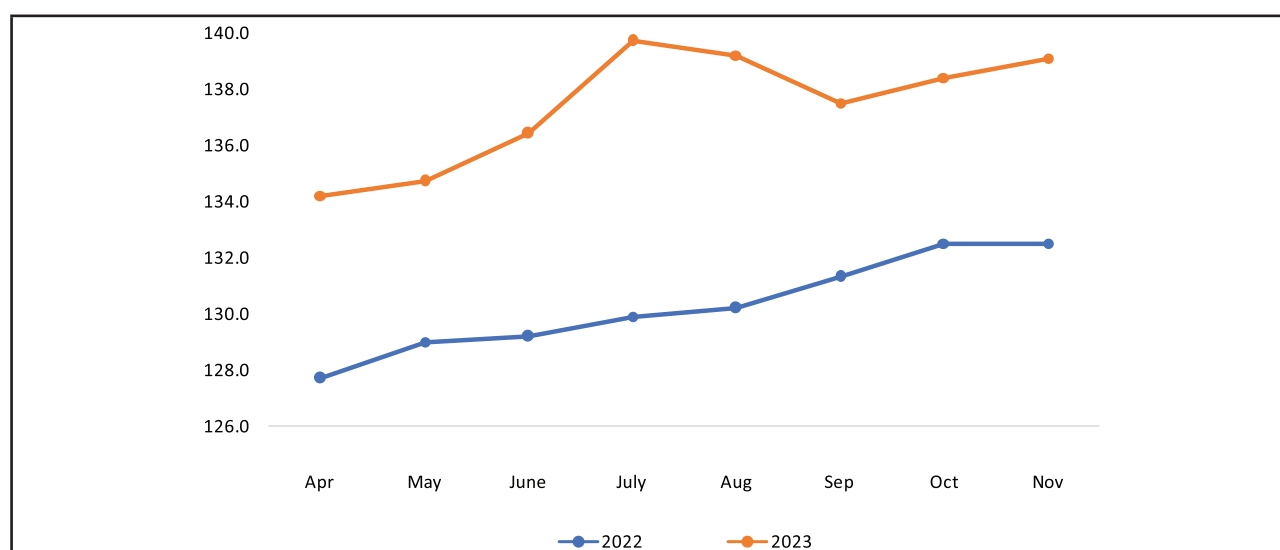
### 1.16 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

The target group of CPI-IW is workers of factories, mining, plantations, motor transport, docks, railways & electricity. This index is mainly used to determine the dearness allowance for the employees in both the public and private sectors. At the National level, from September 2020 the base year of CPI (IW) for Central series has been revised from 2001=100 to 2016=100. In this series CPI-IW is constructed for 88 selected industrially developed centres across the country, out of which 7 centres namely Bengaluru, Belagavi, Hubballi-Dharwad, Madikeri, Mysuru, Davanagere and Chikmagalur are based in Karnataka. CPI-IW in April and November for the year 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 in All India and Karnataka are presented in **Appendix-1.11**. The trend of all India CPI-IW of 2022-23 and 2023-24 is shown in **Figure 1.9**.

During 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24, All India level consumer price Index for industrial workers analysis given below.

- ▶ All India level consumer price Index of November 2022 was 132.5 points, corresponding period of this year (November 2023) the points moved to 139.1, which indicates annual inflation rate of 4.9%. During 2022-23, index of November 2022 was 132.5 points, corresponding period of previous year (November 2021) the index was 125.7 points, shows that the annual inflation rate was 5.4%.
- ▶ During 2023-24 April-November 8 month's average index is 137.4 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index was 130.3 and inflation rate is 5.4%. During 2022-23 April-November 8 month's average index was 130.3 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index was 122.8 and inflation rate was 6.1%.

**Figure 1.9: All India Consumer Price Index**



### 1.17 STATE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

In Karnataka, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics constructs CPI-IW for 9 centres viz., Ballari, Bhadravathi, Dandeli, Kalaburagi, Hassan, Mandya, Mangaluru, Raichur and Tumakuru. With effect from February 2022 the base year for the State series index has been revised from 1987-88=100 to 2018=100. Even though revision of base year 2018=100 effected from February 2022 for State series, the previous year's indices has been worked out and presented in the related Appendices.

During 2023-24, among the 9 State series centers, General Index of Mangaluru and Mandya centres increased by 5.0% and 4.9% respectively. During 2023-24, the General Index of Mangaluru centre is increased from 125.6 in April to 131.9 in November 2023 showing an increase of 5.0% and from April to November 8 months' average is 129.6 points showing an increase of 7.3% compared to corresponding period of previous year (120.7).

The details of the CPI-IW for All India and Karnataka are presented in **Appendix-1.12, 1.13 and 1.14.**

### 1.18 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

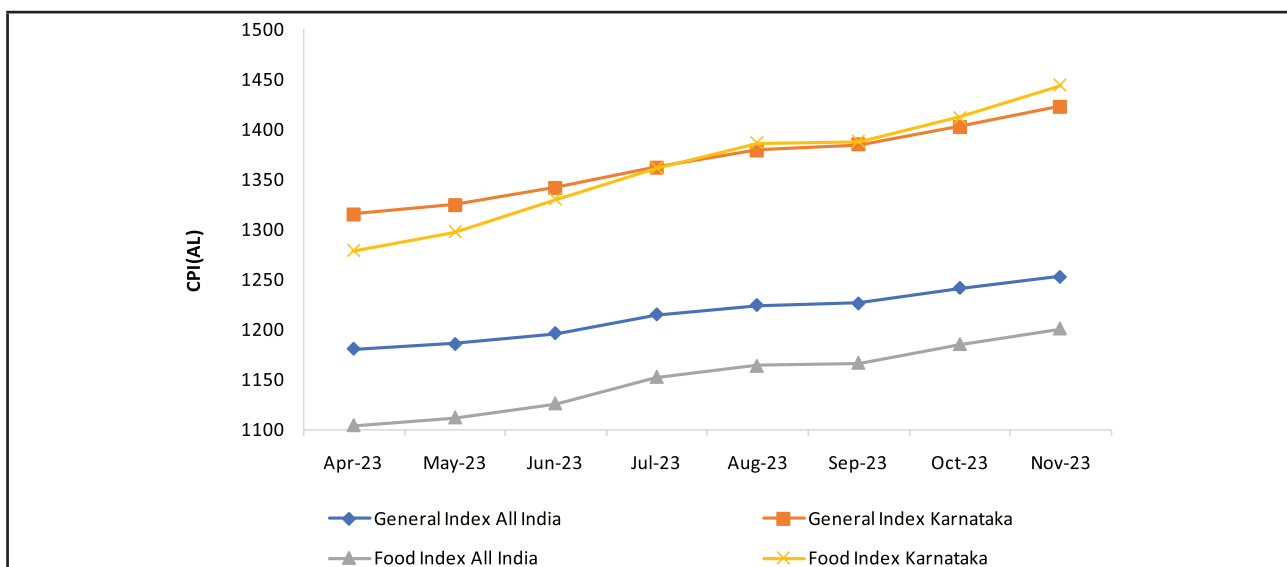
Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) for 20 States, including Karnataka, is being constructed every month by the Labour Bureau-Shimla, based on the information obtaining from the Field Operation Division of National Sample Survey Office. This index is used for fixation and revision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

The general index of Karnataka is increased by 8.21% in November 2023 over April 2023 as against an increase in index by 6.18% at all India level.

During 2023-24 (upto November 2023), in Karnataka, the average general index has increased to 1367 from 1270 during same period of 2022-23, thus showing an increase of 7.63%. At the all-India level, the index was increased by 6.86%.

CPI-AL in April and November for the years 2021-22 2022-23 and 2023-24 are presented in **Appendix -1.15.** The CPI-AL at All India and Karnataka from 2012-13 are given in **Appendix - 1.16.** The Food and General Index of Agricultural Labourers during 2023-24 is illustrated in the **Figure 1.10.**

**Figure 1.10. Consumer Price Index of Agricultural Labourers**



## 1.19 PRICE SITUATION IN RURAL AND URBAN KARNATAKA

Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Karnataka, collects retail prices of a basket of essential commodities from selected centres in rural and urban areas in order to assess the price situation in the State. Rural retail prices are collected every month and urban retail prices are collected every week for the construction of monthly Rural Retail Price Index Numbers and Urban Retail Price Index Numbers. For both these index numbers, with effect from February 2022 the base year has been revised from 1970=100 to 2018=100. These index numbers are based on un-weighted diagram and focuses on broad price trends in rural and urban areas, to guide policy decisions.

### (a) Price Situation in Urban Areas

Every week, retail prices of 26 important commodities are collected from 31 urban centres in the State in order to construct Urban Retail Price Index (URPI). During 2023-24 the index was 138.3 in April 2023 rose to 159.45 in November 2023 showing an increase of 15.2%. The rise in index is attributed to the increase in prices of Onion (126.81%), Tur (38.13%), Green Gram (19.97%) and Jowar (18.31%). During 2023-24 (up to November 2023), the average URPI (146.9) increased by 9.69% over the corresponding period of the previous year (133.92).

### (b) Price Situation in Rural Areas

For the construction of monthly Rural Retail Price Index (RRPI), the retail prices of 32 essential commodities are collected from 452 villages every month. During 2023-24, the index in April 2023 increased from 125.49 to 142.42 in November 2023 showing an increase of 13.4%. This increase was mainly due to increase in price of Onion (172.41%), whereas price of Garlic increased to 79.49%. Up to November 2023, the average RRPI was 135.58 showing an increase of 8.43% over the corresponding period of the previous year (125.03).

The details of Urban and Rural Retail Price Index Numbers in Karnataka are given in **Appendix-1.17**.

## Way Forward

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is expected to achieve 6.6% growth during 2023-24 as compared to 8.1% during 2022-23.

- Government of Karnataka has a vision to achieve \$1Tn GDP by implementing strategies envisaged in SDG 2030 and \$1Tn vision document.
- Karnataka aims to strengthen its decentralized governance to make District as a fulcrum of growth and development by strengthening capacity building, infrastructure support and delegation of powers.
- The Government has constituted an advisory committee on GSDP to review the methodology, quality, Consistency of input data used for the estimation of GSDP and also recommend suitable measures for timely flow of data and data sources.
- To increase the GSDP of the state, the industrial policy 2020-25 has envisages a third position in merchandise export in the next five years. Amended Industrial Facilitation Act and brought in Affidavit Based Clearance System to promote investments in industrial sector. Ease Of Doing Business is being promoted by minimising regulatory compliance burden.
- To increase the service sector contribution, Government has announced new IT policy 2020-25 with special focus on promoting IT beyond Bengaluru
- New Tourism Policy 2020-25 envisages avenues to promote private investments so as to attract domestic and foreign tourists.
- Optimal utilization of under utilized and unutilized Government land and building for revenue generation with PPP.

## Appendix 1.1: GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT – AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. NO	Industry	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 SRE	2022-23 FRE	2023-24 AE
1	Crops	105527	121571	152674	176002	177336	188289
2	Livestock	31685	42512	56743	65794	78478	83774
3	Forestry and Logging	10418	13360	14389	16710	16097	16488
4	Fishing	4868	5348	5294	10426	11793	11003
5	Mining and Quarrying	8968	8745	10717	16338	13550	15145
6	Manufacturing	211302	200021	198913	245623	271230	286525
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	21158	22774	23917	27048	30496	34434
8	Construction	82047	83243	81120	104722	119126	128966
9	Trade and Repair Services	138298	152905	129587	162451	183640	197877
10	Hotel and Restaurants	22414	23543	11593	18407	21215	23604
11	Railways	3108	4358	4096	4522	5568	5893
12	Road Transport	47055	55154	42341	64298	78690	84167
13	Water Transport	416	375	394	532	582	636
14	Air Transport	1337	2324	1136	1170	1408	1490
15	Services Incidental to Transport	1211	1241	754	1169	1313	1390
16	Storage	1630	1591	1654	1793	2223	2352
17	Communication	15657	17760	19060	22660	27905	30520
18	Financial Services	61539	65933	74560	78593	97895	107621
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	448553	514556	553542	656090	765950	880403
	a) Computer related Services and R & D	304494	354544	399709	479803	551359	646984
	b) Real estate, Other Professional Services	63086	71869	67590	82296	99987	109922
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	80972	88144	86243	93992	114605	123497
20	Public Administration	34648	38100	39659	43847	53008	61555
21	Other Services	86880	101426	86525	105114	118800	135164
	<b>Total GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>1338719</b>	<b>1476840</b>	<b>1508669</b>	<b>1823310</b>	<b>2076302</b>	<b>2297296</b>
	Product Taxes	165616	166975	168696	197400	227936	262900
	Product Subsidies	24943	27988	35904	42615	34243	59464
	<b>GSDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>1479391</b>	<b>1615827</b>	<b>1641460</b>	<b>1978094</b>	<b>2269995</b>	<b>2500733</b>
	Population ('000)	65580	66104	66627	67092	67515	67939
	<b>Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>225586</b>	<b>244437</b>	<b>246366</b>	<b>294833</b>	<b>336221</b>	<b>368085</b>
	Primary Sector	161466	191535	239817	285270	297254	314700
	Secondary Sector	314506	306037	303950	377394	420852	449925
	Tertiary Sector	862747	979267	964902	1160646	1358196	1532672
	<b>Total GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>1338719</b>	<b>1476840</b>	<b>1508669</b>	<b>1823310</b>	<b>2076302</b>	<b>2297296</b>
	I.Agriculture	152498	182790	229101	268932	283703	299555
	II.Industry	323474	314782	314666	393732	434402	465070
	III.Services	862747	979267	964902	1160646	1358196	1532672
	<b>Total GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>1338719</b>	<b>1476840</b>	<b>1508669</b>	<b>1823310</b>	<b>2076302</b>	<b>2297296</b>

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates, TRE : Third Revised Estimates

## Appendix 1.2: GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT – AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Industry	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 SRE	2022-23 FRE	2023-24 AE
1	Crops	57387	66693	75051	76540	75262	71053
2	Livestock	19880	24726	31270	34052	37779	39810
3	Forestry and Logging	7362	8947	8951	9141	9318	9461
4	Fishing	3029	3141	2988	5281	6210	5921
5	Mining and Quarrying	7776	8122	9025	9635	10499	11520
6	Manufacturing	179874	169677	167970	186327	190154	204294
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	15169	16600	18332	19610	20465	21427
8	Construction	62955	62622	60390	68650	73865	79887
9	Trade and Repair Services	95199	101599	80557	94090	100842	104118
10	Hotel and Restaurants	15388	15606	7153	10613	11581	12332
11	Railways	2297	2649	2077	2563	2922	3106
12	Road Transport	41624	51037	50345	51388	53681	56508
13	Water Transport	332	295	279	335	353	381
14	Air Transport	1068	1828	806	736	855	891
15	Services incidental to Transport	967	976	535	735	797	831
16	Storage	1128	1062	1037	1046	1231	1251
17	Communication	12431	13881	13454	14236	16456	17512
18	Financial Services	49541	50336	56614	55531	63530	69179
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	303229	335520	342123	378066	417838	461690
	a) Computer related Services and R & D	210509	236518	250451	279742	305390	343964
	b) Real estate, Other Professional Services	43980	48341	42518	48162	55665	58775
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	48740	50661	49154	50162	56783	58951
20	Public Administration	24862	26420	26080	26931	30944	34206
21	Other Services	56551	63648	51796	59844	64305	69599
	<b>Total GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>958049</b>	<b>1025385</b>	<b>1006832</b>	<b>1105350</b>	<b>1188887</b>	<b>1274979</b>
	Product Taxes	144902	145441	142071	155861	165773	181252
	Product Subsidies	17851	19432	23961	25835	19607	33002
	<b>GSDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>1085101</b>	<b>1151393</b>	<b>1124942</b>	<b>1235377</b>	<b>1335052</b>	<b>1423229</b>
	Population ('000)	65580	66104	66627	67092	67515	67939
	<b>Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>165462</b>	<b>174179</b>	<b>168842</b>	<b>184132</b>	<b>197742</b>	<b>209486</b>
	Primary Sector	95434	111628	127285	134650	139068	137766
	Secondary Sector	257998	248900	246691	274586	284484	305608
	Tertiary Sector	604617	664857	632856	696114	765335	831605
	<b>Total GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>958049</b>	<b>1025385</b>	<b>1006832</b>	<b>1105350</b>	<b>1188887</b>	<b>1274979</b>
	I.Agriculture	87658	103507	118260	125014	128569	126246
	II.Industry	265774	257021	255716	284221	294983	317128
	III.Services	604617	664857	632856	696114	765335	831605
	<b>Total GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>958049</b>	<b>1025385</b>	<b>1006832</b>	<b>1105350</b>	<b>1188887</b>	<b>1274979</b>

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates, TRE : Third Revised Estimates

## Appendix 1.3: NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT – AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Industry	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 SRE	2022-23 FRE	2023-24 AE
1	Crops	96000	111124	141049	163039	164275	174422
2	Livestock	31337	42082	56205	65170	77733	82979
3	Forestry and Logging	10323	13250	14253	16538	15931	16319
4	Fishing	4523	4954	4905	9659	10925	10193
5	Mining and Quarrying	7564	7208	8833	13466	11168	12483
6	Manufacturing	188034	175089	174025	217201	239845	253370
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	14385	15793	16077	18225	20549	23202
8	Construction	76620	77165	74020	96374	109630	118686
9	Trade and Repair Services	133487	147639	123704	155479	175743	189339
10	Hotel and Restaurants	21022	22074	9871	16350	18886	21086
11	Railways	1974	3147	2747	3026	3726	3944
12	Road Transport	42703	50210	36935	58456	71559	76541
13	Water Transport	323	293	302	428	454	500
14	Air Transport	945	1640	148	161	176	172
15	Services Incidental to Transport	1023	1054	602	953	1049	1108
16	Storage	1495	1445	1485	1585	1965	2080
17	Communication	10136	11343	12414	15222	18746	20503
18	Financial Services	60103	64332	72622	76497	95284	104751
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	394950	454421	484070	577467	674161	774898
	a) Computer related Services and R & D	210509	236518	250451	279742	305390	343964
	b) Real estate, Other Professional Services	43980	48341	42518	48162	55665	58775
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	48740	50661	49154	50162	56783	58951
20	Public Administration	28617	31684	32876	35689	43145	50101
21	Other Services	79761	93508	77722	94687	107015	121755
	<b>Total NSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>1205326</b>	<b>1329455</b>	<b>1344866</b>	<b>1635672</b>	<b>1861965</b>	<b>2058430</b>
	Product Taxes	165616	166975	168696	197400	227936	262900
	Product Subsidies	24943	27988	35904	42615	34243	59464
	<b>NSDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>1345999</b>	<b>1468441</b>	<b>1477657</b>	<b>1790456</b>	<b>2055658</b>	<b>2261867</b>
	Population ('000)	65580	66104	66627	67092	67515	67939
	<b>Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>205245</b>	<b>222141</b>	<b>221781</b>	<b>266866</b>	<b>304474</b>	<b>332926</b>
	Primary Sector	149748	178619	225245	267872	280033	296395
	Secondary Sector	279039	268047	264121	331801	370023	395257
	Tertiary Sector	776539	882789	855499	1035999	1211909	1366777
	<b>Total NSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>1205326</b>	<b>1329455</b>	<b>1344866</b>	<b>1635672</b>	<b>1861965</b>	<b>2058430</b>
	I. Agriculture	142183	171411	216412	254406	268864	283913
	II. Industry	286604	275255	272954	345267	381192	407740
	III. Services	776539	882789	855499	1035999	1211909	1366777
	<b>Total NSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>1205326</b>	<b>1329455</b>	<b>1344866</b>	<b>1635672</b>	<b>1861965</b>	<b>2058430</b>

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates, TRE : Third Revised Estimates

## Appendix 1.4: NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT – AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Industry	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 SRE	2022-23 FRE	2023-24 AE
1	Crops	50620	61329	67419	68460	67609	63553
2	Livestock	19610	24394	30866	33612	37291	39296
3	Forestry and Logging	7289	8863	8850	9027	9202	9343
4	Fishing	2729	2809	2672	4723	5554	5296
5	Mining and Quarrying	6685	6960	7734	8259	8999	9874
6	Manufacturing	160140	148733	147519	165042	168432	180957
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	9434	10695	11884	12882	13444	14076
8	Construction	57948	56937	53847	61367	66029	71413
9	Trade and Repair Services	91299	97370	75958	89121	95507	98592
10	Hotel and Restaurants	14269	14431	5812	9156	10017	10713
11	Railways	1395	1706	1052	1493	1702	1809
12	Road Transport	37795	46898	46089	47040	49129	51718
13	Water Transport	250	226	207	256	271	294
14	Air Transport	727	1255	28	-24	60	54
15	Services Incidental to Transport	813	824	415	575	630	655
16	Storage	1020	947	906	902	1062	1079
17	Communication	7900	8570	8137	8491	9815	10445
18	Financial Services	48364	49026	55066	53939	61709	67196
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	261433	288064	289222	321041	354814	392051
	a) Computer related Services and R & D	181493	203065	211725	237548	259327	292083
	b) Real estate, Other Professional Services	37918	41504	35944	40897	47269	49910
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	42022	43495	41554	42596	48219	50059
20	Public Administration	19732	21056	20526	20776	23872	26388
21	Other Services	50798	57278	44905	52343	56246	60876
	<b>Total NSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>850250</b>	<b>908371</b>	<b>879116</b>	<b>968483</b>	<b>1041391</b>	<b>1115676</b>
	Product Taxes	144902	145441	142071	155861	165773	181252
	Product Subsidies	17851	19432	23961	25835	19607	33002
	<b>NSDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>977301</b>	<b>1034380</b>	<b>997226</b>	<b>1098510</b>	<b>1187557</b>	<b>1263925</b>
	Population ('000)	65580	66104	66627	67092	67515	67939
	<b>Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>149024</b>	<b>156478</b>	<b>149673</b>	<b>163732</b>	<b>175895</b>	<b>186038</b>
	Primary Sector	86933	104356	117542	124081	128654	127361
	Secondary Sector	227522	216365	213250	239291	247905	266446
	Tertiary Sector	535795	587651	548324	605111	664832	721869
	<b>Total NSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>850250</b>	<b>908371</b>	<b>879116</b>	<b>968483</b>	<b>1041391</b>	<b>1115676</b>
	I.Agriculture	80248	97396	109808	115822	119655	117487
	II.Industry	234207	223325	220984	247550	256904	276320
	III.Services	535795	587651	548324	605111	664832	721869
	<b>Total NSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>850250</b>	<b>908371</b>	<b>879116</b>	<b>968483</b>	<b>1041391</b>	<b>1115676</b>

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates, TRE : Third Revised Estimates



## Appendix 1.5 GROSS / NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT &amp; PER CAPITA INCOME

Sl. No	Year	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Constant Prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Current Prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Constant Prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Per Capita Income (Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Current Prices) (in Rs.)
1	1960-61a			69164	69164	296
2	1961-62a			76445	74095	320
3	1962-63a			81180	78174	333
4	1963-64a			94137	81348	378
5	1964-65a			108609	81084	427
6	1965-66a			116372	75647	448
7	1966-67a			142621	85711	537
8	1967-68a			152521	85644	562
9	1968-69a			163106	93338	588
10	1969-70a			176316	99881	622
11	1970-71b			185811	185811	641
12	1971-72b			191564	188522	646
13	1972-73b			201243	176970	664
14	1973-74b			281535	204113	907
15	1974-75b			317771	203296	1000
16	1975-76b			309240	216477	951
17	1976-77b			328291	207012	986
18	1977-78b			381307	244450	1117
19	1978-79b			399507	253858	1142
20	1979-80b			482171	261228	1345
21	1980-81c	621032	621032	558736	558736	1520
22	1981-82c	716860	661709	642344	595740	1707
23	1982-83c	801276	680456	713722	610171	1855
24	1983-94c	961003	727767	861717	653582	2192
25	1984-85c	1083088	780809	969723	702315	2416
26	1985-86c	1157468	756897	1021834	673330	2495
27	1986-87c	1327121	824469	1173306	736513	2810
28	1987-88c	1515827	881547	1343482	788292	3159
29	1988-89c	1770911	956698	1567132	856321	3620
30	1989-90c	2021422	1013026	1779770	904572	4044
31	1990-91c	2330040	1025982	2055120	911210	4598
32	1991-92c	3009173	1149444	2673762	1026985	5889
33	1992-93c	3303585	1181049	2916231	1050758	6321
34	1993-94d	4107905	4107906	3698228	3698229	7838
35	1994-95d	4791516	4338693	4306510	3891705	8960
36	1995-96d	5621456	4616681	5002819	4097390	10217

Sl. No	Year	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Constant Prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Current Prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Constant Prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Per Capita Income (Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Current Prices) (in Rs.)
37	1996-97d	6517572	5030220	5807078	4473655	11670
38	1997-98d	7304576	5377782	6475689	4751682	12832
39	1998-99d	8784091	6061964	7875624	5396093	15396
40	1999-00e	10124741	10124741	9053192	9053192	17502
41	2000-01e	10836170	10268651	9634777	9113592	18344
42	2001-02e	11284650	10555966	9889675	9278843	18547
43	2002-03e	12088876	11035977	10589474	9776504	19621
44	2003-04e	13098974	11417352	11423011	9966856	20901
45	2004-05f	16674713	16674713	14872897	14872898	26882
46	2005-06f	19590407	18427703	17491121	16403065	31239
47	2006-07f	22723706	20266010	20381918	18108596	35981
48	2007-08f	27062879	22820215	24302840	20380990	42419
49	2008-09f	31031233	24442138	27853414	21830924	48084
50	2009-10f	33755850	24759029	30074742	21836349	51364
51	2010-11f	41070316	27272131	36833840	24081677	62251
52	2011-12g	60600981	60600981	55495220	55495220	90263
53	2012-13g	69541302	64303302	63592381	58655161	102319
54	2013-14g	81666615	70446604	74656904	63994016	118829
55	2014-15g	91392303	74842913	82578249	67128352	130024
56	2015-16g	104516810	83132178	95086639	74994348	148108
57	2016-17 g	120760772	94177416	110263628	85139410	169898
58	2017-18g	133323999	101972354	120901930	91565726	185840
59	2018-19g	147939143	108510063	134599856	97730149	205245
60	2019-20g	161582653	115139320	146844145	103437971	222141
61	2020-21g	164146028	112494206	147765694	99722607	221781
62	2021-22 SRE	197809425	123537663	179045608	109850970	266866
63	2022-23 FRE	226999509	133505240	205565753	118755666	304474
64	2023-24 AE	250073308	142322865	226186667	126392543	332926

Note: Estimates of Net State Domestic Product only were computed from 1960-61 to 1979-80.

a) Computed with base year as 1960-61

b) Computed with base year as 1970-71

c) Computed with base year as 1980-81

d) Computed with base year as 1993-94

e) Computed with base year as 1999-2000

f) Computed with base year as 2004-05

g) Computed with base year as 2011-12

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates, TRE : Third Revised Estimates

## Appendix 1.6 : GROSS / NET DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT &amp; PER CAPITA INCOME 2022-23 (Provi.)

Sl. No	District	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)		Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)		Per Capita Income (Per Capita NDDP at Current Prices) (in Rs.)
		Current Prices	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Prices	
1	Bagalkote	53094	31699	47297	27702	226482
2	Bengaluru Urban	859154	507482	808459	471954	760362
3	Bengaluru Rural	35599	21195	31875	18642	291083
4	Belagavi	91449	52831	79075	44374	149710
5	Ballari	45536	28186	40021	24386	278538
6	Bidar	32777	18640	28637	15819	152141
7	Vijayapura	46483	25758	40724	21868	169253
8	Chamarajanagar	26064	15206	22842	13025	202494
9	Chickballapur	31671	18399	27799	15741	200424
10	Chikkamagaluru	52893	31082	47531	27461	377968
11	Chitradurga	37293	20643	32601	17479	177777
12	Dakshina Kannada	125140	77824	113631	69828	492074
13	Davangere	40352	21505	35080	18019	193151
14	Dharwad	52941	31859	47341	27948	231939
15	Gadag	22891	13741	19964	11718	169704
16	Kalaburagi	45868	26155	39523	21874	139361
17	Hassan	52632	30959	46727	26903	238029
18	Haveri	31989	18291	27883	15495	157931
19	Kodagu	17995	10772	15967	9308	260558
20	Kolar	36492	21802	31798	18563	187284
21	Koppal	26804	15215	23422	12893	152489
22	Mandya	53318	31900	47338	27784	237220
23	Mysuru	80676	46542	71436	40205	215398
24	Raichur	40226	23026	35107	19523	164705
25	Ramnagara	33799	20402	29910	17738	249998
26	Shivamogga	63028	35562	56344	31063	290893
27	Tumakuru	82626	48755	72749	42053	245735
28	Udupi	59236	36365	53900	32657	414274
29	Uttara Kannada	39783	22820	35096	19636	220984
30	Vijayanagara	29433	17372	25694	14791	159868
31	Yadagiri	22754	13065	19886	11105	153247
	<b>KARNATAKA</b>	<b>2269995</b>	<b>1335052</b>	<b>2055657</b>	<b>1187557</b>	<b>304474</b>

## Appendix 1.7 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA

Base Year:2011-12=100

Sl. No	Item group	Weight	2021		2022		2023		Percentage Variation in November over April		
			April	November	April	November	April	November	2021	2022	2023
1	Primary Articles	22.62	151.5	168.4	174.5	178.4	177.8	186.9	11.16	2.23	5.12
2	Fuel & Power	13.15	108.9	136.0	151.2	162.8	152.7	155.3	24.89	7.67	1.70
3	Manufactured Products	64.23	129.9	136.6	144.7	141.3	141.4	140.4	5.16	-2.35	-0.71
	All Commodities	100.00	132.0	143.7	152.3	152.5	151.1	152.9	8.86	0.13	1.19

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce, and Industry, GOI.

## Appendix 1.8: ALL – INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Year	Primary Articles	All Commodities	Percentage Variation in November over April	
			Primary Articles	All Commodities
Base Year :2011-12=100				
2016-17	128.9	111.6	3.43	1.73
2017-18	130.6	114.9	1.38	2.92
2018-19	134.2	119.8	2.74	4.27
2019-20	143.3	121.8	6.77	1.68
2020-21	145.7	123.4	1.67	1.31
2021-22	159.9	139.4	9.75	12.97
2022-23	176.8	152.5	10.57	9.4
(January 2023 to November 2023)				
January 2023	174.3	150.7	0.81	0.13
February 2023	173.6	150.9	-0.40	0.13
March 2023	175.2	151.0	0.92	0.07
April 2023	177.8	151.1	1.48	0.07
May 2023	175.1	149.4	-1.52	-1.13
June 2023	176.1	148.9	0.57	-0.33
July 2023	191.7	152.1	8.86	2.15
August 2023	190.3	152.5	-0.73	0.26
September 2023	183.6	151.8	-3.52	-0.46
October 2023	185.3	152.5	0.93	0.46
November 2023	186.9	152.9	0.86	0.26

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce, and Industry, GOI.

**Appendix 1.9 : WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN KARNATAKA**

Base Year: 1981-82=100

Base Year: 1981-82=100		
Year	Index	Percentage Variation over previous year/month
2012-13	978	9.76
2013-14	1042	6.54
2014-15	1151	10.46
2015-16	1201	4.34
2016-17	1198	-0.25
2017-18	1205	0.58
2018-19	1257	4.32
2019-20	1338	6.44
2020-21	1404	4.93
2021-22	1545	10.04
2022-23	1647	6.60
(January 2023 to November 2023)		
January 2023	1676	3.20
February 2023	1709	1.97
March 2023	1675	-1.99
April 2023	1649	-1.55
May 2023	1653	0.24
June 2023	1693	2.42
July 2023	1767	4.37
August 2023	1872	5.94
September 2023	1804	-3.63
October 2023	1846	2.33
November 2023	1878	1.73

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoK.

**Appendix – 1.10 GROUP WISE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN KARNATAKA**

Base Year 1981-82=100

Sl. No	Commodity Group	Weight	2021		2022		2023		Percentage Variation in November over April		
			April	November	April	November	April	November	2021	2022	2023
1	Cereals	29.89	1383	1674	1732	1524	1618	1850	21.04	-12.01	14.3
2	Pulses	4.92	1587	1614	1565	1742	1900	2479	1.70	11.31	30.47
3	Oilseeds	17.31	1399	1415	1471	1499	1481	1719	1.14	1.90	16.07
4	Gur & Sugar	14.56	710	714	734	727	732	748	0.56	-0.95	2.18
5	Fiber	9.64	1075	1407	1464	1464	1464	1458	30.88	0.00	-0.4
6	Condiments	2.27	1222	1200	1528	1703	1886	2131	-1.80	11.45	12.9
7	Miscellaneous*	21.41	1944	2469	2458	2558	2451	2839	27.01	4.07	15.83
<b>All Commodities</b>		<b>100.00</b>	<b>1385</b>	<b>1620</b>	<b>1658</b>	<b>1634</b>	<b>1649</b>	<b>1878</b>	<b>16.97</b>	<b>-1.45</b>	<b>13.8</b>

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statics, GoK.

**Appendix 1.11: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AT ALL INDIA AND KARNATAKA**

Month	All India			Karnataka		
	Base year : 2016=100			Base year : 2018=100		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
April	120.1	127.7	134.2	112.8	119.3	129.8
May	120.6	129.0	134.7	113.2	121.1	130.6
June	121.7	129.2	136.4	114.1	121.1	132.0
July	122.8	129.9	139.7	114.7	121.9	134.4
August	123.0	130.2	139.2	115.0	122.0	134.1
September	123.3	131.3	137.5	115.3	123.5	133.0
October	124.9	132.5	138.4	116.3	124.3	133.8
November	125.7	132.5	139.1	117.3	124.4	134.7
December	125.4	132.3		117.5	127.3	
January	125.1	132.8		117.4	127.6	
February	125.0	132.7		117.4	128.0	
March	126.0	133.3		117.8	128.5	

Note: \*Average of 16 centres (State Series)

Source: 1) Labour Bureau, Shimla, GoI. 2) Directorate of Economics and Statics, GoK.

**Appendix 1.12: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AT ALL INDIA AND KARNATAKA**

Sl. No	Centres	2021 - 22		2022- 23		2023 - 24		Percentage Variation in November over April		
		April	November	April	November	April	November	2021 - 22	2022 -23	2023 -24
Central Series (Base year: 2016=100)										
1	Bengaluru	116.5	120.0	121.1	124.9	127.8	134.2	3.00	3.14	5.0
2	Belagavi	120.3	126.2	127.9	135.7	137.8	140.5	4.90	6.10	1.9
3	Hubballi-Dharwad	118.8	123.1	125.9	128.0	131.6	135.9	3.62	1.67	3.2
4	Madikeri	113.6	122.3	123.1	129.6	130.8	136.3	7.66	5.28	4.2
5	Mysuru	118.2	124.3	127.1	132.5	134.8	140.2	5.16	4.25	4.0
6	Davanagere	122.9	127.3	129.8	137.3	140.8	146.2	3.58	5.78	3.8
7	Chikmagalore	111.4	116.1	117.9	125.8	127.7	132.8	2.22	6.07	3.9
State Series (Base year:2018=100)										
8	Ballari	111.6	116.6	118.7	123.6	126.1	130.6	4.48	4.13	3.5
9	Bhadravathi	112.9	116.3	119.4	124.7	126.8	132.3	3.01	4.44	4.3
10	Dandeli	114.4	118.4	121.5	127.0	129.1	131.3	3.50	4.53	1.7
11	Kalaburagi	113.0	119.3	120.7	126.3	129.2	133.5	5.58	4.64	3.3
12	Hassan	113.8	116.5	121.2	126.3	128.9	133.4	2.37	4.21	3.4
13	Mandya	111.8	115.2	117.5	122.3	124.5	130.7	3.04	4.09	4.9
14	Mangaluru	111.3	115.1	117.6	122.7	125.6	131.9	3.41	4.43	5.0
15	Raichur	114.0	118.8	120.8	125.6	127.9	132.0	4.21	3.97	3.2
16	Tumkur	113.5	118.5	119.7	125.3	127.9	133.2	4.41	4.68	4.1

Source: 1) Labour Bureau, Shimla, GOI. 2) Directorate of Economics and Statics, GoK.

**Appendix 1.13: Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at selected centres in Karnataka State**  
CENTRAL SERIES (General index)

Base Year: 2016=100

Year/ Month	Bengaluru	Belagavi	Hubli - Dharwad	Madikeri	Mysuru	Davanagere	Chikkmagaluru
2020 - 21	113.2	116.0	115.2	109.2	113.6	121.3	110.6
2021 - 22	118.5	124.3	122.1	118.3	122.4	126.0	114.7
2022 -23	124.4	132.6	127.4	127.3	130.3	134.8	123.3
(January 2023 to November 2023)							
January 2023	125.5	135.8	128.3	130.6	132.7	137.6	126.2
February 2023	125.7	135.7	128.4	130.2	132.6	138.5	126.3
March 2023	125.8	136.0	129.8	126.6	133.1	139.9	127.3
April 2023	127.8	137.8	131.6	130.8	134.8	140.8	127.7
May 2023	128.2	138.3	132.4	131.8	135.1	140.0	127.4
June 2023	130.0	140.3	133.3	132.9	136.2	142.8	128.2
July 2023	133.9	144.2	135.8	136.7	138.1	146.4	130.4
August 2023	133.2	143.4	135.4	137.6	130.6	146.1	136.0
September 2023	131.8	139.1	134.4	133.6	138.1	144.2	131.8
October 2023	132.7	138.8	135.4	135.3	138.6	144.8	132.7
November 2023	134.2	140.5	135.9	136.3	140.2	146.2	132.8

**Appendix 1.14: Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at selected centres in Karnataka State**  
CENTRAL SERIES (General index)

Base Year: 2018=100

Year/ Month	Ballari	Bhadravathi	Dandeli	Kalaburagi	Hassan	Mandya	Mangaluru	Raichur	Tumakur
2020 - 21	108.2	109.5	110.9	109.0	110.0	107.3	108.0	109.9	109.8
2021 - 22	115.2	115.4	117.5	116.9	115.8	114.2	114.0	117.2	116.3
2022 -23	122.7	123.6	125.7	125.2	125.2	121.2	121.7	124.9	124.2
(January 2023 to November 2023)									
January 2023	124.1	125.1	126.9	126.2	126.3	122.1	123.2	125.9	125.6
February 2023	124.6	125.5	127.7	126.7	127.0	122.5	123.6	126.4	126.1
March 2023	125.2	126.1	128.3	128.5	127.8	123.2	124.4	127.1	126.8
April 2023	126.1	126.8	129.1	129.2	128.9	124.5	125.6	127.9	127.9
May 2023	127.6	128.2	130.0	130.1	129.9	126.2	126.6	128.9	128.9
June 2023	129.2	129.6	131.2	131.3	131.0	127.6	128.1	130.5	130.3
July 2023	131.3	131.6	132.1	133.2	133.1	129.5	130.5	132.2	131.8
August 2023	129.6	131.8	131.8	132.8	132.7	129.5	131.3	131.6	132.3
September 2023	128.6	130.4	130.5	131.7	131.9	129.5	131.0	130.6	131.4
October 2023	129.8	131.3	130.9	132.7	132.5	130.5	131.5	131.5	132.3
November 2023	130.6	132.3	131.3	133.5	133.4	130.7	131.9	132.0	133.2

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, GoK.

**Appendix 1.15: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AT ALL INDIA AND KARNATAKA**  
Base Year: 1986-87=100

Sl. No	Item	2021		2022		2023		Percentage Variation in September over April		
		April	November	April	November	April	November	2021	2022	2023
Karnataka										
1	Food	1201	1259	1218	1266	1279	1444	4.83	3.94	12.9
2	General	1204	1260	1247	1293	1315	1423	4.65	3.69	8.2
All - India										
1	Food	983	1034	1035	1098	1104	1201	5.19	6.09	8.7
2	General	1041	1092	1108	1167	1180	1253	4.90	5.32	6.1

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla, Gol

**Appendix 1.16: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AT ALL INDIA AND KARNATAKA**  
Base Year: 1986-87=100

Year / Month	All India		Karnataka	
	Food	General	Food	General
2012 – 13	658	672	737	724
2013 – 14	737	750	836	815
2014 – 15	778	800	860	863
2015 – 16	807	835	931	928
2016 – 17	841	870	1015	1001
2017 – 18	846	889	1075	1057
2018 – 19	850	907	1011	1029
2019 – 20	932	980	1077	1060
2020 – 21	990	1034	1166	1166
2021 – 22	1235	1241	1013	1075
2022 - 23	1076	1148	1254	1281
(January 2023 to November 2023)				
January 2023	1096	1170	1273	1301
February 2023	1096	1171	1273	1305
March 2023	1098	1175	1272	1308
April 2023	1104	1180	1279	1315
May 2023	1112	1186	1297	1325
June 2023	1126	1196	1330	1342
July 2023	1152	1215	1361	1362
August 2023	1164	1224	1386	1379
September 2023	1166	1226	1388	1385
October 2023	1185	1241	1412	1403
November 2023	1201	1253	1444	1423

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla, Gol.



## Appendix 1.17: URBAN AND RURAL RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS IN KARNATAKA

Year / Month	Urban Retail Price Index Numbers		Rural Retail Price	
	Index	Percentage Variation over Previous year/month	Index	Percentage Variation over Previous year/month
Base Year: 1970=100				
2012 – 13	2441	12.96	3565	10.34
2013 – 14	2810	15.12	3923	10.05
2014 – 15	2996	6.62	4189	6.78
2015 – 16	3263	8.91	4671	11.50
2016 – 17	3207	-1.71	4877	4.41
2017 – 18	3382	5.45	5042	3.38
2018 – 19	3353	-0.85	5017	-0.49
2019 – 20	3712	10.69	5247	4.59
2020 – 21	3997	7.68	5661	7.89
New Base Year: 2018=100				
2021 – 22	121.00	-	123.04	-
2022 - 23	135.4	11.90	125.2	1.46
(January 2023 to November 2023)				
January 2023	138.40	0.17	125.22	0.01
February 2023	138.44	0.03	125.71	0.39
March 2023	138.62	0.13	125.42	-0.23
April 2023	138.3	-0.25	125.49	0.06
May 2023	138.48	0.15	125.76	0.22
June 2023	141.69	2.32	129.47	2.95
July 2023	145.74	2.86	144.17	11.35
August 2023	147.90	1.48	143.84	-0.23
September 2023	148.65	0.51	136.55	-5.07
October 2023	154.63	4.02	136.93	0.28
November 2023	159.45	3.12	142.42	4.01

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK.



# FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES

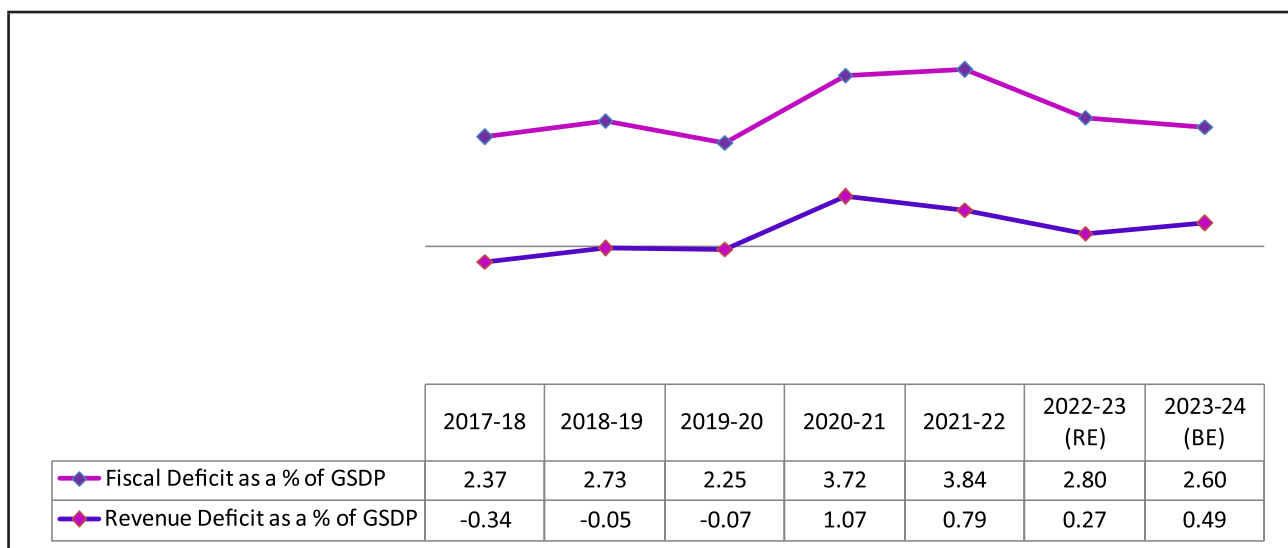
## 2.1 INTRODUCTION

In 2023-24, budget programmes have been formulated for the overall development of the State by achieving higher economic development and maintaining the fiscal discipline. As per Advance Estimates of 2022-23, the GDP growth rate of India is estimated at 7.0 %, where as GSDP growth rate for Karnataka is estimated higher than India at 7.9%. In nominal terms, the GSDP growth rate of Karnataka estimated at 14.2%, where as for All India growth rate is 15.4 %. The state has better fiscal condition through prioritizing expenditures as well as improving revenue collections. This has implications for the fiscal position of the state. However, with the increasing government expenditure and declining government revenues, keeping the fiscal deficit at a low level is challenging. However, Karnataka managed to contain the fiscal deficit to 2.80 percent of GSDP in 2022-23(RE). Further, for 2023-24(BE), the fiscal deficit has been targeted at 2.60 percent, which is lesser than in the previous year.

## 2.2 FISCAL CONSOLIDATION

In terms of fiscal consolidation that reflects the extent of fiscal discipline as well as the quality of government expenditures, the state of Karnataka has been in the forefront and has always maintained fiscal prudence as one of its main policy goals. The fiscal consolidation efforts in the state have continued and has ensured all the fiscal parameters are within the stipulated limits of the Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2002 (KFRA). Fiscal and revenue deficits for the period 2017-18 to 2023-24(BE) are presented in **Figure 2.1**. Over the last several years with an exception in 2020-21 and 2021-22 due to Covid impact, the fiscal deficit could be maintained within 3% of GSDP as mandated by the KFRA and managed by the Government of India. The state has budgeted the fiscal deficit at 2.60% of GSDP in 2023-24 (BE) in spite of the relaxation of this limit to 4% of GSDP following the pandemic (as suggested by the 15th Finance Commission). For 2022-23 and for 2023-24, the 15th Finance Commission suggests a fiscal deficit target of 3.5 and 3 percent, respectively, for the state governments. As the fiscal deficit is already below 3.0 percent, achieving these targets may not be difficult for the state of Karnataka. Widening on the revenue account from surplus to deficit is not substantial.

**Figure 2.1 : Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit as a % to GSDP**



Source: Economic Survey 2022-23, Planning Department, GoK and Overview of Budget 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK.

### 2.3 KARNATAKA vis-à-vis OTHER STATES

In the past few years, the Karnataka's major fiscal parameters fared well when compared with the 'all states' average. This is reflected in the trends in various fiscal parameters presented in **Table 2.1**. The State has been maintaining revenue surplus until the on-set of Covid-19. Further, in 2023-24, the ratio of State Tax Revenue (STR) to Revenue Expenditure (RE) is at 74 percent, whereas for All States Average it is 57.10 percent for the same reference period. The non-developmental expenditure to aggregate disbursement is at 25.50 percent better than All State Average (27.20 percent). However, Karnataka could face a severe task of reverting to surpluses on the revenue account that was the highlight of the state fiscal situation so as to enhance infrastructure investments in the state.

**Table 2.1 : Major Fiscal Indicators of Karnataka**

(percent)

Fiscal Indicators	2019-20 (Accounts)		2020-21 (Accounts)		2021-22 (Accounts)		2022-23 (Revised Estimates)		2023-24 (Budget Estimates)	
	KAR	All States	KAR	All States	KAR	All States	KAR	All States	KAR	All States
RD/GFD	-3.11	23.15	28.82	46.14	20.83	15.59	9.81	13.57	18.79	3.68
Capital Outlay/ GFD	93.12	79.73	67.67	51.42	72.96	81.31	86.31	79.29	76.51	91.50
Non-dev. Expenditure/ Aggregate Disbursement	22.20	28.80	23.90	28.80	23.10	28.50	25.90	26.90	25.50	27.20
STR/RE	63.20	53.20	59.60	45.60	63.30	51.70	70.90	51.70	74.00	57.10

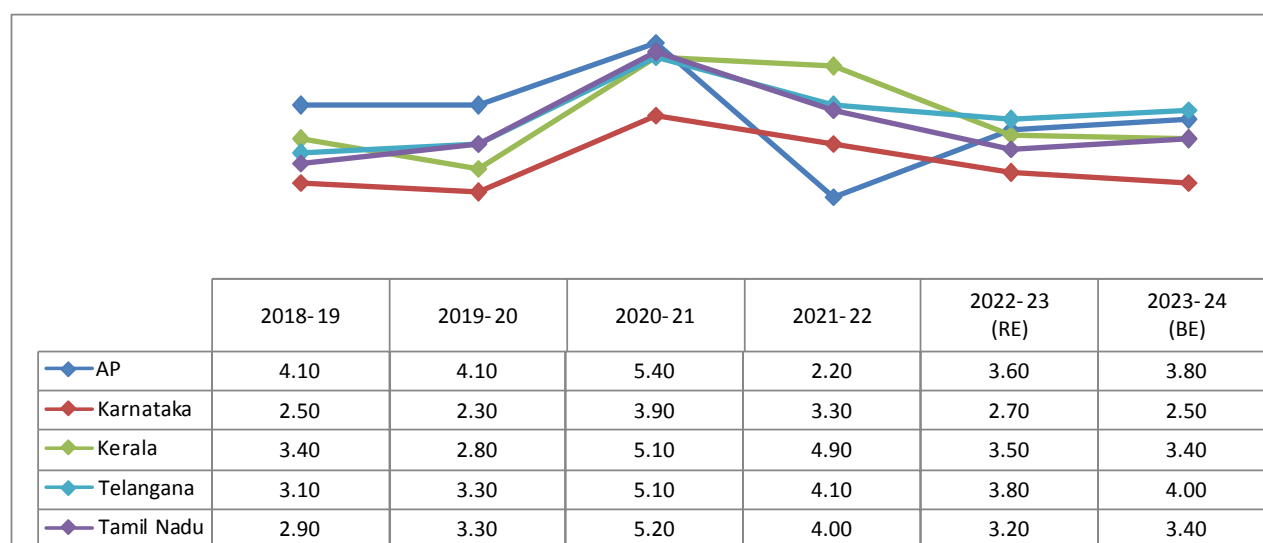
RD = Revenue Deficit, GFD = Gross Fiscal Deficit, STR = State Tax Revenue, RE = Revenue Expenditure

Source: Economic Survey 2022-23, Planning Department, GoK and RBI-Study of Budgets 2023-24, Statements-1 and 4.

When the fiscal situation of Karnataka is compared with other southern states, which are largely comparable in terms of strength, structure, inter-connectedness as well as proximity of the economies, it is clear that Karnataka has performed better in managing its fiscal position (**Figure 2.2**). Among the five southern states, Karnataka registered lowest fiscal deficit. In 2023-24 (BE), Karnataka recorded the lowest fiscal deficit (2.50%) among the southern states with Telangana (4.0%), Andhra Pradesh (3.80%), Kerala (3.40%) and Tamil Nadu (3.40%) having the fiscal deficits at a higher level compared to Karnataka.

The latest data on net borrowings of the state also suggest that among the southern states, Karnataka has a net market borrowings of Rs. -2102.00 crores as October 2023 (RBI Bulletin, October 2023) with Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Kerala borrowing Rs.32117.00 crores, Rs.27332.00 crores, Rs.19583.00 crores and Rs.11600.00 crores respectively. While some part of the reason for such negative market borrowing could be due to the efforts on rationalization of public expenditures could have helped to some extent.

Figure 2.2: Karnataka's Fiscal Deficit (as a % of GSDP) Compared with the Southern States



Source: Economic Survey 2022-23 Planning Department, GoK and RBI Report on State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24, Annexure 1.1.

## 2.4 STATE FINANCES

Karnataka has been in the forefront in terms of adhering to the fiscal consolidation efforts as mandated by the FRA. To achieve this, similar to the Centre's Expenditure Management Commission, the state had its own Expenditure Reforms Commission. Based on the Commission's recommendations, by and large, the state has been protecting the targets on the capital outlays even when there are some distresses on the revenue side. In other words, the state has been trying not to resort to compression of capital outlays even when there are revenue shortages compared to budgeted numbers. In addition to expenditure reforms, the state has also undertaken tax reforms and revamped the tax administration, which seems to have yielded results in terms of higher revenue receipts. This may be noted in **Table 2.2** where except for 2020-21, the revenue receipts have been increasing every year. Similarly the revenue expenditure have been increasing every year, however, the State has maintained revenue surplus till 2019-20 and has an insignificant revenue deficit thereafter. Unlike many other states, Karnataka generates significant capital receipts through implementing Expenditure Reforms Commission as well as through restructuring of public sector undertakings. The share of capital receipts in GSDP that is below 3 percent in 2018-19 has increased to 3.35 in 2023-24(BE). The capital expenditure has increased from Rs.50229.17 crore in 2018-19 to Rs.76814.12 crore in 2023-24(BE), an increase of about 52.93 percent, thus, suggesting no compression even during the revenue shock period. Receipts and expenditure of both revenue and capital as a percent of GSDP augurs well for the state in order to double the state's income in coming 4 to 5 years.

Table 2.2: Receipts and expenditure of Karnataka

(Rs. crore)

Items	2018-19 (A/Cs)	2019-20 (A/Cs)	2020-21 (A/Cs)	2021-22 (A/Cs)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
Revenue receipts	164978.66	175442.79	156716.40	195761.83	212359.58	238409.81
Revenue expenditure	164299.85	174257.40	176053.91	209428.06	218356.07	250932.50
Capital receipts	41939.79	50706.51	84843.03	80773.58	67180.00	86068.00
Capital Disbursements	50229.17	49778.91	59091.02	61845.88	71296.95	76814.12
Capital disbursement (outside the revenue account)	34659.32	35529.44	45406.05	47874.34	52765.92	50988.84

Items	2018-19 (A/Cs)	2019-20 (A/Cs)	2020-21 (A/Cs)	2021-22 (A/Cs)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
<b>% of GSDP</b>						
Revenue receipts	11.72	10.33	8.69	11.37	9.74	9.29
Revenue expenditure	11.67	10.26	9.76	12.17	10.01	9.77
Capital receipts	2.98	2.99	4.70	4.69	3.08	3.35
Capital Disbursements	3.57	2.93	3.28	3.59	3.27	2.99
Capital disbursement (outside the revenue account)	2.46	2.09	2.52	2.78	2.42	1.99

Source: (i) Economic Survey 2022-23, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Annual Financial Statement 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK (iii) Overview of Budget 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK.

### Revenue Receipts and its Composition:

As may be noted in **Table 2.3**, the major component of the State's revenue receipts is the own tax collections. The annual average share of the state's own tax in GSDP in the last six years is about 7.12 percent. However, serious cause for concern is the declining share of central taxes, which has been declining from 2.55 percent in 2018-19 to 1.45 percent in 2023-24. The trend is expected to be similar when we look at the grants from the centre which has declined from 1.05 percent in 2018-19 to as low as 0.51 percent in 2023-24. The other source of revenue receipts, i.e., non-tax revenue, has been sticky at around 0.5 percent. This shows the constraints that the government faces in mobilizing additional non-tax revenues.

**Table 2.3: Composition of revenue receipts** (% of GSDP)

Item	2018-19 (A/Cs)	2019-20 (A/Cs)	2020-21 (A/Cs)	2021-22 (A/Cs)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
State taxes	7.64	6.88	6.83	7.54	7.08	6.84
Share of central taxes	2.55	1.82	1.20	1.93	1.59	1.45
Grants from Centre	1.05	1.18	0.90	1.22	0.57	0.51
Non-Tax Revenue	0.48	0.45	0.44	0.68	0.50	0.49

Sources: (i) Economic Survey 2022-23, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Overview of Budget 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK.

### On Finance Commission Grants

One of the important and serious challenges for the state of Karnataka during the 15th Finance Commission period is the decline in the share of state in the divisible of pool of central taxes. It may be noted in **Table 2.4**, the overall share of the Finance Commission grants for Karnataka is about 3.7 percent which is reduction of over one percentage point compared to 14th Finance Commission, which was at 4.71 percent, which is going to pose a sever challenge for the state to cope up in the next five years.

**Table 2.4: Finance Commission Grants Recommended for all states and Karnataka (2021-26)** (Rs. crore)

Grants	All states	Karnataka	Karnataka share in total (%)
Revenue Deficit grants	294514	1631	0.6
Grants for Local Bodies	436361	21877	5.0
Sector-specific grants	129987	4560	3.5
Grants under disaster management	122601	4369	3.6
State-specific grants	49599	6000	12.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1033062</b>	<b>38437</b>	<b>3.7</b>

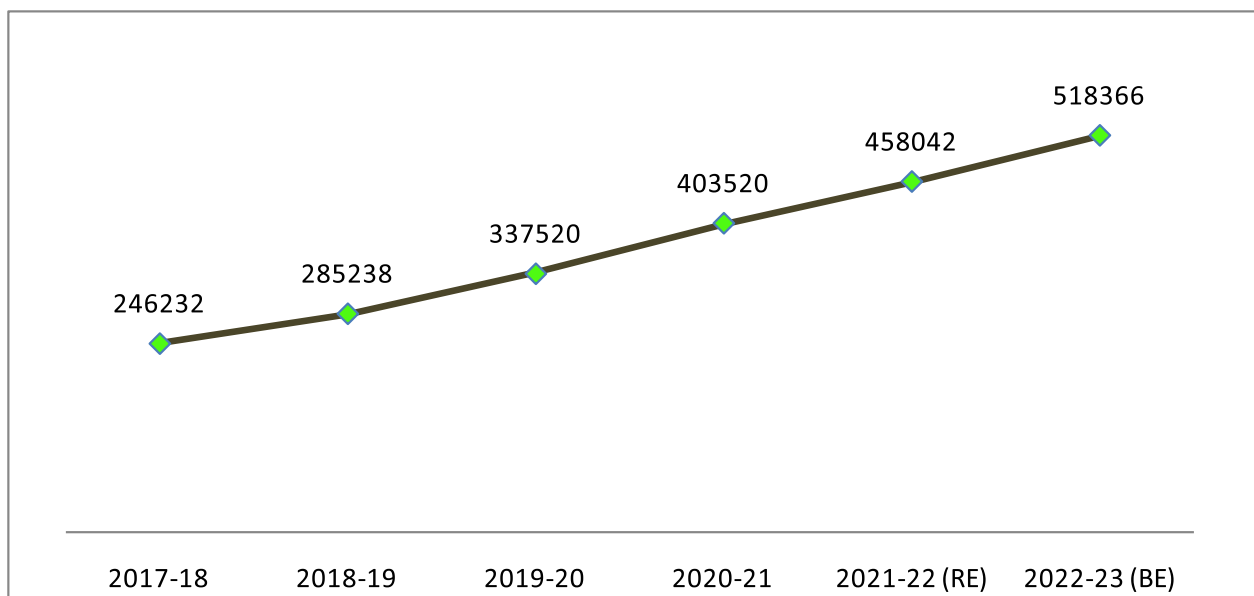
Source: 15th Finance Commission Report.

## Outstanding Liabilities

Similar to the trends at the Union Government, the states are also expected to exceed their targets on outstanding liabilities as set by their respective state legislations. In the case of Karnataka also, as presented in the Medium-Term Fiscal Plan of 2022-26, the outstanding liabilities (as percent of GSDP) is expected to have increased by over 5 percentage points between 2020-21 and 2022-23 (**Figure 2.4**) and in terms of levels, it is expected to increase by Rs 1.14 lakh crore in the same period (**Figure 2.3**).

**Figure 2.3: Total liabilities of State Government**

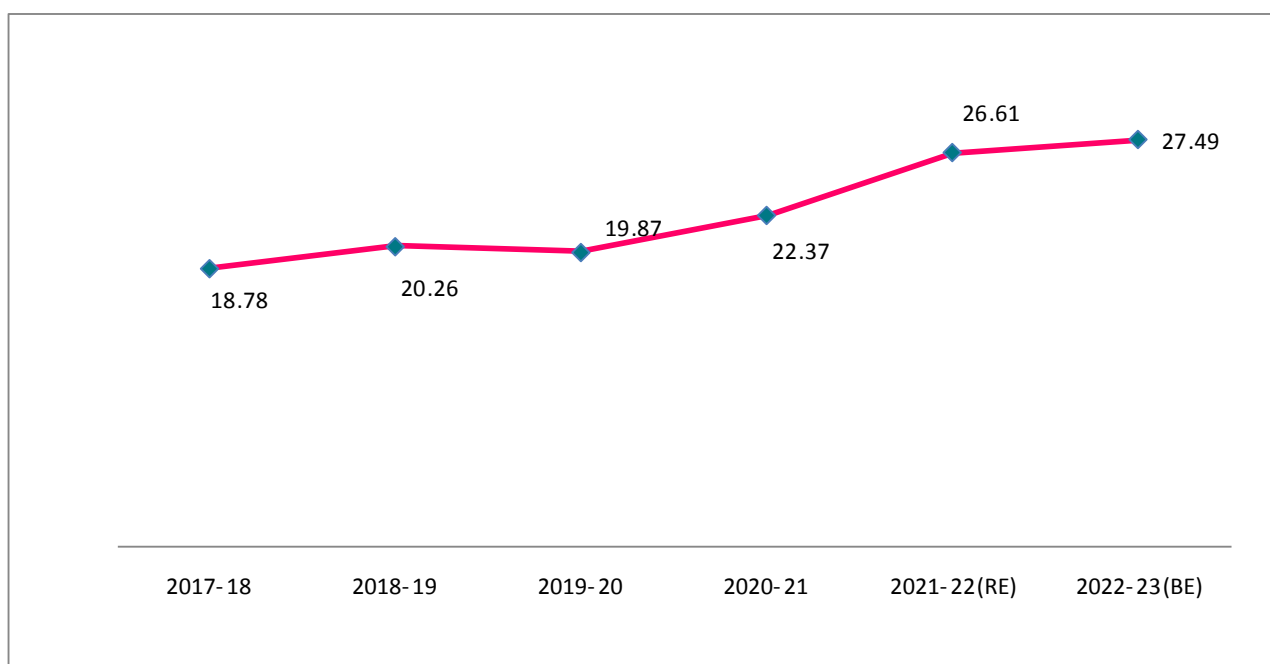
(Rs. Crore)



Source:(i) Economic Survey 2022-23, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2022-26), Finance Department, GoK

**Figure 2.4: Total liabilities**

(as a % to GSDP)



Source:(i) Economic Survey 2022-23, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2022-26), Finance Department, GoK

Further, the Medium-Term Fiscal Plan 2022-26 suggest that the outstanding liabilities to stabilize at 26.95 percent by 2025-26. This is almost similar to what the 15th Finance Commission estimated for the state. The Commission estimates that if the state follows the fiscal deficit targets as suggested by the Commission, the outstanding liabilities is expected to be at 27.1 percent even by 2025-26, which is the last year of the Finance Commission period. Even to achieve this, the state needs to bring down the fiscal deficit to 3 percent for the period 2023-26.

## 2.5 BUDGETARY DEVELOPMENTS IN 2023-24

### 2.5.1 Main trends

Revenue receipts largely follow the extent of economic activities. With the recovery in most of the economic activities from 2021-22, the state is in a position to improve its revenue collection capacity. However, as may be noted in **Table 2.5**, the growth rate of revenue receipts is 12.27 percent in 2023-24, the growth of capital receipts for the same reference year is 28.12 percent and the overall receipts are expected to increase by 16.08 percent. In terms of shares, the share of revenue and capital receipts on total is 73.47 and 26.53 percent respectively.

In the case of expenditures, Revenue expenditure is expected to increase by 14.92 percent in 2023-24, capital expenditure is expected to increase by 7.74 percent and the overall expenditure is expected to increase by 13.15 percent.

**Table 2.5: Overall Budgetary Position**

(Rs. crore)

	Receipts and Disbursements	2021-22 (A/Cs)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)	% variation in 2023-24 over 2022-23
<b>A.</b>	<b>Receipts</b>				
1	Revenue Receipts	195761.83	212359.58	238409.81	12.27
2	Capital Receipts	80773.59	67180.00	86068.00	28.12
	<b>Total A: (1+2)</b>	<b>276535.42</b>	<b>279539.58</b>	<b>324477.81</b>	<b>16.08</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Disbursements</b>				
1	Revenue Expenditure	209428.06	218356.07	250932.50	14.92
2	Capital Disbursements	66475.34	71296.95	76814.12	7.74
	<b>Total B :(1+2)</b>	<b>275903.40</b>	<b>289653.02</b>	<b>327746.62</b>	<b>13.15</b>

A/Cs: Accounts, RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

Sources: Annual Financial Statement 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK

**Table 2.6** provides the details about some of the crucial indicators between 2022-23 (RE) and 2023-24 (BE). This has both aggregate revenue and expenditure indicators for different classification. The table also provides both per capita revenue receipts as well as per capita expenditures. The per capita revenue receipts (Rs.32525) being more than per- capita developmental expenditure (Rs.29306) for 2023-24 suggest that gap being used for financing non-developmental expenditures such as debt servicing.

**Table 2.6: Important Budgetary Indicators: Karnataka**

(Rs. crore)

Indicator	Unit	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
Aggregate Receipts (Revenue + Capital)	Rs. Crore	279539.58	324477.81
Revenue Receipts	Rs. Crore	212359.58	238409.81
State's Own Tax Revenue	Rs. Crore	154431.00	175652.00
Per Capita State's Own Tax Revenue	Rupees	21479	23963
Sales Tax / VAT Collection	Rs. Crore	18640.00	21100.00
Share of Sales Tax /VAT in the State's Own Tax Revenue	%	12.07	12.01



Indicator	Unit	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
Non-Tax Revenue including Grants from the Centre	Rs. Crore	23332.58	25505.00
Share of Non-Tax Revenue in Revenue Receipts	%	10.99	10.70
Debt Receipts	Rs. Crore	67000.00	85818.00
Share of Debts Receipts in Aggregate Receipts	%	23.97	26.45
Per Capita Revenue Receipts	Rupees	29535	32525
Aggregate Expenditure (Revenue + Capital)	Rs. Crore	289653.02	327746.62
Developmental Expenditure	Rs. Crore	192601.36	214810.12
Per Capita Development Expenditure	Rupees	26787	29306
Share of Developmental Expenditure in Total Expenditure	%	66.49	65.54

RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates. Per capita are calculated on projected population of 2022 and 2023

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK.

## 2.5.2 Receipt

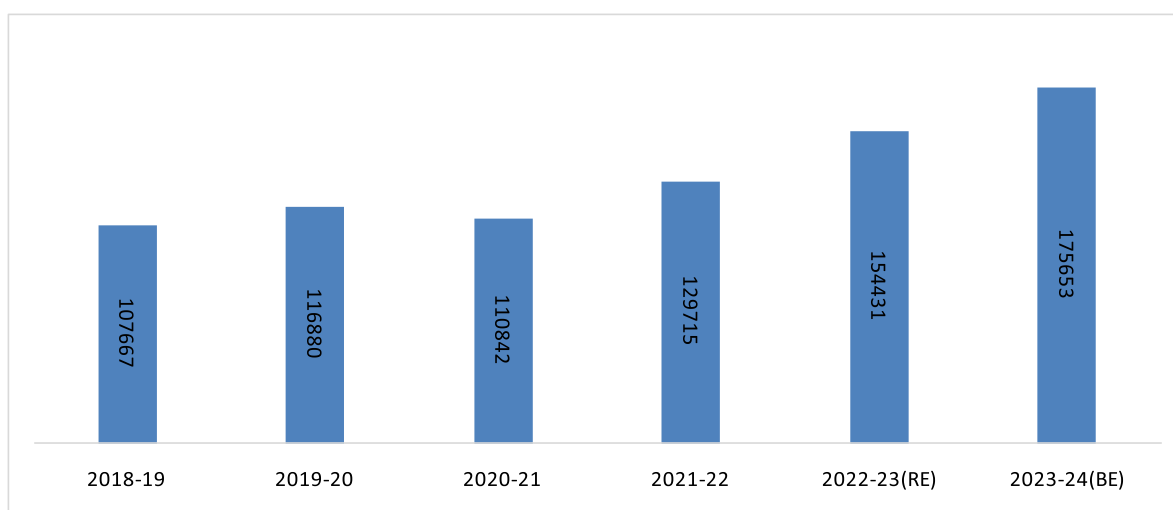
### 2.5.2.1 Revenue Receipts

**By definition, total revenue receipts include four major components:** Own tax revenue, non-tax revenue, devolution from the Central Government and Grants-in- Aid & contributions. The large chunk of revenue receipts is coming from state's own tax revenue which is estimated to be 73.68 percent in 2023-24(BE). The tax devolution from Government of India constitutes 15.63 percent of revenue receipts. The lowest contributor to the revenue receipts is coming from the non-tax revenue (5.24 percent). The rest 5.45 percent of the revenue receipts is in the form of Grants - in - aid from Central Government. The tax devolution from Government of India is expected to increase by 7.68 percent in 2023-24 (BE) over 2022-23 (RE) while the Grants - in - aid is expected to increase by 4.95 percent during the same period.

**Tax Revenues and Tax effort:** The State's own tax revenues (SOTR), which is identified as a crucial parameter to understand the fiscal strength of the State, is expected to increase from Rs. 154431.00 crore in 2022-23(RE) to Rs.175652.60 crore in 2023-24(BE). While it could reflect the efficiency of the tax administration in the state, looking at the tax effort data, which is showing a declining trend, as shown in **Figure 2.6**, do raise concern with regard to tax administration and its efficiency.

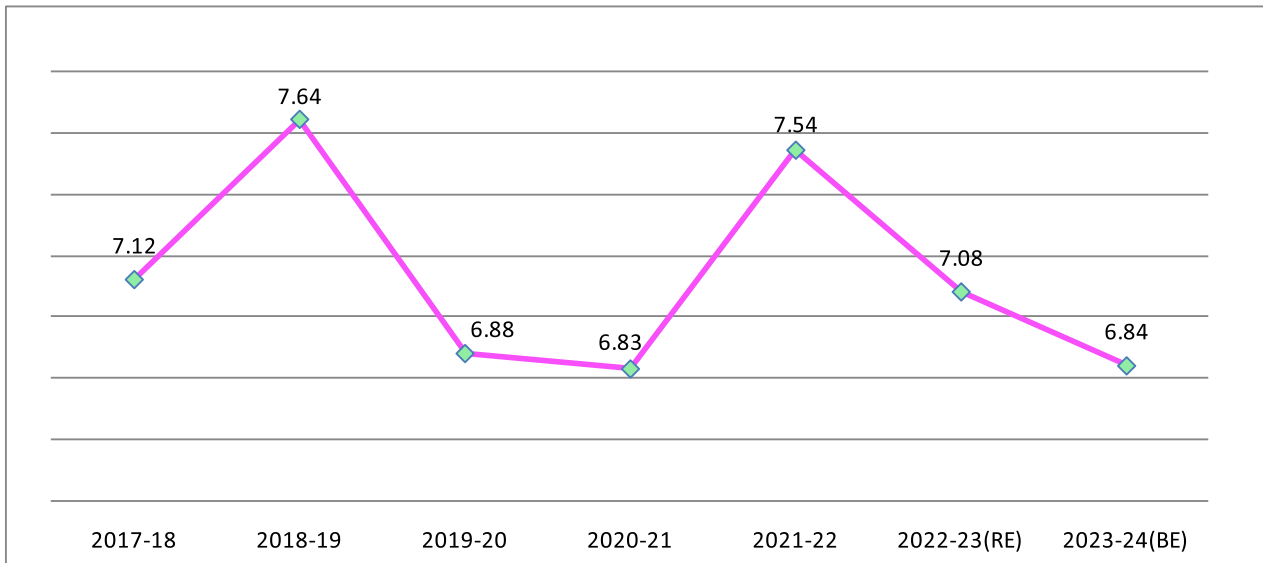
Figure 2.5: State's Own Tax Revenue

(Rs. crore)



Source: (i) Economic Survey 2022-23, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Overview of Budget 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK

Figure 2.6: Tax-GSDP Ratio



Source: (i) Economic Survey 2022-23, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Overview of Budget 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK.

With respect to the composition of the total revenue receipts, while there are various sources, as shown in **Figure 2.5**, the State's own tax revenue has been performing very well. The total revenue receipts (consisting of taxes on income & expenditure, entry tax, property and capital transactions, VAT, sale of goods, commodities & services, State excise, motor vehicle taxes and the State's share in central taxes) is estimated at Rs.238409.81 crore in 2023-24 (BE) as against Rs.212359.57 crore in 2022-23(RE). Goods and Service Tax (GST) is the main source of indirect tax revenue(31.94%) in 2023-24(BE).

The State's share in central taxes is (as per the Union Budget) anticipated to increase from Rs.34596.00 crore in 2022-23(RE) to Rs.37252.21 crore in 2023-24(BE), a growth of 7.68 percent in 2023-24(BE) over 2022-23(RE).

**Non - tax Revenues:** Unlike at all India level, at the state level, the role of non-tax revenue in the overall revenues is expected to be lower. The non-tax revenues, which is largely through the usage of social, economic and general services as well as a small component of interest and dividends, is expected to increase from Rs.10940.99 crore in 2022-23(RE) to Rs.12500.00 crore in 2023-24(BE). However, the share of these revenues in the total revenues has been declining over the years and is currently at about 5.24 percent. This suggest that there are increasing implicit subsidies in the form of un-recovered user charges across the services. And this could pose serious challenge to the fiscal strength of the state. Any effort to reduce these subsidies could be beneficial for increasing social sector expenditure at the state. For a state like Karnataka with non-tax revenue being just about one percent of GSDP, it suggests a substantial increase in recovery costs, user charges, fees, etc. Here it is necessary to relook at the recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission and implement in order to improve this source of revenues.

### 2.5.2.2 Capital Receipts

Capital receipts could come in the form of loans from Central Government, internal debt management (excluding ways & means advances and market loans), recoveries of loans and advances, and miscellaneous capital receipts. The state has budgeted an increase in capital receipts from Rs. 67180.00 crore in 2022-23(RE) to Rs.86068.00 crore in 2023-24(BE), which is higher by 28.12 percent compared to 2022-23(RE).

Details of the above Revenue and Capital Receipts are given in **Table 2.7**.

Table 2.7: Revenue and Capital Receipts, Karnataka 2021-22 to 2023-24

(Rs. Crore)

	Category of Receipts	2021-22 (A/Cs)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)	Percent Variation 2023- 24 over 2022-23	2021-22 (A/Cs)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Revenue Receipts</b>					<b>% to total Revenue Receipts</b>		
A.	State's Tax Revenue (i+ii+iii+iv+v)	162998.77	189027.00	212904.81	12.63	83.26	89.01	89.30
(i)	Taxes on Income and Expenditure	1269.70	1150.00	1400.00	21.74	0.65	0.54	0.59
(ii)	Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions of which	69574.04	79513.00	95752.60	20.42	35.54	37.44	40.16
	(a) Sales Tax / VAT	19273.70	18640.00	21100.00	13.20	9.85	8.78	8.85
	(b) Taxes on Vehicles	6915.26	9007.00	11500.00	27.68	3.53	4.24	4.82
	(c) State Excise	26377.68	32000.00	36000.00	12.50	13.47	15.07	15.10
	(d) Taxes on Goods & Passengers	17.84				0.01		
	(e) Others	16989.56	19866.00	27152.60	36.68	8.68	9.35	11.39
(iii)	GST Compensation	8976.43	10548.00	2350.00	-77.72	4.59	4.97	0.99
(iv)	State Goods and Service Tax	49929.02	63220.00	76150.00	20.45	25.50	29.77	31.94
	State's Own Tax Revenue (i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)	129749.19	154431.00	175652.60	13.74	66.28	72.72	73.68
v)	Tax Devolution from Centre	33249.58	34596.00	37252.21	7.68	16.98	16.29	15.63
B.	Non-tax Revenue	11777.03	10940.99	12500.00	14.25	6.02	5.15	5.24
C.	Grants-in-aid from Central Government (excl.GST compensation)	20986.00	12391.58	13005.00	4.95	10.72	5.84	5.45
	<b>Total I: Revenue Receipts (A+B+C)</b>	<b>195761.80</b>	<b>212359.57</b>	<b>238409.81</b>	<b>12.27</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Capital Receipts</b>					<b>% to total Capital Receipts</b>		
(i)	Loans from Govt. of India	0179.38	3964.86	6254.00	57.74	24.98	5.90	7.27
(ii)	Internal Debt	60461.43	63035.14	79564.00	26.22	74.85	93.83	92.44
(iii)	Recovery of Loans & Advances	126.70	162.00	227.50	40.43	0.16	0.24	0.26
(iv)	Misc. Capital Receipts	6.08	18.00	22.50	25.00	0.01	0.03	0.03
	<b>Total II: Capital Receipts (i) to (vi)</b>	<b>80773.59</b>	<b>67180.00</b>	<b>86068.00</b>	<b>28.12</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
	<b>AGGREGATE RECEIPTS: I + II</b>	<b>276535.39</b>	<b>279539.57</b>	<b>324477.81</b>	<b>16.08</b>			
	<b>CONSOLIDATED FUND OF RECEIPTS</b>	<b>276535.39</b>	<b>279539.57</b>	<b>324477.81</b>				
	<b>Total Tax Revenue as percent of Aggregate Receipts</b>	<b>58.94</b>	<b>67.62</b>	<b>65.61</b>				

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

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK

### 2.5.3 Trends in Expenditures

As may be noted in **Table 2.8**, the Budget for 2023-24 has tried to revert back to pre-pandemic levels in terms of expenditures, as ratio to GSDP, such as developmental and capital expenditures. The developmental expenditure has increased from Rs.192601.36 crore in 2022-23(RE) to Rs.214810.12 crore (11.53% increase). Similar trend is expected in other services such as social, economic and general services. One silver lining in all these expenditures is that state could ring-fence the capital expenditure pattern from the pandemic shock and continues to ensure at least two percent every year. But to meet the FRA limits, there is a need to further enhance these expenditures to over three percent in the medium term.

**Table 2.8: Expenditure Indicators in Karnataka**

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
Revenue Receipts	195761.83 (11.37%)	212359.58 (9.74%)	238409.81 (9.29%)
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	209428.06 (12.17%)	218356.07 (10.01%)	250932.50 (9.77%)
Development Expenditure	191282.64 (11.11%)	192601.36 (8.83%)	214810.12 (8.37%)
Social Services	95801.99 (5.56%)	94751.61 (4.34%)	109967.19 (4.28%)
Economic Services	95840.65 (5.56%)	97849.75 (4.49%)	104842.93 (4.08%)
General Services	63608.86 (3.70%)	74640.59 (3.42%)	83663.45 (3.26%)
Capital Expenditure (CE) (outside the revenue account)	47874.34 (2.78%)	52765.92 (2.42%)	50988.84 (1.99%)
<b>Total Expenditure (RE+CE)</b>	<b>257302.40</b> <b>(14.95%)</b>	<b>271121.99</b> <b>(12.43%)</b>	<b>301921.34</b> <b>(11.76%)</b>
<b>Total Consolidated Fund of Expenditure</b>	<b>275903.40</b> <b>(16.03%)</b>	<b>289653.03</b> <b>(13.28%)</b>	<b>327746.62</b> <b>(12.77%)</b>
<b>GSDP</b>	<b>1721336.00</b>	<b>2181217.00</b>	<b>2567340.00</b>

Sources: 1. Annual Financial Statement 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK.

2. Overview of Budget 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK.

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to GSDP

#### 2.5.3.1 Functional Categories of Expenditure

In terms of various types of expenditures by the government, they are divided into three functional categories namely, General, Social and Economic and this forms the basis for allocating resources as per the broad objectives of the governments. The composition of the functional categories of expenditure (**Table 2.8**) reveal that the government focuses on social services covering the sectors such as education, health, housing, water supply etc. For the year 2023-24, Karnataka has budgeted to spend 4.28 percent of its GSDP on social services, while its spending proposal on economic and general services are 4.08 percent and 3.26 percent, respectively.

#### 2.5.3.2 Expenditure Highlights: 2023-24

In this section, disaggregated information on development and non-development expenditures at the sectoral level is discussed and the same is presented in **Table 2.9**.

Between 2022-23(RE) and 2023-24(BE), the overall developmental expenditure appears to have increased from Rs.192601.36 crore to Rs.214810.12 crore (11.53% increase). Since the pandemic, with the increased pressure on the health care services, the overall expenditure on social services within the developmental expenditure has increased from Rs.94751.61 crore in 2022-23(RE) to Rs.109967.19 crore in 2023-24 (BE) (16.06% increase). Similarly, the expenditure under economic services is expected to increase Rs.97849.75 crore to Rs.104842.93 crore (7.15% increase) for the same reference period. In terms of shares, within that, the share of Agriculture & Allied Services appears to increase from 10.47 percent to 12.05 percent.

Similarly, the share of non-developmental expenditure, which is expected to increase by 16.37 percent between 2022-23(RE) and 2023-24(BE) could pose significant challenge for fiscal strength in the coming years. And this increase has largely been contributed by increase in interest payments as well as wage and pension bills, which are only expected to increase due to larger debt situation in the medium term. The servicing of debt is expected to increase by 14.76 percent in 2023-24(BE).

Table 2.9: Trends in Key Expenditure Components

(Rs. crore)

Category of Expenditure	2021-22 (A/C)	%*	2022-23 (RE)	%*	2023-24 (BE)	%*	Percent Variation (2023-24 over 2022-23)	
<b>I</b>	<b>Developmental Expenditure</b>							
A	Economic Services of which	95480.65	49.92	97849.75	50.80	104842.93	48.81	7.15
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	23209.72	12.13	20166.21	10.47	25889.57	12.05	28.38
2	Rural Development	8121.35	4.25	11225.73	5.83	9404.41	4.38	-16.22
3	General Economic Services	7196.84	3.76	6191.66	3.21	10022.20	4.67	61.87
4	Water & Power Development	38849.64	20.31	38112.42	19.79	41793.55	19.46	9.66
5	Industry and Minerals	3091.57	1.62	3037.20	1.58	2634.77	1.23	-13.25
6	Transport and Communication	14748.24	7.71	18868.15	9.80	15022.75	6.99	-20.38
7	Others	263.29	0.14	248.38	0.13	75.68	0.04	-69.53
B	Social Services of which	95801.99	50.08	94751.61	49.20	109967.19	51.19	16.06
8	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	30774.33	16.09	33493.65	17.39	33271.05	15.49	-0.66
9	Medical & Public Health, Family Welfare, Water supply & Sanitation	23312.92	12.19	20052.31	10.41	22706.47	10.57	13.24
10	Social Security & Welfare Including SC / ST/OBCs/ Minorities Welfare	20164.62	10.54	23663.04	12.29	41767.40	19.44	76.51
11	Housing and Urban Development	12849.51	6.72	10795.04	5.60	6451.68	3.00	-40.23
12	Information and Publicity	216.03	0.11	329.89	0.17	109.30	0.05	-66.87
13	Others	8484.58	4.44	6417.68	3.33	5661.29	2.64	-11.79
	<b>Total Developmental Exp. (A+B)</b>	<b>191282.64</b>		<b>192601.36</b>		<b>214810.12</b>		<b>11.53</b>

Category of Expenditure	2021-22 (A/C)	%*	2022-23 (RE)	%*	2023-24 (BE)	%*	Percent Variation (2023-24 over 2022-23)
<b>II Non-Developmental Expenditure</b>							
14 General services	63608.86	75.17	74640.59	76.91	83663.45	74.08	12.09
15 Organs of the State	1860.27	2.20	2641.66	2.72	3144.57	2.78	19.04
16 Fiscal Services	1874.28	2.21	2620.08	2.70	2702.66	2.99	3.15
17 Interest payment & servicing of debts	28763.61	33.99	31394.61	32.95	36027.08	31.90	14.76
18 Administrative Services	9389.49	11.10	11721.62	12.08	13131.95	11.63	12.03
19 Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	20793.06	24.57	24549.45	25.30	25430.09	22.52	3.59
20 Compensation & Assignment to Local Bodies and PRIs	6615.82	7.82	6418.98	6.61	6815.75	6.04	6.18
21 Capital Outlay on Police	149.89	0.18	566.62	0.58	573.56	0.51	1.22
22 Capital Outlay on PWD	778.26	0.92	1146.55	1.18	2653.54	2.35	131.44
23 Internal debt of the State Govt.	12559.79	14.84	14430.44	14.87	20774.54	18.39	43.96
24 Repayment of Loans to Gol	1411.75	1.67	1546.00	1.59	1666.05	1.48	7.77
25 Loans & Advances to Govt. Servants	4.51	0.01	15.68	0.02	16.68	0.01	6.38
26 Transfer to Contingency Fund	420.00	0.50					
Total non- developmental Expenditure	84620.73		97051.69		112936.47		16.37
Aggregate Expenditure I +II	275903.37		289653.05		327746.62		13.15
Developmental Exp as % of total Exp	69.33		66.49		65.54		

A/Cs: Accounts, RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

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

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK.

### 2.5.3.3 Central Grants

Historically, central grants have been major component of state budgets. The composition of these grants is broadly under three categories. (i) Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) (ii) Finance Commission Grants for Rural Local Bodies/Urban Local Bodies/State Disaster Response Fund. (iii) Other Transfers/Grants to State Legislatures (including Grants towards National Disaster Response Fund and Compensation for loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST). With the decrease in the states' share of central taxes and with the reduction of central funds of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, there is generally a reduction in the transfer of central grants to the states. For the state of Karnataka, such grants are expected to decline from 15.31 percent of total revenue receipts in 2021-22 to 6.44 percent in 2023-24 (BE). This decline is sharp in 'Other Transfers' (Table 2.10).

Table 2.10: Trends in Central Grants

(Rs. crore)

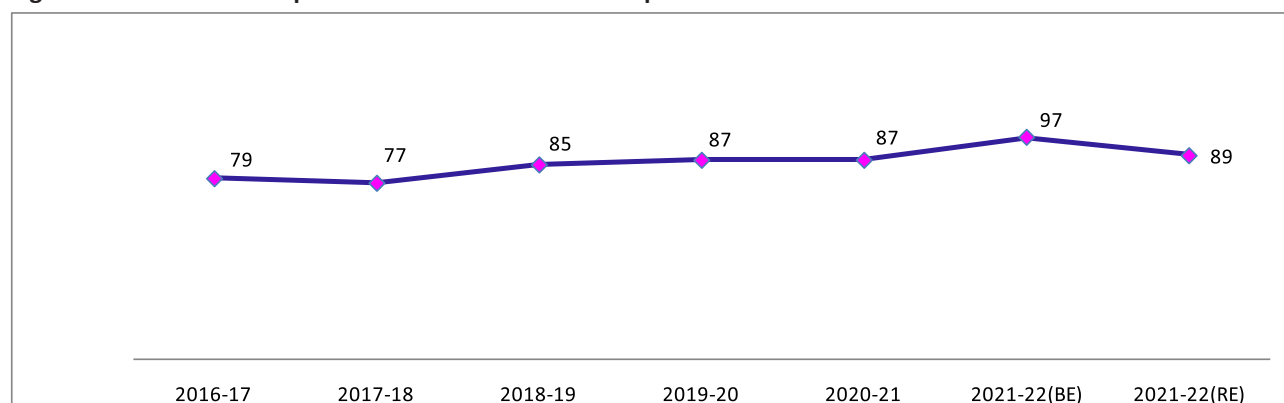
Items	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
FC Grants	6239.03 (3.19)	4106.00 (1.93)	5223.00 (2.19)
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	12659.37 (6.47)	7763.36 (3.66)	7501.00 (3.15)
Other Transfers/Grants to State Legislatures	11064.03 (5.65)	11070.22 (5.21)	2631.00 (1.10)
Total Grants	29962.43 (15.31)	22939.58 (10.88)	15355.00 (6.44)
Total Revenue Receipts	195761.83	212359.58	238409.81

Source: Detailed Estimates of Revenue and Other Receipts 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK  
The figures in bracket indicates % to total revenue receipts

### 2.5.3.4 Committed Expenditure

Large part of government expenditure is expected to follow an autoregressive process with near trend growth increase every year. This is largely due to increased share of committed expenditures in total expenditure. One important indicator to understand the availability of fiscal space for reviving the growth is understand the share of committed expenditures in the revenue receipts. This is shown in **Figure 2.7**. As the committed expenditures include salaries, pensions, interest, subsidies, administrative expenditure, devolution to PRIs and ULBs, etc., increase in this share is expected to squeeze resource for development purpose. Committed expenditure constitute over 89 percent of total revenue receipts for the year 2021-22(RE). Reducing this share is utmost important for achieving the FRA targets as well as reducing the outstanding liabilities of the state.

Figure 2.7 : Committed Expenditure as a % Revenue Receipts



### 2.5.3.5 Economic Classification of Expenditure

Classification of Budget into Six Major Services: As per budget documents, departmental activities is classified into six major services, viz., Economic Services, Social services, General Services, Assistance to local Bodies, Public debt and Loans & Advances to departments (**Table 2.11**).

1. **Economic Services** cover activities or assistance provided to agencies in the fields of production and trade such as Agriculture, Industry, Power, Transport, Communication, Storage etc.
2. **Social Services** cover activities associated with provision of basic social services to consumers such as Education, Health & Social Security services and provision for services needed for community living such as Water Supply & Sanitation.
3. **General Services** covers services such as Police, General Administration etc., which are indispensable to the existence of an organized State and can't be conceptually allocated to particular group of beneficiaries.

4. **Public Debt:** This has two components, viz., Repayment Internal debt of the State Government and repayment of GoI loans & advances.
5. **Loans & Advances:** Loans and advances for different activities viz., loans for (i) Urban development (ii) Water supply and Sanitation (iii) Food Storage & Warehousing (iv) Agricultural Financial institutions etc.
6. **Assistance to Local Bodies:** Assistance is being given to both rural and urban local bodies in the form of untied grants.

**Table 2.11: Major Classification of Expenditure of Karnataka State Budget - 2023-24**

(Rs. Crore)

Description	2021-22 (A/C)	2022-23 (BE)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
Economic Services	108213.61 (39.22)	92225.75 (34.71)	108648.18 (37.51)	118003.70 (36.00)
Social Services	79803.00 (28.92)	79124.13 (29.78)	83429.78 (28.80)	96730.58 (29.51)
General Services	62669.09 (22.71)	70758.89 (26.63)	72893.07 (25.17)	80371.29 (24.52)
Public Debt	13971.53 (5.06)	14178.70 (5.34)	15976.44 (5.52)	22440.59 (6.85)
Grants to local Bodies	6615.82 (2.40)	6050.53 (2.28)	6418.97 (2.22)	6815.75 (2.08)
Loans & Advances	4629.46 (1.68)	3381.88 (1.27)	2286.59 (0.79)	3384.69 (1.03)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>275903.47</b>	<b>265719.90</b>	<b>289653.03</b>	

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK.

#### 2.5.4. Review of trends in Receipts and Expenditure during April-September 2023

This section analyses the fiscal situation of the state from April to September of the current financial year. The summary of state's financial performance for the first six months of 2023-24 is compared with Budget Estimates of 2023-24 and with the corresponding period in the previous year (2022-23) which is summarized in **Table 2.12**. Further, various components of own tax revenue have been compared and the same is presented in **Table 2.13**.

The total revenue receipt of the state during the first six months of financial year 2023 - 24 from April to September 2023 is Rs.105192.95 crore. The state achieved 44.12 percent of its revenue receipts targets for 2023-24 within first six months which includes the states own tax revenue of Rs.76885.02 crore, State's own non-tax revenue of Rs. 6518.85 crores, the devolution from Government of India of Rs 16609.98 crore and grants-in-aid from Government of India of Rs.5179.10 crore. Component wise, the government collected 43.77 percent of own tax revenue during April-September of budget estimates 2023-24. Further, the collection of non-tax revenue reached 52.15 percent of the budget estimates in the first six months of the financial year. There is a growth of 13.88 percent during April-September 2023 compared to the corresponding period of 2022. The State own tax revenue also rose by 15.21 percent for the same reference period, which shows that the economy is on the recovery path.

State's own tax revenue includes, among others, the four major state taxes viz. commercial taxes, excise, motor vehicle taxes and taxes on stamps and registration. The large proportion of the own tax revenue is coming from commercial tax collections. Out of the total own tax revenue of Rs.76885.02 crore collected during April – September 2023, Rs.44830.52 crore is from the commercial taxes, which is 15.14 percent higher



than the achievement made during the corresponding period in 2022-23. State excise collections for first six months of 2023-24 is Rs.16611.11 crore which is 46.14 percent of the budgeted estimate 2023-24, which is increase of 12.91 percent over the achievement made during the corresponding period of 2022-23. Taxes from motor vehicles during April-Sep 2023 is Rs.5244.23 crores, which is 45.60 percent of the budgeted estimates for 2023-24. A rise of 17.08 percent is seen in collections on motor vehicle compared to the corresponding period of 2022-23. The revenue collected under the stamps and registration is Rs 9343.73 crore in the first six months of 2023-24, which is 37.37 percent of the budget estimates and an improvement of 13.54 percent over the achievement made during the corresponding period in 2022-23.

On the expenditure front, the share of total expenditure spent during first six months of 2023-24 with respect to the budget estimates is 35.49 percent and 6.09 percent higher than the expenditure happened during corresponding period of 2022-23. This suggests the smooth fund flow to the needy sectors of the economy. The revenue expenditure was spent by 39.08 percent of the budget estimates during April- Sep 2023 and it is 12.99 percent higher to the revenue expenditure during the corresponding period of 2022. Similarly, April-Sep 2023 witnessed 18.93 percent of capital expenditure estimated for 2023-24.

The total expenditure(including public debt) spent during the first six months is 34.70 percent of the total budget estimates for 2023-24 and it is 7.72 percent higher than the total expenditure made during the corresponding period in 2022-23. This seems to have been largely supported by better revenue mobilization. The total receipts (revenue+capital) during April-Sep 2023 were 44.10 percent of the budget estimates which is an increase of 4.76 percent over the corresponding period in 2022-23. Therefore, the experience of the state in the revenue collection and expenditure happened during the first six months of 2023-24 indicates that the fiscal management of the state is satisfactory during 2023-24.

**Table 2.12: Receipts and Expenditure during April-September 2023**

(Rs. crore)

	Item	2023-24 BE	April to Sep. 2023	% to BE	April to Sep.2022	% change over previous year
I	Revenue Receipts	238409.81	105192.95	44.12	100330.00	4.85
(i)	Own Tax Revenues*	175652.00	76885.02	43.77	66734.79	15.21
(ii)	Non-tax Revenues	12500.00	6518.85	52.15	5724.20	13.88
(iii)	Devolution from Centre	37252.21	16609.98	44.59	13716.68	21.09
(iv)	GIA and Contributions	13005.00	5179.10	39.82	14154.39	-63.41
II	Capital Receipts (Non-debt)	250.00	50.64	20.26	126.98	-60.12
(i)	Recovery of Loans and Advances	227.50	18.56	8.16	127.26	-85.42
(ii)	Other Non-Debt Capital Receipts	22.50	32.08	142.58	-0.28	-60.12
III	Total Receipts (I+II)	238659.81	105243.59	44.10	100457.04	4.76
	Public Debt	85818.00	1191.10	1.39	3152.89	-62.22
	Total Receipts including Public Debt	324477.81	106434.69	32.80	103609.93	2.73
IV	Revenue Expenditure	250932.50	98070.00	39.08	86798.40	12.99
(i)	Interest Payments out of IV	34027.08	13739.00	40.38	12685.02	8.31
V	Capital Expenditure	54373.53	10292.10	18.93	15344.23	-32.93
(i)	Loans and Advances disbursed out of V	3384.69	451.44	13.34	831.02	-45.68
VI	Total Expenditure (IV+V)	305306.03	108362.10	35.49	102142.63	6.09
	Internal Debt	22440.59	5354.38	23.86	3420.82	56.52
	<b>Total Expenditure including Public Debt</b>	<b>327746.62</b>	<b>113716.48</b>	<b>34.70</b>	<b>105563.45</b>	<b>7.72</b>

\*Own tax revenue is inclusive of GST compensation

Source: Finance Department, GoK

Table 2.13: State's Own Tax Revenue during April-September 2023

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	2023-24 BE	April - Sep. 2023	% to BE	April - Sep. 2022	Growth over previous year
Commercial Taxes	98650.00	44830.52	45.44	38935.10	15.14
State Excise	36000.00	16611.11	46.14	14711.28	12.91
Motor Vehicle Taxes	11500.00	5244.23	45.60	4479.04	17.08
Stamp and Reg Fees	25000.00	9343.73	37.37	8229.23	13.54
Others	2152.60	855.43	39.73	380.14	125.03
<b>Total (Own Tax Revenues-excl. GST compensation)</b>	<b>173302.60</b>	<b>76885.02</b>	<b>44.36</b>	<b>66734.79</b>	<b>15.21</b>

Source: Finance Department, GoK

## 2.6 MAJOR FISCAL INDICATORS COMPARED WITH SOUTHERN STATES

The State's performance in some of the major fiscal indicators, viz., Committed expenditure/Outstanding Liabilities/Share in Central tax and Non tax revenue is compared. The outstanding liabilities as a percent of GSDP is less compared to all other States. Similarly, regarding committed expenditure as percent of revenue expenditure, Karnataka's performance is better than Kerala and Tamil Nadu (Table 2.14).

Table 2.14: Comparable Fiscal Indicators 2023-24 (BE)

State	Committed Expr as % total Expr	Outstanding Liabilities as percent of GSDP	Share in Central Tax	Non-tax revenue as percent of GSDP
Andhra Pradesh	27.9	33.5	4.0	1.1
Karnataka	28.8	22.7	3.6	0.5
Kerala	38.7	36.9	2.1	1.5
Tamil Nadu	36.2	31.1	4.1	0.8
Telangana	22.6	27.8	2.1	1.6

Source: A Study of Budgets 2023-24, RBI Report

**Resources of the Budget (2021-22 to 2023-24):** For the year 2023-24, while the budget assumes a nominal GSDP growth of 17.70 percent (as per Overview 2023-24), the increase in the size of the budget is about 13.15 percent. In levels, the Budget size in the current year is about Rs 3.27 lakh crore. In terms of resources for the budget, a large part (about two-thirds) is covered by the state own resources. The state's own resources cover about 69.85 percent of the total budget size, but it has to be highlighted here that the share of central assistance appears to decline and it has declined from 7.61 percent of total budget in 2021-22 to 4.28 percent of total budget in 2022- 23 (RE) and 3.95 percent in 2023-24(BE) (Table 2.15).

Table 2.15: Financial Resources of the Budget: 2021-22 to 2023-24

(Rs. Crore)

Items	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)	% Variation in 2023-24 (BE) Over 2022-23 (RE)
State Own Resources	174276.64 (63.17)	210261.45 (72.59)	228923.62 (69.85)	8.88
State Borrowings	80640.75 (29.23)	67000.00 (23.13)	85818.00 (26.18)	28.09

Items	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)	% Variation in 2023-24 (BE) Over 2022-23 (RE)
Central Assistance*	20986.01 (7.61)	12391.58 (4.28)	13005.00 (3.97)	4.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>275903.40</b>	<b>289653.03</b>	<b>327746.62</b>	<b>13.15</b>

Source: Budget Documents 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK.

Note: Figures in bracket indicate % to total

\* includes grants under CSS and Finance Commission Grants only.

**Table 2.16: Scheme of Financing of the Budget: 2021-22 to 2023-24**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Sectors	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
<b>A</b>	<b>State Own Resources</b>			
1	Own Tax Revenue	129715.21	154431.00	175652.60
2	Non-Tax Revenue	11777.04	10941.00	12500.00
3	Devolution from Centre	33283.58	34596.00	37252.21
4	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	6.08	18.00	22.50
5	Contingency Fund (Net)	420.00		
6	Public Account (Net)	-1116.97	4397.07	-667.08
7	Opening & closing Balance (Net)	64.94	5716.38	3935.89
8	Loans & Advances	126.70	162.00	227.50
	<b>Total State Own Resources (1 to 8)</b>	<b>174276.58</b>	<b>210261.45</b>	<b>228923.62</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Borrowings</b>			
9	Market Borrowings	58999.93	59500.23	78363.00
10	Negotiated Loans	1461.46	3534.91	1201.00
11	Special Assistance	451.50	1940.35	4500.00
12	Loans for EAPs	19727.88	2024.51	1754.00
	<b>Total Borrowings (9 to 12)</b>	<b>80640.77</b>	<b>67000.00</b>	<b>85818.00</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Central Grants*</b>	<b>20986.01</b>	<b>12391.58</b>	<b>13005.00</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Rounding off errors while converting lakhs to crore</b>	<b>0.04</b>		
	<b>Total Budget (A+B+C+D)</b>	<b>275903.40</b>	<b>289653.03</b>	<b>327746.62</b>

Source: Budget Documents 2023-24 Finance Department, GoK

\* includes grants under CSS and Finance Commission Grants only

In terms of financing the budget, as shown in **Table 2.16**, with the sharp increase in state's own resources between 2021-22 and 2022-23 from Rs.1.74 lakh crore to Rs.2.10 lakh crore and further increase to Rs.2.28 lakh crore in 2023-24(BE), the state had to increase its market borrowing from Rs.58993.93 crore in 2021-22 to Rs. 59500.23 crore for 2022-23(RE) and further to Rs.78363.00 crore in 2023-24(BE). With expected increase in own revenue in 2023-24 (BE), the overall borrowings of the state in 2023-24 could be less than the budgeted level of Rs. 85818.00 crores.

**Inter-sectoral Outlays of the Budget (2022-23 and 2023-24):** The expenditure proposals of the state could depend on the needs as well as growth and development priorities. For the year 2023-24, as there is recovery in the economic activities, Karnataka has reprioritized the economic sectors that could help reviving the

growth as well as employment opportunities in the state. Some of the crucial departments that the state has focused in this year's Budget on capital expenditure are Irrigation, PWD, RDPR, Urban Development etc., (Table 2.17). All these expenditures should help in uplift the growth potential of the state as well as support the state's efforts in achieving the development of the State.

In 2023-24 Budget, State Govt. has announced five new Guarantees, namely, 1) Shakti Scheme for Women (Transport Department): Allows women domiciled in Karnataka to travel within State free of cost. An amount of Rs.2800.00 crore is provided to implement this new scheme. 2) Under Anna Bhagya Scheme (Food & Civil Supplies Department) in addition to 5 KGs of food grains provided by GoI, the State Government is committed to provide an additional 5 KGs of Food Grains totaling to 10 KGs of Food Grains to every beneficiaries every month. An amount of Rs.10265.00 crore is provided to implement this new initiative. 3) Under Gruha Jyothi (Energy Department), every house hold in Karnataka will be exempted to pay electricity bill upto 200 units. An amount of Rs.9000.00 crore is provided to implement this new scheme. 4) Under Gruha Lakshmi Scheme (Women & Child Development Department), all women who are the heads of their households will be paid Rs.2000 per month. An amount of Rs.17500.00 crore is provided to implement this new scheme. 5) Under Yuva Nidhi scheme (Skill Development Department), Unemployment allowance of Rs.3000 per month will be paid to unemployed graduates and Rs.1500 per month will be paid to unemployed diploma pass outs. These unemployment allowances will be paid maximum two years or till they get job, whichever is early. An amount of Rs.250.00 crore is provided to implement this new scheme. All these guarantees amounts to Rs.39815.00 crore which is about 13% of the State Budget. These guarantees have enhanced the budget size from Rs. 289653.03 crore in 2022-23 (RE) to Rs.327446.61 crore in 2023-24(BE), an increase of about 13.15 %. Department wise allocations from 2022-23 to 2023-24 is given in Table 2.17.

**Table 2.17: Department-wise Budget outlays**

(Rs. crore)

Department	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)	Revenue Expr	Capital Expr
School Education and Literacy	26096.89	27076.81	26288.34	788.47
Women & Child Development	4917.30	22793.65	22661.64	132.01
Energy	15210.91	22772.52	22197.52	575.00
Rural Development & Panchayat Raj	19709.04	17316.75	10765.90	6550.85
Water Resources	19833.08	16735.50	1417.76	15317.73
Urban Development	14458.48	15701.69	9607.44	6094.24
Revenue	15420.53	14742.70	14529.67	213.03
Home	10109.96	11224.33	10385.27	839.06
Food & Civil Supplies	2968.82	10459.24	10453.23	6.01
Health & Family welfare	8791.03	9799.40	9067.39	732.01
Public Works	11239.39	9417.84	2294.48	7123.35
Higher Education	5561.94	5450.02	4946.00	504.02
Transport	5752.06	5213.63	4319.98	893.65
Medical Education	4275.26	4445.74	3735.73	710.01
SC Welfare	4945.43	4300.47	2988.85	1311.62
Agriculture	6766.86	4058.30	4013.30	45.00
Planning & Statistics	4010.78	3825.60	142.60	3683.00
Housing	4149.29	3393.00	3099.93	293.07
BC Welfare	3005.78	3050.40	2751.37	299.03
Animal Husbandry & Fisheries	2888.77	2944.87	2847.87	97.00
Minor Irrigation	3068.64	2291.52	428.66	1862.86

Department	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)	Revenue Expr	Capital Expr
Co-operation	2886.33	2275.83	2238.83	37.00
Law	1749.37	2185.80	2175.79	10.01
Commerce & Industries	2117.17	2151.44	1106.41	1045.03
Forest, Ecology & Environment	2172.53	2131.34	1459.34	672.00
Minority Welfare	1471.09	2101.20	1486.20	615.00
Horticulture	1627.58	1685.40	1619.39	66.01
Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood	1431.04	1561.14	1269.33	291.81
ST Welfare	1677.52	1520.28	1221.40	298.87
DPAR	1252.00	1315.71	1308.19	7.52
Infrastructure	749.24	1038.56	86.05	952.51
Labour	630.48	678.92	673.91	5.01
Parliamentary Affairs	368.47	404.10	401.58	2.52
Tourism	368.00	381.03	130.53	250.50
Kannada & Culture	353.59	249.51	207.51	42.00
Information Technology and Bio-Technology	171.29	237.22	237.22	
Sports and Youth Empowerment	392.47	230.46	135.96	94.50
Information & Publicity	329.89	109.31	109.30	0.01
E-Governance	398.95	103.03	103.03	
DPAR (AR)	41.22	48.62	48.62	
Finance	28913.47	31856.09	29943.89	1912.20
Debt Servicing	47371.04	58467.67	36027.08	22440.59
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>289653.03</b>	<b>327746.61</b>	<b>250932.49</b>	<b>76814.12</b>

Source: Budget Documents 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK

## 2.7 SCHEMES (H/Acs) IN 2023-24 BUDGET

The state has introduced various schemes to address the needs of the regions, sectors, sections, etc., from time to time. However, as most of the schemes lack sunset clauses, they are expected to continue to exist even after achieving the scheme's objectives, thus putting continuous pressure on the state fiscal conditions. This could also have potential to limit the state's capacity to address some of the emerging challenges that may need substantial resources. It may be noted from **Table 2.18** that there are about 1806 H/Acs in 2023-24(BE). Within that, about 840 H/Acs have allocations upto 10.00 crore. To improve the public delivery mechanism and to ensure resources for other pressing needs of the state, there is an urgent need to rationalize the schemes and bring down the number of schemes substantially. The same has also been recommended by Expenditure Reforms Commission of the state and also the successive Central Finance Commissions. The State Finance Commission, as and when it is formed, may relook at these schemes.

**Table 2.18: Budget Allocation 2023-24 (BE)**

(Rs. Crore)

Range	No. of H/Acs	% to total	Fund Allocation	% to total Fund Allocation
Upto one Crore	292	16.17	97.17	0.05
Upto to 10 Crore	548	30.34	2584.68	0.91

Range	No. of H/ACs	% to total	Fund Allocation	% to total Fund Allocation
Upto 100 Core	644	35.66	25762.27	9.11
More than 100 Crore	322	17.83	254408.77	89.94
<b>Total*</b>	<b>1806</b>		<b>282852.89</b>	

\*Excluding debt servicing Rs. 58467.67 crore Inter account transfers Rs. -13573.95 crore.

Source: Budget Documents 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK.

## 2.8 DISTRICT SECTOR OUTLAYS 2023-24

Karnataka has been forefront in the country in terms of District Level Planning. As district being a major implementing agency with respect to execution of social sector programs, ensuring adequate resources and tracking those resources becomes utmost important for the state as well as for the nation as a whole. In this section, a summary of the allocations made to ZP schemes, TP Schemes and GP schemes under different sectors is discussed. More than half of the total district sector outlay is allocated to TP schemes. In 2023-24(BE), nearly 60 percent of total district sector outlay is allocated to TP schemes. ZP schemes consists of about 29 percent of the district sector outlay and GP schemes consist of about 11 percent of the total district sector outlay (Table 2.19).

Table 2.19: District Sector Outlay for the year 2023-24 (BE)

(Rs. Crore)

Department	Number of ZP Schemes	Funds provided	Number of TP Schemes	Funds provided	Number of GP Schemes	Funds provided	Total Number of Schemes	Total Funds Provided
Agriculture	5	145.46	2	122.35			7	267.81
Animal Husbandry	4	167.59	1	685.14			5	852.74
Fisheries	5	53.42					5	53.42
BC Welfare	7	1441.57	3	25.48			10	1467.05
Co-operation	4	7.17	2	2.15			6	9.32
Forest	3	249.93					3	249.93
Handloom and Textiles	2	17.27					2	17.27
Health	16	2794.29	6	70.60			22	2864.89
Horticulture	4	212.05					4	212.05
Sericulture	3	104.45	1	1.43			4	105.87
Housing					2	410.00	2	410.00
Minor Irrigation	4	42.41					4	42.41
Minority Welfare	4	122.09					4	122.09
Planning & Statistics	5	31.98					5	31.98
RDPR	14	2965.24	7	2488.54	9	4815.10	30	10268.89
S & Y Empowerment	3	30.72					3	30.72
SC Welfare	5	516.35	8	968.39			13	1484.74
School Education and Literacy	18	5056.01	7	19702.54			25	25758.54
Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood	1	13.15	1	0.55	9	200.00	11	213.70

Department	Number of ZP Schemes	Funds provided	Number of TP Schemes	Funds provided	Number of GP Schemes	Funds provided	Total Number of Schemes	Total Funds Provided
ST Welfare	7	239.84	8	209.85			15	449.79
Micro & Small Enterprises	5	35.35					5	35.35
Women and Child Development	5	77.79	5	4538.96			10	4616.75
<b>Grand Total*</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>14324.13</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>28816.09</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5425.10</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>48565.32</b>

\* excluding suspense account of RDPR Rs. -0.38 crore

Source: Budget Documents of Zilla Panchayaths, 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK.

## 2.9 PRODUCTIVE EXPENDITURE

The Productive expenditure include expenditure on scholarships /subsidies /Special Development Plan / other programmed expenses etc., The Budget for 2023-24 is Rs. 327746.61 crore, out of which Productive Expenditure is Rs.172160.86 crore (52%) and Administrative expenditure (Salary/Pension/Debt servicing etc) is Rs.155585.75 crore (48%). Productive Expenditure is classified into two categories (i) Expenditure towards Beneficiary Oriented Schemes (Rs.95964.38 crore-56%) (ii) Infrastructure related schemes (Rs. 76196.48 crore-44%) There are about 742 schemes related to productive expenditure, out of which 319 are Beneficiary Oriented Schemes and 423 are Infrastructure related schemes. An abstract on Department-wise classification of Beneficiary Oriented and Infrastructure related schemes is given **Table 2.20**.

**Table 2.20: Department wise Productive Expenditure of 2023-24 (BE)**

(Rs crore)

Department	Beneficiary Oriented		Infrastructure Related		Total	
	No.of Schemes	Amount	No.of Schemes	Amount	No.of Schemes	Amount
Agriculture	17	2520.68	11	1013.95	28	3534.64
Horticulture	15	933.42	6	159.34	21	1092.76
Animal Husbandry & Fisheries	14	1398.74	13	418.40	27	1817.14
DPAR			2	24.00	2	24.00
Home	4	16.11	7	377.03	11	393.14
Transport	15	4151.10			15	4151.10
Infrastructure			1	3.00	1	3.00
RDPR	5	1601.65	26	12654.17	31	14255.82
Forest & Ecology	2	4.00	7	258.23	9	162.23
Co-operation	3	1449.72	3	502.15	6	1951.87
Welfare of SCs	28	3152.57	13	1010.21	41	4162.78
Welfare of STs	19	948.19	8	520.31	27	1468.50
Welfare of OBCs	21	2117.69	15	831.16	36	2948.85
Welfare of Minorities	10	769.06	12	1104.98	22	1874.02
WCD	43	21359.74	29	2972.12	72	24131.87
Information & Publicity	1	0.19	3	18.77	4	18.95
Tourism	2	70.06	1	1.12	3	71.19

Department	Beneficiary Oriented		Infrastructure Related		Total	
	No.of Schemes	Amount	No.of Schemes	Amount	No.of Schemes	Amount
S & Y Empt	3	25.15	9	169.12	12	194.27
Food & Civil Supps.	6	10275.50	5	62.85	11	10338.35
Revenue	15	10737.73	5	246.40	20	10984.13
IT & BT	1	6.00	3	61.00	4	67.00
Housing	7	2810.00	6	433.63	13	3243.63
Higher Education	5	72.08	54	5499.43	59	5571.50
School Education & Literacy	21	4348.68	36	26075.14	57	30423.72
Commerce & Industries	16	454.69	5	191.08	21	645.77
Urban Development	2	199.98	16	4660.08	18	4859.26
PWD			6	1884.36	6	1884.36
Water Resources			1	7.04	1	7.04
Medical Education	4	18.91	42	4021.66	46	4040.57
Health & Family welfare	14	3757.02	45	6513.66	59	10270.68
Labour	3	13.51	7	593.56	10	607.07
Skill Development	13	511.04	14	348.99	27	860.03
Energy	3	22158.00	1	0.16	4	22158.16
Kannada & Culture	5	80.96	2	10.03	7	90.99
Planning			6	3693.01	6	3693.01
Law	2	3.00	3	56.47	5	59.47
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>5964.38</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>76196.48</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>172160.86</b>

Source: Budget Documents 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK.

## 2.10 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT RATIOS

The Analysis of spending on Human Development sectors will be made in terms of four ratios suggested by UNDP. These are (i) Public Expenditure Ratio (PER) (ii) Social Allocation Ratio(SAR) (iii) Social Priority Ratio (SPR) and (iv) Human Expenditure Ratio(HER). PER refers to total budgetary expenditure as a proportion of GSDP. The SAR refers to expenditure under social services (includes Education, Health and Rural Development) as a proportion of total budget expenditure. SPR refers to expenditure under human priority areas (Elementary Education / Health (excluding Medical Education) / Rural Development / Nutrition) as a proportion of social sector expenditure. HER is the product of above three ratios. As per UNDP norms, PER should be around 25 percent; SAR should be around 40 percent; SPR should be around 50 percent and HER should be round 5 percent. (Table 2.21)

Table 2.21: Human Development Ratios: 2021-22 to 2023-24

Human Development Ratios	2021-22 (A/Cs)	2022-23 (BE)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
PER	16.03	14.09	13.28	17.38
SAR	44.32	38.93	45.38	44.05
SPR	45.53	49.06	44.26	41.83
HER	3.23	2.69	2.67	3.20
<b>Social Sector Expr as a % of GSDP</b>	<b>7.10</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>7.66</b>



## 2.11 FISCAL CHALLENGES OF THE STATE AND WAY FORWARD

**Similar to all India trends:** The fiscal situation even in the state of Karnataka also has come under pressure. However, with some prudent fiscal management, the state could ensure that the fiscal deficit has not crossed 3.5 per cent of GSDP. However, following the trends in outstanding liabilities (which is expected to increase to 27 per cent of GSDP by 2025-26), it appears that the medium-term fiscal risk is for real. And this could put pressure on the quality of expenditures in the coming years. In addition to this, there are other challenges that the state is expected to address in the coming years. They are as follows.

**Ensuring quality of expenditure:** As the State that had experienced surplus on revenue account, has started running revenue deficit of about 1 per cent of GSDP for some time. While this is against the FRA, the state needs to undertake hard decision with regard to rationalising of some of the revenue expenditures. This could have implications on the outstanding liabilities in the medium term. Further, as RBI Monetary Policy Report in April 2019 suggest, the size of states' revenue expenditure multiplier is 0.82 compared to its capital expenditure multiplier of 2, it would be prudent for the state to adopt the expenditure switching mechanism to improve the potential GSDP of the state.

**Improving efficiency of public expenditures:** With the hard budget constraints, one way to address this issue is to ensure maximum outcomes of the public expenditures. For this, the state needs to focus on the enhancing public expenditure efficiency.

**Ensuring flow of resources for SDGs:** The extent of SDG needs are going to put pressure on the government finances. It is very opt time to think about sources of SDG financing, its impact on the fiscal conditions, as well as its impact on the other macroeconomic conditions. In a way, the time is very conducive to work on SDG-consistent macro frameworks that take a little longish perspective up to 2030. Without such exercise, the realization of such homogeneous target could be very limited. The State is also localizing SDGs to create awareness about SDGs at GP/TP/ZP level and achieve SDGs by 2030.

**Rationalization of various schemes:** As discussed earlier, Karnataka currently has about 1806 schemes. While allocating resources could be one issue, management of such a large number of schemes could limit the administration capabilities and reduce the efficiency of those expenditures sharply. The Central Government has taken an exercise to bring down the Centrally Sponsored Schemes substantially. As was done by the Centre, rationalization of these schemes and bringing down to manageable level may be an utmost priority.

**Rationalization of subsidies:** The subsidies in Karnataka are higher than any comparable states and within that non-merit component appear to be larger. Quick rationalization of non-merit subsidies is one clear way for freeing more resources for achieving growth and development objectives.

**Ways to improve revenue sources:** With the decline in the share of state in the central government devolution plan and with GST in place, the pressure on state's own tax revenue has increased manifolds. Further, with the uncertainty regarding extension of GST compensation after June 2022 and with decline in the grants-in-aid, the state is in dire need to look for alternative sources of revenues. One way that the state could do is to improve the tax administration through use of IT services to improve the buoyancy.

## APPENDIX 2.1

## Trends in Revenue and Capital Receipts in Karnataka

(Rs. Crore)

Year	State's Own Tax Revenues	Share in Central Taxes	Total Tax Receipts	Total Non-Tax Receipts	Total Revenue Receipts	Total Capital Receipts	Aggregate Receipts
2010-11	38473.13	9506.30	47979.43	3358.28	58206.23	12215.64	70421.86
2011-12	46476.01	11074.99	57551.00	4086.86	69806.27	15317.53	85123.80
2012-13	53753.56	12647.14	66400.70	3966.11	78176.22	16878.51	95054.73
2013-14	62603.54	13808.27	76411.81	4031.89	89542.52	19533.42	109075.94
2014-15	70180.30	14654.14	84834.44	4688.24	104142.13	21994.02	126136.15
2015-16	75566.45	23967.07	99533.52	5355.04	118817.31	22337.72	141155.03
2016-17	82956.21	28759.86	111716.07	5794.53	133213.79	32405.92	165619.71
2017-18	93376.34	31751.98	125128.32	6476.53	146999.63	35384.55	182384.18
2018-19	107667.09	35811.28	143478.52	6773.00	164978.52	42399.55	207461.74
2019-20	116879.29	30899.42	147778.68	7681.47	175442.79	42952.25	218395.04
2020-21	110862.79	21673.11	132535.90	7893.84	156716.41	71252.66	227969.07
2021-22	129749.19	33249.58	162998.77	11777.03	195761.80	80773.59	276535.39
2022-23(RE)	154431.00	34596.00	189027.00	10940.99	212359.57	67180.00	279539.57
2023-24(BE)	175652.60	37252.21	212904.81	12500.00	238409.81	86068.00	324477.81

RE = Revised Estimates, BE = Budget Estimates

Sources: (i) Annual Financial Statement-2023-24, Finance Department GoK.

(ii) Economic Survey 2022-23, Planning Department, GoK

## APPENDIX 2.2

## Trends in developmental and non-developmental expenditure in Karnataka

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Developmental Expenditure	Developmental Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	Non-Developmental Expenditure	Non-Developmental Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	Aggregate Expenditure
2010-11	51626.38	72.74	19344.94	27.26	70971.32
2011-12	60929.69	72.14	23533.97	27.86	84463.66
2012-13	68067.53	71.66	26922.26	28.34	94989.79
2013-14	76328.45	69.99	32729.25	30.01	109057.70
2014-15	88904.73	70.44	37312.82	29.56	126217.55
2015-16	100440.69	71.12	40794.06	28.88	141234.75
2016-17	123989.38	74.94	41455.39	25.06	165444.77
2017-18	136285.13	73.09	50177.82	26.91	186462.95
2018-19	154527.55	74.61	52584.47	25.39	207112.02
2019-20	157822.41	72.49	59903.41	27.51	217725.82
2020-21	162219.00	71.13	65825.87	28.87	228044.87
2021-22	191282.64	69.33	84620.73	30.67	275903.37
2022-23 (RE)	192601.36	66.49	97051.69	33.51	289653.05
2023-24 (BE)	214810.12	65.54	112936.47	34.46	327746.59

RE = Revised Estimates, BE = Budget Estimates

Sources: (i) Budget Documents 2023-24, Finance Department, GoK.

(ii) Economic Survey 2022-23, Planning Department, GoK





### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Encouraging private investment has been a top priority for the Karnataka government, resulting in a substantial influx of investments in recent years. The state has implemented a well-defined policy framework and established dedicated institutions to streamline approval processes. Offering a diverse range of fiscal and financial incentives, Karnataka is committed to supporting investors while developing essential infrastructure like technical institutions, laboratories, and research centers. Notably, the state has witnessed significant investments in information technology and biotechnology, contributing substantially to the country's exports. Approximately 40% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is attributed to exports, with electronic, computer software, and biotechnology playing a crucial role. To further accelerate economic growth, Karnataka aims to maintain its focus on promoting private investment, fostering a business-friendly environment, and enhancing industrial competitiveness.

### 3.2 INVESTMENT IN KARNATAKA

Karnataka stands as a trailblazer in introducing pioneering reform initiatives within India, showcasing a proactive approach to attracting private investment. The state consistently formulates lucrative policies to incentivize both domestic and foreign investments, creating a favorable investment climate. Notably, Karnataka has successfully attracted significant private investments, particularly in Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Electronics Semiconductor design & Manufacturing and Biotechnology (BT) sectors.

The Karnataka Innovation and Technology Society (KITS), operates under the Department of IT, BT, and S&T, with a specific focus on promoting and facilitating investments in the state. The state's rich and diverse resource base has positioned it as a reputable global investment destination. Karnataka took the lead by enacting the Industrial Facilitation Act, streamlining processes for investors.

Karnataka boasts a single-window system, serving as a comprehensive hub for investors seeking opportunities in the state. Specific advantages for investors in Karnataka include a conducive law and order situation, the availability of highly skilled manpower, a position among the top 5 industrially developed states in India, excellent logistical support, and connectivity for investors, and access to one of the largest and rapidly expanding markets in the country. These factors collectively contribute to Karnataka's standing as an attractive and investor-friendly destination.

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

- ▣ An investor-friendly responsive administration
- ▣ The State-level single window clearance committee and the State high level clearance committee facilitate clearance of proposals in a speedy manner.
- ▣ Sector-specific industrial zones and SEZs that match the natural resources and capabilities of a region with the industry requirements.
- ▣ Creation of World-class, ready-to-use infrastructure through investments in power, roads, water, warehouse and logistic facilities, connectivity through rails and ports etc.

- The State Government's packages of incentives and concession for new industrial investments announced from time to time.
- Special focus on skill development to enhance generation of technical manpower.
- Excellent telecommunication network and optical fibre connectivity throughout the State.

### IT/ITES Investment flows into Karnataka

Karnataka UdyogMitra (KUM) is a single contact point for all investors who are looking at setting up enterprises/business in Karnataka. As the nodal agency, its role is to facilitate investments and execute initiatives to enable a smooth transition from the stage of receiving investment proposals to the eventual implementation of the project. It acts as a secretariat for State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) for projects above Rs. 15 crore up to Rs. 500 crore and the State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) for projects above Rs. 500 crores. About 03 Investment projects worth 596.1 Cr has been approved with the generation of employment to the tune of 2894 in IT/ITES sector during April 2023 to January 2024. The details of the projects approved by SLSWCC and SHLCC from April 2023 to January 2024 are shown in **Table 3.1**.

**Table 3.1: IT/ITES Projects approved by SLSWCC and SHLCC from April 2023 to January 2024**

Committee	No. of approved Projects	Investment Rs. in crore	Employment in Nos.
SLSWCC & SHLCC	03	596.1	2894

Source: Karnataka Udyog Mitra, Bangalore

### Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflow in Karnataka

Karnataka account for a significant share in the total FDI inflows in India. The state Karnataka attracted USD 2844million FDI equity inflow over the period April 2023 to September 2023 which is 14% of the national share. The year wise FDI inflow breakup for the state of Karnataka is given in the **Table 3.2**.

**Table 3.2: Foreign Direct Investment Inflow in Karnataka**

FDI Equity inflow	Karnataka (USD billion)	Karnataka (Rs. crore)
FY21-22 (April-March)	22,072	163,795
FY 22-23 (April-March)	10,429	83,628
FY23-24 (April-September)	2,844	23,460

States/UTs attracting FDI inflows from April 2023 to September 2023 are given in the **Table 3.3**. The total FDI inflows to the Karnataka State (Rs. 23,460.4802 Cr) stand second position on FDI inflows among 32 Indian States (Rs. 1,68,875.4565 Cr) from April 2023 to September 2023.

**Table 3.3: State-wise FDI equity Inflow during financial year 2023-24 from April 2023 to September 2023**

Sl. No.	State	Amount of Foreign Direct Investment Equity inflow		% age out of total FDI Equity inflow (in USD terms)
		Amount (In INR Crore)	Amount (In USD Million)	
1	MAHARASHTRA	65,501.6428	7,949.7800	38.80
2	KARNATAKA	23,460.4802	2,843.8700	13.88
3	GUJARAT	18,883.8131	2,285.6600	11.16
4	DELHI	25,582.5179	3,107.0600	15.17
5	TAMIL NADU	11,115.6300	1,348.6000	6.58

Sl. No.	State	Amount of Foreign Direct Investment Equity inflow		% age out of total FDI Equity inflow (in USD terms)
		Amount (In INR Crore)	Amount (In USD Million)	
6	HARYANA	8,029.3500	973.2300	4.75
7	TELANGANA	9,679.0500	1,176.1700	5.74
8	JHARKHAND	78.7200	9.5600	0.05
9	RAJASTHAN	1,435.1100	174.0600	0.85
10	WEST BENGAL	684.8800	83.2200	0.41
11	UTTAR PRADESH	1,180.1700	143.2700	0.70
12	PUNJAB	565.4600	68.7663	0.34
13	ANDHRA PRADESH	630.8000	76.6161	0.37
14	KERALA	268.5000	32.6357	0.16
15	MADHYA PRADESH	101.2900	12.2932	0.06
16	HIMACHAL PRADESH	426.5300	51.8871	0.25
17	BIHAR	0.3300	0.0428	0.00
18	UTTARAKHAND	462.9209	56.2784	0.27
19	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	30.8200	3.7546	0.02
20	ODISHA	47.4800	5.7789	0.03
21	GOA	141.7171	17.1928	0.08
22	CHANDIGARH	135.4926	16.3727	0.08
23	PUDUCHERRY	12.1043	1.4650	0.01
24	CHHATTISGARH	419.2470	50.4956	0.25
25	ASSAM	0.9783	0.1194	0.00
26	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.0035	-0.0049	0.00
27	MEGHALAYA	0.0016	0.0035	0.00
28	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0.0245	0.0073	0.00
29	TRIPURA	-0.0041	-0.0022	0.00
30	LADAKH	0.0010	-0.0042	0.00
31	NAGALAND	-0.0050	-0.0039	0.00
32	MANIPUR	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
33	State Not Indicated	0.4008	0.0538	0.00
	Gross Total	1,68,875.4565	20,488.2280	

Total FDI inflow includes equity inflow, equity capital of unincorporated bodies, re-invested earnings, and other capital. Sector/State/Country-wise details are maintained only for equity component of FDI inflow.

### Investment in Information Technology (IT)

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

Bangalore was the first city in India to set up a Satellite Earth Station for high speed communication services to facilitate software exports in 1992. The State made a giant leap in the Information Technology sector by establishing the Country's first extended facility of the international gateway and network operations centre at the Software Technology Park of India (STPI) in the Electronic City. Karnataka is home to over 5500+ IT/ITES companies, ~750 MNCs contributing to over USD 58 billion of exports, giving direct employment to over 12 lakh professionals and creating over 31 lakh indirect jobs. The industry contributes to over 25% of the State's GDP. The share of Karnataka in Information Technology exports is nearly 40% of the country's exports of USD 155 billion.

### **3.3 SCHEMES AND POLICY SUPPORT**

#### **Karnataka IT Policy 2020-25**

The Government has brought out new IT Policy-2020, where in several incentives are being offered to new IT / ITeS and other knowledge-based sectors to set up their facility in Tier 2/3 Cities across Karnataka through incentives on land, stamp duty and taxes.

#### **Achievements under the IT Policy 2020-25**

Total 530 IT/ITES companies are registered till date under this Policy. Power tariff Concession certificate has been given to 282 companies, Stamp Duty Exemption Certificates given to 37 Companies, Other incentives like PF/ESI to 2 companies of Rs. 14.34 lakhs and Rental reimbursement to 5 companies of Rs 13.36 lakhs have been disbursed till date to the registered IT/ITES Companies located beyond Bengaluru.

#### **Karnataka Data Centre Policy 2022-27**

The Government has brought out a dedicated Data Center Policy-2022-27 with a vision to become a 'Destination of Choice' for futuristic data centres and an integral part of the global data centre ecosystem, also to create a robust digital infrastructure in Karnataka in line with overarching mission to lead the world in the 'Digital Industrial Revolution' and use of big data, high computing capacity, etc.

The policy has adopted a three-fold strategy to achieve a low carbon footprint renewable energy source-based powering of data centres: a) promote emerging tech clusters, b) ease of doing business for establishment of data centres and c) provide an enabling environment for data management, security, transaction, and storage services to the emerging technology industries.

The Policy offers support through various incentives and offerings to Data Centre industry located within the State. The policy targets to develop more than 200 MW capacity Data Centre Industry in Karnataka and attract approximately INR 10,000 Crores investments during the policy period.

#### **Achievements under Data Center Policy 2022-27**

Three Data Center companies are registered till date under this Policy in Bangalore, namely M/s STT Global Data Center, M/s CTRL S and Teleindia. Power Tariff Concession Certificate has been issued to one Data Center company i.e. STT Global Data Center.

#### **Engineering Research and Development Policy 2021-26**

Government of Karnataka has brought out a Engineering Research and Development Policy-2021-26 to encourage the Engineering Research & Development (ER&D) industry.



The ER&D landscape across the country as well as in Karnataka has been witnessing an accelerated momentum over the last decade. The aim of this policy is not only to attract a higher number of leading ER&D Multinational Companies (MNCs), Global Capability Centers (GCCs) and Engineering Service Providers (ESPs) to the State but also to provide them with a robust and well-connected ecosystem, including an easy access to a skilled talent base and dedicated focus on research mindset. With this the policy embraces three key focus areas; viz., integrated value chain, focused sectoral approach and emphasis on talent development, this enables Karnataka to spearhead contribution towards India's ER&D economy and encourage leading MNCs to choose Karnataka as their 'preferred ER&D destination'.

### **Karnataka Start-up Policy 2022-2027**

The Karnataka Government's efforts to facilitate entrepreneurship in the state can be traced back to 2015, when "Karnataka Start-up Policy 2015-2020" was launched with a vision to stimulate the growth of 20,000 tech start-ups by 2020. The State Government launched several start-up-focused funds that have a corpus of USD 47.3 million. Over 16,000 people have signed up on the Start-up Karnataka Portal as Start-ups, Mentors, Incubators, Investors, Institutes etc., and more than 3091 start-ups have been certified by Karnataka Start-up Cell and 875 startups have been funded under Idea 2PoC/ Elevate Grant-In-Aid Seed Funding scheme.

### **K-Tech Innovation Hub by Bangalore Bio-innovation Centre (BBC), Bengaluru**

K-tech Innovation Hub – Bangalore Bio-innovation Centre is an initiative of Karnataka Innovation Technology Society (KITS), Department of Electronics, IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka with funding support from Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India. It is located within Bengaluru Helix Biotech Park at Electronic City in a 10 acre campus with a total built up area of above 60,000 sq. ft. It provides incubation, mentoring support, funding opportunities, branding support and networking support besides laboratories and equipment. BBC caters to the broad areas of Life Sciences i.e., Healthcare (MedTech & Pharma/Bio-Pharma), Agriculture, Food/Nutrition, Industrial Biotechnology and Environmental Biotechnology. Addition of 15,000 sq. ft. space to meet the growing demand for the incubation is under progress. Within a short span of 6 years, it has emerged as the largest Life Sciences start up hub in the country. BBC has consecutively, for the last two years, bagged the Best Bio-Incubator award in the country under the public sector undertaking category in the Bio Spectrum survey. Currently, BBC houses more than 100 start-ups in its campus with 45 start-ups already been graduated. Around 45 products developed under the nurturing support of BBC have been launched and around 71 patents have been filed. The start-ups at BBC have attracted Rs. 400 crore worth of Investments and the combined valuation of start-ups has reached Rs. 1000 crore.

### **IDEA2PoC/ Elevate Grant in Aid Seed Funding Scheme**

Government funding support to encourage entrepreneurship and foster innovation. One-time Grant-in-Aid of upto INR 50 Lakhs, will be provided to startups requiring early stage seed funding support to develop their ideas to a proof-of-concept stage. Till date, 18 calls have taken place and around 875 Start-ups/ Ideas have been selected for funding. The total committed fund is Rs. 197.42 crore.

### **G-20 Stall Showcase**

The first meeting of G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBG) under India's presidency, dated 22nd to 25th of February-2023 held at JW Marriot Prestige Golfshire resort, NandiHills road, Devanahalli Taluk Bengaluru. There were 12 startup participated in Start-up Pavillion Showcase as part of Government of Karnataka stall hosted by the Dept. of Electronics,IT-Bt,S&T executed by KITS.

## Incubation Infrastructure

Government of Karnataka has signed MoUs with partners to set up incubators and facilitate start-ups with relevant infrastructure. Government has set up 1.25 lakh sq.ft. area of K-Tech Innovation Hubs in various parts of Karnataka managed by NASSCOM, IAMAI and Bangalore Bio-innovation Centre (BBC).

### K-Tech Innovation Hub by NASSCOM

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

### Achievements

- ▣▣▣▣ 356 Startups have been incubated physically from 2013 to till March 2023 and 8 Startups have been incubated for the FY 23-24 (April 2023 till Dec 2023)
- ▣▣▣▣ 2400 Startups have been virtually incubated from 2014 to till March 2023 and 116 Startups for the FY 23-24 (April 2023 till Dec 2023)
- ▣▣▣▣ In the Virtual Program the following has been achieved:
  - ▶ Provided 260+ hours of deep dive workshops on multiple topics till March 2023 and 12 workshops for the FY 23-24 (April 2023 till Dec 2023)
  - ▶ Provided 300+ investor connects on a regular basis and 300+ connects done for the FY 22-23 (April 2023 till Dec 2023)
  - ▶ 120+ mentoring hours connecting expert mentor and start-up one on one on a regular basis and 60 mentoring sessions done for the FY 23-24 (April 2023 till Dec 2023)
  - ▶ 12% start-ups recorded 5x increase in revenue for the FY 23-24 (April 2023 till Dec 2023).
  - ▶ 15+ PoCs signed up between start-ups and corporates for the FY 23-24 (April 2023 till Dec 2023)

### Elevate Women

From the financial year 2021-22, Elevate Women Entrepreneurship a program is undertaken by the Department with an aims to support women entrepreneurs across the entrepreneurial lifecycle and create an enabling ecosystem to enhance participation of women in entrepreneurship. This is an Acceleration and Incubation Programme exclusively for women entrepreneurs by partnering with Not-for-profit organizations that have considerable experience in running these programs and by extending support through Grant-in-aid. Four organizations/agencies have been selected under the Acceleration program with a Grant-in-aid of Rs. 40 lakh/ Cohort. Under the Incubation program three organizations/agencies have been selected with a Grant-in-aid of Rs. 30 lakh/Cohort.

### The Grand Challenge Channelizing Innovation for Social Impact

Grand Challenges - It is an initiative of the Government of Karnataka, to scout for new technologies or innovations that can offer solutions to some of the persistent social issues pertaining to the State of Karnataka. Grand Challenges, Karnataka aims to channelize innovations for social impact, and in the process support the establishment and growth of Start-ups. The department has conducted 7 Challenges under Grand Challenge Karnataka so far.

### K-Tech Innovation Hub by IKP

Government of Karnataka has set up K-Tech Innovation Hubs across the State in identified areas for e.g. Electronics, Mobile, Animation and Gaming, Design engineering etc. These are accelerators and incubators and

provide all necessary infrastructures for the given sector such as R&D Labs, common centre for prototyping, common testing/QA/QC labs and design studios. It is great to note that 101 teams across 4 Centres and around 50 seats have been occupied by women. 500+ direct jobs have been created and the program has reached more than 1500 innovators

Common Instrumentation Facilities (CIFs) established by K-tech Innovation Hub in - Belagavi, Mangaluru, Mysuru, Shivamogga and GTTC, Rajajinagar, Bengaluru.

### **Centres of Excellence (COEs)**

Centre of Excellence (CoE) in various sectors has been set up to drive innovation and entrepreneurship in the State of Karnataka. CoEs have been created in 8 new and emerging technologies such as Data Science and Artificial Intelligence, Cybersecurity, Internet of Things, Agri innovation among others. The CoEs have been created in PPP mode to create a platform for bringing together start-ups, academia and R&D, and industry. Around 400 start-ups have been benefitted from the program with the start-ups raising Rs. 600 crore funding and 70+ mentors and industry partners have been established.

#### **K-Tech Centre of Excellence in Cyber Security by IISc**

The K-Tech COE in Cyber Security was formed in 2017 by Govt. of Karnataka, as part of the Technology Innovation Strategy, to promote the cyber-safe and conducive environment for industry collaboration, address the skill gaps, build awareness and facilitate innovation in the emerging technology field of Cyber Security. The K-Tech centre of Excellence shall also facilitate standardization the best practices for information security across industry domains, foster innovation, research & development and conduct some of the high-end-in-house-training programs within Cyber Security Technologies.

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

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

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

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

The Department of IT, BT and S & T in association with IIIT-B has set up a K-Tech Centre of Excellence on The Machine Intelligence and Robotics (MINRO) at cost of Rs. 34.70 crore.

#### **K-tech Semiconductor Fabless Centre of Excellence by IESA**

Government has set up a K-Tech Semiconductor Fabless Centre of Excellence to provide Indian fabless semiconductor product companies easy access to (otherwise exorbitantly expensive) R&D infrastructure for e.g. EDA Tools, Design IPs (foundation IPs/ Core IPs), Foundry access – foundry design kits, subsidized test chip shuttles, Server Farm and other physical infrastructure, in order to enable them to successfully do their design to all the way to product prototypes. Under the project 50+ companies have been supported.

## K-Tech Centre of Excellence for Efficiency Augmentation

To address the technical challenges of various important sectors in the development of Karnataka, a Centre of Excellence for Efficiency Augmentation is being established with the collaboration of STPI. The CoE for “efficiency augmentation” is a multi-disciplinary research centre proposed at the Yuvaka Sangha a society having registered office in Jayanagar, Bengaluru. The Centre of Excellence shall be of international standard which seeks to bring together the international community, Industry to debate, deliberate, act and innovate in both the industry (infrastructure, business transformation and people development), in order to address technology’s impact on Industry. The proposed CoE on efficiency augmentation is an open cyber-physical systems (CPS) ecosystem designed to cultivate early-stage innovation and experimentation. This CoE aim to work with Govt, SME/MSME & tech start-up leaders to transform business ideas into tech deliverables. The CoE shall pilot, adapt technology and processes to proactively predict industry needs and address real-world industry challenges. This CoE aims to provide with comprehensive, end-to-end solutions that demonstrably improve quality and efficiency of Industry tech start-ups.

## ARTPARK

I-Hub-ARTPark has been established as an IISc promoted Section 8, Not-for-Profit company, in the name and style of ‘I-Hub for Robotics and Autonomous Systems Innovation Foundation (I-Hub)’ on 16th September 2020, as a collaboration between IISc (Anchor Institution), AIOT Foundry Private Limited and the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India (“DST”). Total Project Cost of Rs 210 crore(GOI- Rs 150 crore& GOK- 60 crore).

DST, through the Mission Office NM-ICPS (“Mission”) I-Hub-ARTPark will help create and maintain next generation Artificial Intelligence (“AI”), Robotics and advanced communication facilities (5G), curate technology innovation projects and help nurture technopreneurship activities. Physical and virtual infrastructure will be created in IISc campus (both in Bengaluru and in Challakere) as well as outside IISc campus. I-Hub-ARTPark will also develop skills training modules and run technopreneurship programs to help create start-ups in the emerging area of AI and Robotics systems. The goal is to develop the AI and Robotics ecosystem in Karnataka with I-Hub-ARTPark acting as a nodal agency that will create technologies for Artificial Intelligence, Robotics and Autonomous Systems.

Government of Karnataka will provide financial assistance of Rs. 60 crore towards setting up the CoE and its operations for a period of 5 years and provide strategic direction and support.

## CIET(Centre for Internet of Ethical Things)

The Karnataka’s Department of Electronics Information Technology Biotechnology and Science & Technology (IT, BT &ST) has granted approval for establishment of the Centre for Internet of Ethical Things (CIET) in collaboration with IIIT-Bangalore and World Economic Forum (WEF). The proposed Centre, envisioned by the Karnataka Government, is expected to contribute to a policy framework which explicitly engages with ethical and moral aspects of technologies and also nurture a thriving innovation ecosystem in the state. The CIET will focus on health, agriculture, education, manufacturing and mobility.

IIIT Bangalore’s Research Expertise at CIET with an emergence of novel technologies, the ethics often lags behind the technological innovation. The IoT structure can radically change the relationships between humans and the interconnected technologies or devices, giving objects autonomy towards humans. To prevent this risk from materializing, and regulate the ethical challenges that IoT enabled AI applications potentially bring in, solutions embedded with ethical frameworks are necessary.

Government of Karnataka envisioned fostering research in the areas of AI and IoT technologies that will align with the human development needs of present societies, especially the marginal and under-served

population. Through CIET, IIIT-Bangalore is aimed to contribute its in-depth research expertise in the domain of security, privacy, hardware design, data management and ethical policy, and formulate a technological framework.

### **Karnataka's Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing Policy 2017-22**

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

- ▣▶ Stimulate the growth of 2000 ESDM start-ups.
- ▣▶ Enhance value addition done in Karnataka by 50%.
- ▣▶ Create 20 lakh new jobs in the ESDM industry by 2025.
- ▣▶ Effect a quantum jump in the overall revenues of Karnataka's ESDM companies to USD 40 billion by 2025.
- ▣▶ Significantly grow the ESDM exports from the state to USD 16 billion by 2025.

### **Achievements under the KESDM Policy**

Seventy-six companies are registered till date under this Policy. Incentives to the tune of Rs. 17.07 crore has been disbursed till date to the registered KESDM Companies apart from other concessions given to the companies.

### **Brownfield ESDM Cluster at Hubballi**

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

### **VLSI Incubation Centre at Hubballi**

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

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

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

### **Special Incentive Scheme of ESDM 2020-25**

The Government has approved the Special Incentive Scheme under ESDM for providing special incentives for ESDM sector. The incentives include capital investment subsidy, reimbursement of Stamp Duty and registration fee, Power Tariff Concession, Production Linked Incentive and Electricity Duty. Under this scheme the Government has provided incentive to the tune of Rs 10 crores.

## Electronics Manufacturing Cluster

### 1. Brownfield ESDM Cluster at Mysore

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

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

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

### 2. Kotur Belur Industrial Area, Hubli – Dharwad District

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India has approved setting up of Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (“EMC”) in Karnataka under Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (“EMC 2.0”) Scheme at Dharwad District (Kotur – Belur Industrial Area) on 23rd March 2023. GoK has identified 224.5 Acres for setting up the EMC at KoturBelur Industrial Area. The total project cost is INR 179,14,20,000/-, excluding land cost. This cost includes Central Financial Assistance of INR 89,57,10,000/- from MeitY.

## BIO TECHNOLOGY

Karnataka has been at the forefront of fostering advancements in biotechnology with its series of policies, starting from the Millennium Biotech Policy in 2001 to the revised Millennium Biotechnology Policy – II and Karnataka Biotechnology Policy 2017 - 2022. These initiatives showcase the state’s early and continuous commitment to nurturing a flourishing biotech ecosystem. Recently, a new draft Biotech Policy was unveiled at the Bengaluru Tech Summit 2023, outlining a roadmap for sustainable growth, innovation, and regulation in the biotech sector within the state.

### Introduction to BioEconomy\*

The Karnataka Bio Economy experienced a significant growth of approximately 10.7% from 2022 to 2023. In specific terms, the economic value increased from \$28 billion in 2022 to \$31 billion in 2023. This growth signifies a positive economic trend in the BioEconomy sector, indicating increased economic activity and the overall expansion of the BioEconomy in Karnataka.

In 2022, Karnataka’s BioEconomy of \$ 28 billion accounted for 20.45% share of India’s National BioEconomy of \$ 137 billion. In 2023 also, Karnataka maintained the share, 20.52% of National BioEconomy of \$ 151 billion.

Karnataka is placed second in the National BioEconomy revenue rankings next to Maharashtra, followed by Telangana in third position and Gujarat in fourth position.

### Startup Growth

Karnataka witnessed a notable increase in the number of startups, with 2023 recording 202 startups compared to 155 in 2022 and 95 in 2021. The growth rate from 2021 to 2023 is particularly impressive, reflecting a nearly 113% increase in the number of startups. In 2023, Karnataka had the second-highest

number of startups among the listed states, trailing Maharashtra by 57 startups. The states with the most vibrant startup ecosystems are Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Telangana, contributing significantly to the overall startup culture in India. Karnataka has shown consistent growth over the three years, indicating a stable and progressive startup environment. The state's performance surpasses the national trend, reflecting a robust ecosystem that fosters innovation and entrepreneurship.

Karnataka's startup ecosystem has exhibited impressive growth over the past three years, solidifying its position as a key player in India's startup landscape. Continued support and strategic interventions can further enhance the state's reputation as a hub for innovation and entrepreneurship.

### **Total Startups**

In 2023, Karnataka boasts a cumulative total of 884 startups, indicating a steady rise from 852 in 2022 and 697 in 2021. The year-on-year growth shows a consistent positive trend, with an increase of 27 startups from 2022 to 2023 and 155 startups from 2021 to 2023. This gradual but continual growth highlights the resilience and dynamism of Karnataka's startup ecosystem. A growing cumulative startup base contributes significantly to the state's economic development, creating jobs, fostering innovation, and attracting investment. The cumulative database of startups in Karnataka signifies a positive and progressive trend in the state's entrepreneurial landscape.

Karnataka's BioEconomy contributes nearly 10-12% of Karnataka's Economy of \$310 billion. With a commanding 30% share of biotech investments, Karnataka emerged as the indisputable leader in this sector from 2013 to 2023. The top-ranking state, Karnataka, secured a substantial \$1.45 billion in investments, showcasing its allure for biotech innovators and investors, particularly driven by the magnetic pull of Bangalore.

### **Institutional Infrastructure and Promotion of Entrepreneurship**

The Bengaluru Helix Biotech Park was conceptualized with the following components: Institutional Area to carry out cutting edge R&D, Innovation Area for startups to create disruptive products and innovations in the sector and Industrial Area for enterprises/MNCs to facilitate biotechnology industry. The first two components have successfully developed with an investment of over INR 170 crores for the last 13 years to build, develop and support Institutional and Innovation areas in the Bengaluru Helix Biotech Park.

The institutional area of 20 acres houses Institute of Bioinformatics and Applied Biotechnology and Centre for Human Genetics. The innovation area of about 10 acres has a state-of-the-art Incubation Facility at Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre setting up of Incubation and common instrumentation facilities across Karnataka to accelerate innovation and supporting the infrastructure facility for the institutes.

### **Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre (BBC), Bengaluru**

K-tech Innovation Hub - Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre is an initiative of Karnataka Innovation Technology Society (KITS), Department of Electronics, IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka with funding support from Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India. It is located within Bengaluru Helix Biotech Park at Electronic City in a 10 Acre campus with a total built up area of above 60,000 sq ft. It provides incubation, mentoring support, funding opportunities, branding support and networking support besides laboratories and equipment. BBC caters to the broad areas of Life Sciences i.e., Healthcare (MedTech & Pharma/Bio-Pharma), Agriculture, Food/ Nutrition, Industrial Biotechnology and Environmental Biotechnology. Addition of 15,000 sq. ft. space to meet the growing demand for the incubation is under progress. Within a short span of 6 years, it has emerged as the largest Life Sciences start up hub in the country. BBC has consecutively, for the last two years, bagged the Best Bio-Incubator award in the country under the public sector undertaking category in the Biospectrum survey. Currently, BBC houses more than 100 start-ups in its campus with

45 start-ups already been graduated. Around 45 products developed under the nurturing support of BBC have been launched and around 71 patents have been filed. The start-ups at BBC have attracted Rs. 400 Cr worth of Investments and the combined valuation of start-ups has reached Rs. 1000 Cr.

### **Institute for Bioinformatics and Applied Biotechnology (IBAB), Bengaluru**

IBAB is a non-profit autonomous institute set up by the Department of Electronics, IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka. IBAB is established to undertake research and development in advanced areas of Biotechnology including Bioinformatics, Cancer Biology, Synthetic Biology, Structural Biology, etc., also to produce skilled manpower in these areas for the benefit of growing Biotechnology industry in the state. IBAB while continuing to offer PG Diploma, M.Sc and Doctoral programs in the areas of Bioinformatics & applied Biotechnology. A new MSc in Big Data Biology, funded by DBT-BUILDER grant, was launched during the academic year 2023–24. 20 students were admitted to this programme in August 2023. 37 students of the 2021–23 batch of MSc programme in Biotechnology and Bioinformatics graduated in June 2023. Currently, 40 students of the 2022–2024 batch and 40 students of 2023-25 batch are studying at IBAB.

An amount of Rs. 500 lakhs annual grant was sanctioned for FY 2023-24 towards maintenance and academic activities. A sum of Rs. 400 lakhs has been already released.

As a part of capacity building of resources in emerging areas of biotechnology, two separate projects are being implemented by IBAB with the support of the State Government.

#### **i) Synthetic Biology Group at IBAB**

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

Dedicated functional laboratory facilities for genome engineering, yeast genetics and cell culture (BSL2) fully equipped with specialized instruments have been established. A bioanalytical instrumentation facility for downstream processing activities is being established. Multiple translational research projects with socio-economic impact are ongoing.

Established multiple collaborative industry-academia research programs including Merck Germany-Syngene Intl. Ltd, Biocon Ltd., Biocon Biologics, FFBioworks, TojoVikas Ltd, IISc. Trained a total no of 49 students (including workshops) in the area of synthetic Biology. Currently 3 students have been enrolled in the IBAB PhD programme. Planning to initiate a Post-Graduate Diploma course in Synthetic Biology & Bioengineering (PGDSBB) with a goal to convert into a Master's program in the future.

A total of Rs. 745 lakhs has been released so far towards the program.

#### **ii) Bio-IT Centre**

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

4 workshops have been conducted and 94 students have been trained in NGS library prep, single cell library preparation and exome and transcriptome data analysis.



The Centre has procured 10X genomics (single cell sequencing) and tapestation equipment from DST-Infrastructure grant (FIST) and Bio-IT grant. We have conducted 4 single cell sequencing workshops using these equipment. Collaborations have been established related to genomics and transcriptomics with AIIMS-Delhi, JIPMER-Puducherry, and the University of Kashmir etc. The centre offered services to scientists from academic institutions across the country, such as IISc, InStem, JIPMER, and companies such as Nkure Therapeutics. Four workshops conducted and trained 130 students/researchers. Faculty of the institute are running 7 grants, which involve a component of genomics, supported by the Bio-IT Centre. A total of Rs. 825 lakhs has been released so far towards the program.

### **Centre for Human Genetics (CHG), Bengaluru**

CHG is a non-profit autonomous centre engaged in advanced research, teaching and training in areas which lie at the interface of modern genetics and medicine. CHG is a pioneer in research, diagnosis, and management of rare genetic disorders. CHG along with IGICH was named as one of the first 8 Centres of Excellence in the country for rare diseases.

Besides research and teaching, the Centre provides clinical comprehensive services with evaluation of patients with rare diseases, diagnosis, counseling and treatment with enzyme replacement and medical diets where available. In 2023-2024, 1688 new families, the majority from Karnataka, were seen at CHG, Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health (IGICH) and Sri Siddhartha Medical College, Tumkur. In-person clinics started this year and telegenetic clinics over a Zoom/Google Meet platform for families were also continued to help patient families who found it difficult to travel to Bangalore. These services are provided at free of cost to BPL families from the support provided by the department.

A total of 1655 samples (prenatal and postnatal) were received for genetic testing and reported [Conventional cytogenetics - karyotyping, special staining including C- & NOR banding, chromosome breakage studies, molecular cytogenetics - FISH, SKY, mFISH&mBAND and molecular genetic testing - DNA storage and DNA diagnostics].

The Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore (VITM) partnered with the clinical team at CHG to record and film genetic counseling sessions for public education in genetics and biotechnology at the museum.

CHG is affiliated to Bangalore University for awarding the M.Sc. (Human Disease Genetics) and Manipal Academy of Higher Education for awarding Ph.D. degree (Human Genetics). The Pediatric Genetics Fellowship programme is conducted under the aegis of RGUHS jointly by faculty from CHG and IGICH.

An amount of Rs. 500 lakhs annual grant was sanctioned for FY 2023-24 towards maintenance and academic activities. A sum of Rs. 400 lakhs has been released.

### **Bangalore Helix Biotechnology Park (Industry Zone)**

Bengaluru Lifesciences Park is being developed in 52 acres 27 guntas of land in PPP mode is an integrated Industry zone with total built-up area of about 60 lakhs sq. ft when fully developed to have best-in-class laboratory infrastructure to support a host of R&D activities to have 60% of the area reserved for biotech/lifesciences companies. It is estimated that the industry zone with 150+ biotech/lifesciences companies and over 50000+ employees will be the growth engine of the biotech sector in the State.

The park will have a dedicated incubation space with shared instrumentation lab facilities and customizable fully fitted lab and office suites. It will also house laboratory building for mid-sized companies with modular lab suite options and shared conference rooms, training rooms and cafeteria. A building with a built up area of

10.62 lakhs is now fully constructed and ready for occupancy. This park will provide the much-needed space for the biotechnology companies to expand and grow in the State.

### **Anti-Venom Research and Development Center (AVRDC)**

An Anti-Venom Research and Development Center (AVRDC) is being established as a collaborative initiative between KITS, GoK, IBAB and the Evolutionary Venomics Lab, Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science at IBAB campus. The centre will come up at IBAB campus on a total built-up area of about 16,000 sqft and will have a serpentarium, venom extraction observatory, research lab, incubation facility and digital library.

The total cost of the project is Rs. 700 Lakhs for a period of 5 years. First-year grants of Rs. 200 Lakhs have been released to IBAB in the FY 2021- 2022 towards implementation of the project.

The design of an optimal vivarium for snakes at the facility, while Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for snake accommodation and management are being concurrently developed.

Training and outreach activities are being initiated and conducted at a one-day workshop at the Government Dungar College, Bikaner, Rajasthan to increase awareness and knowledge about snake species and rescue technique. Around 140 young forest officers of various cadres, including forest rangers, guards, snake rescuers, BSF personnel, and students participated enthusiastically in the workshop.

### **Karnataka Startup Advancement Program Bio 50 (K-SAP Bio-50)**

K-SAP Bio-50 is an integrated, comprehensive program initiated by the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Platforms (C-CAMP), Bengaluru and is supported by the Department of Electronics, IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka at a total cost of Rs. 333.90 lakhs targeting 50 startups during the three years of project period. The objective of K-SAP BIO-50 is to provide necessary impetus to life sciences startups early on in their entrepreneurial journey by identifying gaps and providing the required mentorship, knowledge, and network in a structured format to increase the chances of success of biotech Startups. This program is aimed at increasing the chances of success of Startups by providing one-to-one Mentoring Sessions, performance assessment sessions, Workshops, Training Programmes, Seminars, Networking Events, International Partnering Meetings and Ancillary Facilitation. 27 Biotech start-ups have been mentored (in 3 cohorts) and 23 startups in 4th & 5th cohort.

Building on the success of Phase I, which accelerated 50 startups in healthcare, Agri-science, Agri-technology, and environmental domains, Phase II of K-SAP that aims to support early and mid-stage (venture-funded) startups, was formally launched at the Bengaluru Tech Summit 2023.

### **K-tech Centre for Excellence (COE) by C-CAMP**

A Centre of Excellence for Agri Innovation has been established at Centre for Cellular & Molecular Platforms (C-CAMP) to promote deep-science/technology driven entrepreneurship in the agri sector, leading to innovation, economic development and job creation in the agricultural domain. A Core Advisory Committee comprising national and international experts to advise on the scheme has been formed. This committee is a high level 'think tank' to strategize, monitor and advice on broad aspects of the centre including areas of focus, curation of challenges/gaps identified through immersion, solutions being developed & deployment of the same.

The Agri CoE fellows selected under the program traveled extensively to various districts of Karnataka (North Karnataka: Bidar, Kalaburagi, Belagavi, Dharwar, Gadag, Bagalkot, Haveri, Bellary; West Karnataka:

Uttara Kannada, Davanagere, Chikkamagaluru, Shivamoga, Udupi; South Karnataka: Dakhsina Kannada, Kodagu, Mysore, Mandya; East Karnataka: Kolar, Chikkaballapura, Bengaluru, Tumakuru, Ramangara) and spent lot of time interacting with farmers in important cash crops including sugarcane, coffee, chilies, vegetables, areca nut, horticulture, veterinary sciences, poultry, animal husbandry, FPOs, fisheries, sericulture etc. Fellows have reported a very diverse set of 326 numbers of problems, covering various aspects of the agriculture sector including pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest. These 326 problem statements were further deliberated, and 75 top problems have been identified. The Core Advisory Committee met and has identified top 12 problems and further recommended 3 problems for the next phase of the program i.e., call for Grand Challenge. On 23rd July 2021, Agri Grand Challenge with three problem statements related to agriculture was launched. Selected startups will be provided with seed funding upto Rs. 25.00 lakhs, incubation and mentorship support by C-CAMP-UAS, Bengaluru.

The first three Agriculture Grand Challenge problem statements launched are:

- ▣▣▣▣ A quick accurate affordable PoC method for testing: macro/micro-nutrient in soil and/or plant tissue and microbial diversity in soil.
- ▣▣▣▣ Technology to increase the shelf life of produce and minimize post-harvest losses using chemical/biological/IR methods.
- ▣▣▣▣ A technology for detection and treatment of white stem borer infestation in Coffee.

The project has a total budget of Rs. 15.00 Crores for a period of 5 years with Department of Electronics, IT, BT and S&T and Agriculture Department sharing in 25:75 ratios. A total amount of Rs. 5.5 Crores has been released.

Agri Grand Challenge II with problem statements relevant in plant pest and disease mitigation, post-harvest loss, cash crops processing and dairy farming domains, was formally launched at the Bengaluru Tech Summit 2023.

### **Bengaluru Tech Summit 2023 – Biotechnology Track**

The 26th edition of Bengaluru Tech Summit (BTS) 2023, the Asia's Largest Tech Fest event, organized by the Department of Electronics, IT, Bt and S&T, Govt. of Karnataka, concluded with resounding success, breaking new ground in the realm of technology and innovation. Themed "Breaking Boundaries: Innovations from India, Impact for the World," the summit served as a global gathering for visionaries, industry leaders, and tech enthusiasts. Notable figures, including Dr. R.A. Mashelkar and Nobel Laureate Dr. H. Robert Horvitz, addressed the attendees among the 4773 delegates and key dignitaries present. The overwhelming response saw enthusiastic participation from diverse backgrounds, including tech professionals, entrepreneurs, government officials, and students.

The Biotech track conference included 12 sessions with 50 speakers including keynote and moderators with thought-provoking and inspiring keynotes, panel discussions, and informative presentations. Some of the key topics include: BioTechnology for a Fossil Carbon-free Future, Synthetic Biology and Next Generation Biotechnology, Sustainable Food & Agri-Systems, A Fireside Chat with Dr. Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw & Nobel Laureate Dr. H. Robert Horvit on Basic research to High- Impact Innovation, Preventing Tomorrow's Illnesses, Keeping Epidemics at Bay, Enablers: Early and Growth Stage Capital, Enablers: Skill Development, Cell & Gene Therapy, Enablers: Regulators and Biotech Future Forward. Other events at BTS-2022 included International Exhibition, Global Innovation Alliance, India USA- Tech Conclave, India Innovation Alliance, R&D –Lab2Market, Bio Quiz, Biotech Posters, STPI IT Export Awards, Smart Bio Awards, Bengaluru Impact Awards and B2B Meetings.

## Key Highlights of BTS 2023

- ▶ Government of Karnataka unveiled a revised policy for Biotechnology and a new Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics, and Extended Reality (AVGC-XR) policy.
- ▶ An MoU was announced between Swissnex in India and Karnataka Innovation and Technology Society (KITS) to align India & Switzerland in 3 focus areas viz; Health, Sustainability and Digital Transformation.
- ▶ The 16th edition of the BioQuiz received 923 registrations and participation from 28 States & UTs.
- ▶ Karnataka Innovation and Technology Society (KITS) and the Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka, have officially announced a strategic partnership with the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Platforms (C-CAMP) during the formal launch of Phase II for two flagship innovation programs.

The prestigious Smart Bio Awards, the India Bio@BTS, designed to acknowledge and honor biotechnology firms that demonstrate exceptional leadership and innovative technologies. These awards aim to recognize companies that have made remarkable contributions in their respective fields like Biopharma, Services, Agri-Biotech, Medtech etc. within the biotech industry.

SECTOR	ORGANISATION
Innovator of the Year	ImmunitasBio Private Limited
Startup of the Year	Cambrian Bioworkspvt ltd
Women Entrepreneur of the Year	AAARNA Therapeutics Pvt Ltd
Startup of the Year (Beyond Bengaluru)	COSMOS BIO PRIVATE LIMITED
Start of of the Year ( campus)	Papersens Private Limited
Best Social Enterprise	Foundation for Neglected Disease Research (FNDR)

## Technology Business Incubator

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

In order to foster strong partnership between R&D institutions and industry, the Karnataka Startup Policy 2015-2020 had envisaged for supporting establishment of TBI for promoting Innovations in thrust areas such as ICT/IOT/Software Products, ESDM, Robotics, 3D Printing, Healthcare and Biopharma, Agriculture & Allied Fields, Clean Tech, Energy, Water & its recycling, Education, Nanotechnology & Composites etc. The strategy under Karnataka Startup Policy 2022-2027 is to establish TBIs in institutions of higher learning in regions outside Bengaluru Urban District to forge a strong link between R&D and commercialization of technologies.

Through TBIs, it is intended to bring academia, industries, and financial institutions all to one platform and promote/nurture novel technology/innovation coming out of such association. Also, the startups will have Infrastructure, equipment, mentoring, branding, networking, and legal, financial, technical, intellectual property related services all in one roof to build a vibrant startup ecosystem within the academic setup.

## Government of Karnataka is supporting establishment of the following TBIs

- 1) Ramaiah-GoK Business Incubator, Bengaluru
- 2) MedTech & Geriatrich Healthcare TBI at Centre for Product Design & Manufacturing, IISc, Bengaluru
- 3) Nano-Science TBI at Centre for Nanoscience and Engineering, IISc, Bengaluru
- 4) Manipal-GoK Bio Incubator, MAHE, Manipal, Udupi

Currently, a total of 114 incubated startups are benefiting under the program that includes, usage of the high-end equipment, mentorship, networking opportunities, market access and other support provided by the host organization. Out of the total budget outlay of Rs.2426.00 lakhs for a period of 6 years, so far a total of Rs.2097.56 lakhs has been released under the TBI program.

### Karnataka BioEconomy Report (KBER) 2023

KITS has commissioned ABLE to provide a snapshot of the latest developments related to bio-based economy in Karnataka, with a view to understand the status and progress made by various segments.

BioEconomy is an economic activity that is driven by development and provisioning of bio-based products and services. It takes into consideration the economic, ecological and social impact aspects in the strategy. The Karnataka BioEconomy Report, “Quarterly Update” is quarter- wise review of the bio-based economy of Karnataka in a calendar year. The release of the provisional quarterly results is to allow policy makers, businesses and other stakeholders to know the key trends and react to the emerging and developing situations appropriately.

### New Initiatives for the FY 2023-2024

- ▣ Establishment of a Centre of Excellence in Health-Tech and Med-Tech at the cost of Rs. 50 crore and Rs. 10 crore has been earmarked in the FY year 2023-2024.
- ▣ A Biobank will be established at BBC at a cost of Rs.5 crore, for which a grant of Rs. 2 crore has been allocated for the first year.
- ▣ Establishment of a Skill Advisory Council for Emerging Technologies in Biotechnology aims to bridge the growing skill gaps between industry requirements and Karnataka’s tech talent pool – Bio Agriculture, Marine Biotechnology, Rare Disease Management, Synthetic Biology, Omics, Stem Cell and Regenerative Medicine, Antimicrobial Resistance, Bio Engineering and many more.

### Implementation of Departmental Schemes

#### KITVEN Fund-2

Subscriber Name	Corpus (Rs in Crore)	Percentage	Funds Exited from Companies (Rs in Crore)
KSIIDC	6.25	23.81%	5.77
KSFC	7.50	28.57%	6.93
SIDBI	7.50	28.57%	6.93
KITS/	5.00	19.05%	4.92
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26.25</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>24.25</b>

- ▣ Investment theme:- IT and BT
- ▣ Disbursement - Rs.25.16 Crore for 11 units
- ▣ Amount realized - Rs.27.26 Crore from 7 units
- ▣ Deemed value of outstanding investments – Rs.14-15 Crore from 4 units
- ▣ Investment size - Rs.1.00 to 2.50 Crore per company

### Investee Units

Portfolio Companies	Investment (Rs. Cr.)	Current Valuation Fund (Rs. Cr.)
Pawaa Software Pvt. Ltd.	2.50	6.55
MITRA Biotech Pvt. Ltd.	2.50	9.82
Sloka Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	2.50	-
Semtronics Microsystems Pvt. Ltd.	2.50	-
VIDTEQ India Pvt. Ltd.	2.20	1.03
ILANTUS Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	1.69	0.81
Thermay TNovobiologics Pvt. Ltd.	2.50	-
Telematics4u Services Pvt. Ltd.	2.50	6.55
Channel Mentor IT Pvt. Ltd.	1.75	-
Avekshaa Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	2.40	2.50
Zumutor Biologics Inc., USA	2.12	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.16</b>	<b>27.26</b>

### KITVEN Fund-3 (Biotech)

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

The Fund proposes to invest in companies catering to Biotechnology and such other allied sectors within the State of Karnataka. The investment in companies will be in the nature of equity, preference capital (convertible/redeemable), debentures OR combination of any of the above instruments adhering to the guidelines issued by the Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI) from time-to-time. The typical investment horizon would be 3-5 years although lower periods would also be considered. Name of the subscribers, their committed amount is given **Table 3.4** and **Table 3.5**.

**Table 3.4: KITVEN Fund-3 (Biotech)**

Name of the Subscriber	Committed (Rupees in crore)
KITS (including Agriculture Department, GoK, KITS)	18 crore (including 5 crore from Agriculture Department, GoK)
KSIIDC	5 crore
SIDBI (Managers of Fund-of-Funds for Start-ups, Govt. of India)	3.55 crore
BIRAC, Govt. of India	4 crore
KSFC	5 crore
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.55 crore</b>

- ▣ Investment theme:- Biotechnology, Agri-biotech, and allied sectors
- ▣ Disbursement - Rs.32.20 Crore for 7 units

- ▣ Amount realized – NIL
- ▣ Deemed value of outstanding investments – approx. Rs.65 Crore from 7 units
- ▣ Investment size - Rs.1.00 to 5.00 Crore per company

**Table 3.5: Status of Investments from the Fund**

Portfolio Companies	Investment (Rs. Cr.)
Pandorum Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	4.50
String Bio Pvt. Ltd.	5.00
Vipragen Biosciences Pvt. Ltd.	2.75
JIVA Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	4.45
Fibroheal Woundcare Pvt. Ltd.	2.25
Alepa Dairy Foods Pvt. Ltd.	5.00
NESAMEDTECH Pvt. Ltd.	4.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32.20</b>

### 1. Karnataka Semiconductor Venture Capital Fund (KARSEMVEN Fund)

Traditionally, Karnataka has been the favoured destination for the technology sector in IT/ITES, biotechnology and semiconductors. Bengaluru has been the preferred as hub of the Government of India (GoI) defence labs. This coupled with the talent pool, access to engineering colleges and attractiveness as an investment destination for private sector companies, has created an ecosystem giving Karnataka a national edge.

Bengaluru is the largest hub of semiconductor design companies, outside the Bay Area in California. Nearly 70% of the country's chip designers work here and around 80% of the sector's revenues in design are from this city alone.

Government of Karnataka / KITS (formerly KBITS) has set up Karnataka Semiconductor Venture Capital Fund (KARSEMVEN Fund) for assisting Companies in the Semiconductor sector. The total fund size is Rs.92.95 crore. KITS has contributed Rs.25 crore to the fund and the balance has been mobilized from various other investing banks, financial institutions, and Government of India (GoI).

KARSEMVEN Fund during the FY 2022-23 has fully divested its investment in Pinaka Aerospace Solutions Pvt. Ltd for Rs.15.26 crore as against an investment of Rs.8 crore and Prodigy Technovations Pvt. Ltd for Rs.3.32 crore as against an investment of Rs.1.63 crore. From the above divestments, the Fund has returned Rs.15.75 crore to subscribers (Rs.10.19 crore as capital & Rs.5.56 crore as profit). The Fund has totally exited from 4 companies fully and realized Rs.55.31 crore as against investment of Rs.16.18 crore. The outstanding investment at cost is Rs.58.75 crore.

### KITVEN Fund-4 (AVGC)

AVGC Venture funds initiated by KITS, shall be managed by Karnataka Asset Management Company (KAMCO). The objective of the fund is to invest in Start-ups, Early stage, Small & Medium sized enterprises and such other enterprises engaged in Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comics (AVGC) sector and other related businesses by investing in equity and equity linked instruments as per the guidelines of SEBI. Venture Capital fund of the size of Rs. 20 crore has been registered with SEBI. Fund received commitment from KITS (Rs.10 crore), KSIIDC (Rs.5 crore) and KEONICS (Rs.5 crore). All subscribers have released 5% of the committed

amount towards launching of the Fund, SEBI Fee, Legal, documentation, statutory fees etc. Investment Committee has been formed.

Subscriber Name	Corpus (Rs. in Crore)	Percentage
KITS	10.00	50.00%
KSIIDC	5.00	25.00%
KEONICS	5.00	25.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

- ▣ Investment theme:- Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comics
- ▣ Disbursement – NIL
- ▣ Amount realized – NIL
- ▣ Deemed value of outstanding investments – Nil
- ▣ Investment size - Rs.1.00 to 2.00 Crore per company

#### **KITVEN Fund-5**

- ▣ Investment theme:-DeepTech& Disruptive areas like AI, ML, MedTech, Robotics
- ▣ Received SEBI Certificate during March 2023
- ▣ Target Corpus Rs 100 Cr, KITS is the nodal agency & Sponsor
- ▣ Commitment received Rs.30 Cr (Rs 25 Cr from KITS and Rs 5 Cr from KSIIDC)
- ▣ Investment size:- Rs.2 cr to Rs.5 Cr (subject to max 10% of the committed corpus)
- ▣ Fund has been operationalized as Rs.20 Cr has been committed (as per SEBI guidelines)

#### **Beyond Bengaluru Cluster Seed Fund for Startups (Fund ) for 3 Schemes/ Clusters namely Mysuru, Mangaluru & Hubballi-Dharwad**

- ▣ Investment theme:- IT, BT, ESDM, AVGC etc in all schemes/ clusters
- ▣ Received SEBI Certificate during March 2023 (for Mysuru), June 2023 (for Mangaluru and Hubballi-Dharwad)
- ▣ Target Corpus Rs 75 Cr for all schemes KITS is the nodal agency & Sponsor
- ▣ Commitment received Rs.20 Cr from KITS for all Clusters (Rs 7 Cr each for Mysuru and Hubballi-Dharwad) and Rs 6 Cr to Mangaluru Cluster
- ▣ KDEM is the agency appointed by Govt for fund raise
- ▣ Investment size:- Rs.0.50 cr to Rs.2 Cr (subject to max 10% of the committed corpus)
- ▣ Each scheme of the Fund will be operationalized after Rs.20 Cr has been committed (as per SEBI guidelines).
- ▣ KITS has given committed towards all the schemes as mentioned above. Oral committed received for Rs.2 Cr for Mysuru Cluster (Rs 1 Cr each from 2 parties)
- ▣ State Bank of India (SBI) has issued LOI for Rs.1 Cr towards all schemes of the Fund



## BENGALURU TECH SUMMIT 2023 (BTS 2023)

The Department of Electronics, IT, BT and S&T of the Government of Karnataka, and Software Technology Parks of India is organizing India's flagship technology event and Asia's largest tech summit. The Bengaluru Tech Summit 2023 (BTS 2023) took place from November 29 to December 1, 2023, at the Bangalore Palace.

### Focus Areas

- ▣ IT & DeepTech: AI/ML, Cybersecurity, Robotics, 6G, AR/VR, Clean Energy, etc.
- ▣ Biotech: Precision Medicine, AI in drug discovery, Gene editing, Biomanufacturing, etc.
- ▣ Startups: Innovation ecosystem, AI disruptions, Emerging markets, Growth hacking, etc.

### Highlights

- ▣ 400+ sessions with keynotes, panel discussions, and presentations by 400+ global domain experts.
- ▣ Prominent speakers: N.R. Narayana Murthy, RishadPremji, Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, Nikhil Kamath, Dr. Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw, etc.
- ▣ Over 4773 Delegates from over 45 countries attended BTS 2023
- ▣ 83 Live sessions covered the full spectrum of the multi-track conference with more than 401 Speakers from across domains.
- ▣ 18,592 Business Visitors visited the BTS 2023 Exhibition with 553 Exhibitors, with an overall footfall of 50,000+ over the three days.
- ▣ 258 Startups across diverse sectors like IT Services, AI & ML, IoT, Digital Learning, Mobility, Blockchain, Robo& Drone, Cyber Security, Gaming, HealthTech, Fintech, Edutech, SmartTech and Agri Tech, participated in the Exhibition
- ▣ International GIA Expo participants included delegations from Australia, Denmark, South Korea, Japan, NRW City of Dusseldorf, Thailand, British Deputy High Commission, Finland, Israel and Russia
- ▣ 37 Innovative Products were launched at BTS 2023. A highlight was launch of Uber Green- Uber has officially launched its global flagship electric vehicle service at BTS 2023
- ▣ Over 427 Physical & over 1981 virtual B2B meetings were held
- ▣ ChandrayaanPavilion was the center of attraction among visitors
- ▣ Focused Roundtable Meetings were initiated including VC, GCC, GovTech and Ambassadors and MNC's
- ▣ Three MoUs were signed at BTS 2023 :US-India Business Council and the Karnataka Innovation and Technology Society (KITS), Government of Karnataka ; a Formal partnership with Team Switzerland/ Swissnex - Govt of Karnataka announced; Opportunities New Brunswick (ONB) and the Association of Biotechnology LED Enterprises (ABLE)
- ▣ For the first time at BTS 2023, the Venture Capital community received recognition, and Assistive Technology Awards were also presented.
- ▣ Two Draft Policies were released: Biotech & AVGC Policies

- Launch of Centre of Excellence on Efficiency Augmentation, setup by STPI in collaboration with the Government of Karnataka, supported by HPEIPL at the hands of Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Hon'ble Minister of State for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India.

### Key Takeaways

- The summit explored the latest advancements in cutting-edge technologies like Neo-technologies, the Metaverse, WEB 3.0, and 6G.
- It fostered discussions on how IT and DeepTech can revolutionize various industries, including healthcare, agriculture, and manufacturing.
- The focus on startups highlighted the vibrant innovation ecosystem in Bengaluru and provided opportunities for networking and funding.

Overall, BTS 2023 was a vibrant platform for knowledge sharing, networking, and exploring the future of technology.

### Digital Arts Centres (DAC) PHASE II

#### About DAC project

- DAC to help traditional fine arts colleges embrace digital. GoK is supporting Fine Arts Colleges across Karnataka to embrace digital by providing grants to set-up digital labs.
- ABAI-DAC is anchoring this project for GoK and is facilitating the process and helping with training, curriculum, and industry alignment.
- Finishing School to create production ready plug and play talent. ABAI has put forth a unique, 1st of its kind proposal which has received a green light from GoK and is in the works.
- Centre for Artists & Talent Development to foster a vibrant community. ABAI is working on this path breaking proposal by conducting event such as DAS (Digital Art Symposium).
- Digital Painting, Graphic designing, 2D Animation, Motion graphics, Digital sculpting, 3D Character Animation, Rotoscopy, Photography, Video editing, Houdini & VFX are training curriculum for DAC colleges.

### 3.4 EXPORTS OF KARNATAKA

Karnataka has a long tradition of overseas trade. Historically, Karnataka has been a major exporter of commodities like coffee, spices, silk, cashew nuts, handicrafts and Agarabattis. In the last two decades, the State has emerged as a major player in the export of electronic and Computer Software, Engineering goods, Readymade Garments, Petrochemical, Agro and Food Processing products, Chemicals, Minerals and Ores, Marine products, etc.

Karnataka has carved out a niche for itself in the global marketplace as the knowledge and technology capital of the Country. The State has made rapid and spectacular strides in the new economy. Information technology, biotechnology and research and development institutions have enhanced Karnataka's achievements at national and global levels. Karnataka accounts for more than one third of electronics and computer software exports from the country. It is also a leader in exports of Coffee and Spices, Petrochemicals and Engineering commodities from Southern Region.

## Export performance of Karnataka

Karnataka ranks 1st in Software/ Service exports and stands 4th in Merchandise exports in the National export basket. The State stands first in the overall exports with combined Service and Merchandize exports. Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC) under the aegis of Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Karnataka is the Nodal Agency for promotion of export from the State. The analysis of export data is being carried out based on the data provided by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Kolkata.

Karnataka's overall exports have increased by 35.31% during 2022-23 as compared to the year 2021-22. Karnataka's exports in terms of value in 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 (April to September 2023) are shown in **Table 3.6**.

Karnataka's exports amounted to about Rs.1267655.66 Crores in 2022-23 which constituted about 20.50% of the Country's exports in the year. The share of Merchandise exports in the National exports constitutes around 6.19% and Software/ Service exports around 41 % for the year 2022-23. Exports of electronics and computer software and other service sector constitute the largest share in the State's exports. The other commodities which registered good increase in share of Karnataka's exports in 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22 are Textile & Garments Products, Pharmaceuticals, Agriculture and Food Processing sector and Petroleum products. Decline in exports in comparison to 2021-22 were witnessed in the case of Engineering, Organic Chemicals, Spices, Handicrafts and Cashew and Cashew Kernel sector. All other sectors recorded increase in State export performance.

Merchandise Exports during the period April to September 2023-24 as compared to April to September 2022-23 witnessed a negative 13.66%. Services Exports during the year April to September 2023-24 as compared to April to September 2022-23 registered a 10.75% growth.

**Table 3.6: Showing Export Performance of Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Commodity	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Apr to Sept)
A	Electronics and Computer Software	586302.00	758734.75	1043762.51	551835.32
1	Engineering	42290.11	69681.64	73441.06	38995.02
2	Petroleum	7405.85	33215.83	62800.81	21853.13
3	Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics	15180.14	23518.83	17613.02	9901.52
4	Readymade Garments	12336.39	17512.49	20668.51	9659.99
5	Agriculture & Processed food including seeds & beverages	7247.71	11312.23	15760.92	4860.89
6	Iron Ore and Minerals	2689.75	3935.09	3315.76	3039.19
7	Coffee	2982.2	4409.43	5214.70	2868.80
8	Plastic Goods	1455.65	2407.91	1974.89	988.47
9	Marine Products	1118.06	1599.96	2021.01	868.42
10	Chemicals & Allied Products	694.42	1019.53	1190.42	615.62
11	Handicrafts	784.62	955.98	861.09	410.31
12	Gems and Jewellery	182.26	414.00	848.15	408.26
13	Spices	807.64	1327.96	912.17	396.55
14	Leather Products	331.29	463.84	567.79	377.19

Sl. No.	Commodity	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Apr to Sept)
15	Silk Product	290.82	424.72	372.96	241.62
16	Cashew & Cashew Kernels	668.15	658.13	545.27	217.66
17	Wool & Woolen Products	5.11	11.55	29.98	23.10
18	Others	10503.71	20189.82	15754.64	8703.23
B	Merchandise Exports	106973.88	193058.94	223893.15	104428.97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>693275.88</b>	<b>951793.69</b>	<b>1267655.66</b>	<b>656264.29</b>

Source:

1. For Sl.No. A - Software & Service Exports – RBI

2. For Sl.No. 1 to 18 - Merchandise Exports - DGCIS, Kolkata

Note: For Sl.No. 18 - Others includes Live Animals, Meat Products, Tobacco, Rubber, Wood Products, Carpets, Ceramic and Glass Products, Railway Equipment, Ships and Boats and Clocks, Watches and Arms, Ammunition Parts and Optical and other instruments.

### Agriculture Commodity Exports from Karnataka

Karnataka's exports in Agriculture Commodity amounted to about USD 2376.87 Million in 2020-21 and USD 2789.36 Million in 2022-23 with a significant increase of 17%. The agriculture commodity exports from Karnataka are shown in the **Table 3.7**.

**Table 3.7: Showing Agriculture Commodity Exports**

Value in Mn USD

Sl.No.	Commodity	2021-22	2022-23	Difference
1	Dairy products including Honey	26.47	28.34	1.87
2	Live trees, Flowers and plants	8.91	5.83	-3.08
3	Edible vegetables	91.94	89.03	-2.91
4	Edible fruits and nuts	125.72	97.94	-27.78
5	Coffee, Tea, Mate & spices	667.81	698.51	30.7
6	Cereals	263.87	281.41	17.54
7	Milling products	53.30	55.59	2.29
8	Oil seeds, grains, medicine plants	96.73	90.19	-6.54
9	Lac, gums, Resins etc	183.35	182.20	-1.15
10	Vegetable plaiting materials	3.61	3.28	-0.33
11	Animal or vegetable fats, oils	8.37	94.43	86.06
12	Edible preparation of Meat, Fish	0.05	0.06	0.01
13	Sugar and confectionery	559.38	855.73	296.35
14	Cocoa & cocoa preparations	6.54	6.15	-0.39
15	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or Milk	13.61	17.96	4.35
16	Preparations of vegetables, fruits and Nuts	135.49	139.83	4.34
17	Miscellaneous edible preparations	119.69	132.68	12.99
18	Beverages, spirits and Vinegar	12.07	10.26	-1.81
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2376.92</b>	<b>2789.42</b>	<b>412.50</b>

### Policy support for exports

Foreign trade is in the Central List of the Indian Constitution. The Government of India is empowered to formulate all rules and regulations for foreign trade applicable for the country as a whole. The role of the State Government is complementary by way of providing supportive and special promotional measures for promoting foreign trade, especially in regard to exports of goods and services.

The State has been providing various incentives & concessions to the MSME sector to compete in the international market. The State Government has announced various initiatives along with incentives and concessions for the promotion of exports in the New Industrial Policy 2020-25.

### Promotional Activities Organized by VTPC

In order to encourage growth and development of exports from the State, VTPC conducts various capacity building programs and provides services across market intelligence, export documentation and other critical areas to the exporting community. VTPC also conducts awareness programs, export management training programs for both prospective and existing exporters at district/potential destinations. VTPC has established Export Information Centres at Dharwad & Mysuru to facilitate exporters of the State. The promotional activities of VTPC for exports are as follow:

- ▣▣▣▣ Export Awareness Programs.
- ▣▣▣▣ Export Training Programs.
- ▣▣▣▣ Export Management Training Programs.
- ▣▣▣▣ Seminars, Workshops & Conferences.
- ▣▣▣▣ Interaction and Open House Meetings.
- ▣▣▣▣ Market Development Assistance to Micro and Small Manufacturing units, Artisans for participation in domestic trade fairs and exhibition.
- ▣▣▣▣ Participation in National/International Exhibitions & Trade Fairs.
- ▣▣▣▣ Conferring State Export Awards for Export Excellence.
- ▣▣▣▣ Market Development Assistance to Micro and Small manufacturing exporters for their Overseas Visits for business promotion.
- ▣▣▣▣ State Nodal Agency for TIES Scheme.
- ▣▣▣▣ WTO and IPR Relay Cell.
- ▣▣▣▣ Export Facilitation Cell.
- ▣▣▣▣ Assistance to the traders/exporters in certification for the export/ import of commodities.
- ▣▣▣▣ Secretariat services for promotion of SEZs and EOUs in the State
- ▣▣▣▣ Implementation of measures announced in the State Geographical Indications Policy 2019

### Capacity Building programmes

As part of capacity building initiatives, VTPC in association with DGFT / DIC's/ Chambers of Commerce/ Industry Associations/ Exim Bank, etc., conducts Export Awareness Programs (EAP), Export Management Training Programs (EMTP), Seminars/ Workshops and Interaction meetings at District/ Taluk level on a regular basis. VTPC also conducts IPR/GI Awareness Programs through its IPR initiatives. Between the period Apr'23 to Nov'23, VTPC conducted a total of 3 EMTP programs, 14 Export Awareness Programs/ EDP/Seminars/ Workshops/ Stakeholders Outreach and 22 IPR Awareness and GI programs.

## Geographical Indications Policy

Government of Karnataka, vide G.O. No. CI 65 SSI 2018, Bangalore, dated 18-5-2019 announced the Geographical Indications (GI) Policy which aims to protect the traditional legacies of the State and assist and support infrastructure development required to strengthen the GI clusters in the State.

Karnataka is home to a total of 48 Registered GIs as on date. Further, through the Authorised User drive undertaken by VTTC, the Authorised User base across GI products in Karnataka currently stands at 2372. GI artisans are being provided impetus and a platform through Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, with a spotlight to GI tagged products at IITF, IGIF, etc. VTTC on behalf of the State has filed three new GI tagged products – one in the Agriculture segment namely Kagga Rice from Uttara Kannada district and two under the Handicrafts Classification - Hase Chittara from Shivamogga and Uttara Kannada districts and Shivarapattana Sculptures and Stone Crafted Products from Malur, Kolar district which are under the pre examination process. Specific GI products have also been identified and mapped for promotion as part of the Atma Nirbhar vision of Govt. of India, like the ODOP, District as Export Hubs, etc.

## SEZs in Karnataka

State has 37 operational SEZ's with an investment of Rs.1,06,649.73 Crores & generating employment for 394052 persons. There are 487 SEZ units working in these SEZ's.

## Imports from Karnataka Ports

Top 30 importing commodities from major 3 ports of Karnataka State for the year 2022-23 is given in the **Table 3.8**.

**Table 3.8: Showing top 30 importing commodities of Karnataka**

Commodity	Port	Value in Mn USD
Petroleum: Crude	NMPT	9385.34
Petroleum Products	NMPT	2293.15
Telecom Instruments	BIAL	2174.49
Electronics Components	BIAL	1781.88
Computer Hardware, Peripherals	BIAL	1619.53
Vegetable Oils	NMPT	1254.33
Electronics Instruments	BIAL	1141.67
Coal, Coke and Briquettes etc.	NMPT	1004.44
Electric Machinery and Equipment	BIAL	656.93
Medical and Scientific Instrument	BIAL	592.03
Cashew	NMPT	590.43
Electronics Components	B-ICD	562.79
Fertilizers Manufactured	NMPT	311.14

Commodity	Port	Value in Mn USD
Industrial Machinery for Dairy etc.	BIAL	259.97
Other Miscellaneous Engineering Items	BIAL	238.11
Industrial Machinery for Dairy etc.	B-ICD	188.87
Consumer Electronics	BIAL	171.77
Gold	BIAL	159.42
Other Miscellaneous Engineering Items	B-ICD	148.65
Electric Machinery and Equipment	B-ICD	140.72
Inorganic Chemicals	NMPT	136.14
Auto Components/Parts	B-ICD	125.43
Copper and Products Made of Copper	B-ICD	100.27
Machine Tools	B-ICD	90.46
Plastic Raw Materials	B-ICD	85.19
Plastic Sheet, Film, Plates etc.	B-ICD	74.37
Footwear of Leather	B-ICD	72.68
Plastic Raw Materials	NMPT	18.97
Residual Chemical and Allied Products	NMPT	17.6
Plywood and Allied Products	NMPT	2.94
<b>Total</b>		<b>25399.71</b>







## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

Rural Development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas. An emphasis on Rural Development is essential given that the majority of the population (61% of Karnataka's population) continue to live in rural area. The proportion of rural population to total population is declining over the time. The decline is faster in Karnataka as compared to India. With economic development, the shift of labour from agriculture to other sectors has gathered momentum in last two decades. Therefore, India and Karnataka are still largely rural agrarian economies. Therefore, the focused approach to promote rural development is the real path to achieve the desired goals in economic as well as human development.

Decentralised planning for the economic development and effective implementation of Rural Development Programmes is crucial, as it results in achieving improved service delivery. At present the state has 5954 Grama Panchayats, 239 Taluk Panchayats and 31 Zilla Panchayats.

After the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, Karnataka was the first State to pass a new legislation in 1993, viz., The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. With the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, the Panchayat Raj Institutions have acquired a statutory status, become integral part of our policy and more importantly, they have been recognized as 'Institutions of Self-Government'. They have been given the important responsibilities of preparation and implementation of Plans to ensure economic development in rural areas and to ensure social justice in the distribution of benefits of such development process.

## 4.2 RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The Important basic requirements for any village Panchayath for healthy living are, clean drinking water, cleaning and lighting of roads, medical facilities, primary education for children and roads for transportation etc. Development of rural areas has a bearing on improving agricultural production and related economic activities, availability of natural and financial resources and their development. The rural development programmes focus on providing quality life to the rural people through provision of housing, drinking water, sanitation, roads and connectivity and employment.

The limitations of Panchayats are scarcity of resources, lack of participation by the youth and interference of the political class.

The panchayats can be strengthened, if efforts have been made to devolve funds, functions and functionaries to panchayats, by the government, then panchayats can plan for economic development and social justice schemes. The Panchayats can be strengthened by giving more powers in the areas of fuel and fodder, non-conventional energy sources, rural electrification including distribution of electricity, non-formal education, small scale industries including processing industries, technical training, and vocational education.

Proper monitoring is a must in release of the Finance Commission Grants released from Government to Panchayats, in turn to be used to support and strengthen the delivery of various basic services like water supply, sanitation, sewage and solid waste management etc. Panchayats to be carried out local audits regularly for ensuring of the funds utilized. Panchayats are to be made more strengthened by giving capacity building and training in preparation of Grama Panchayat Development Plan. Recruitment and appointment of support and technical staff to made for smooth functioning of panchayats.

### Budget for the year 2023-24

An amount of Rs. 18038.69 crore is provided in the budget. Rs. 8779.35 crore has been released and Rs. 9088.26 crore (by utilising opening balance funds) is spent upto end of November-2023 under various programmes.

For the development of rural areas, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is implementing various programme as mentioned in **Table 4.1**.

**Table 4.1 : Details of Schemes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department**

(Rs in Crores)

HOA	Scheme Name	Budgeted Estimate (BE)	Opening Balance (OB)	Total Available Funds	Release	Total Expenditure (Upto Nov-2023)
2215-00-101-0-62	Supplies of Rural Water Supply Scheme	1.88	0.00	1.88	0.50	0.02
2205-00-105-0-16	Maintenance of Libraries in GPs	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
4215-01-102-2-01	Rural Water Supply Scheme including Jaladhare	300.00	0.00	300.00	36.98	10.14
2215-00-101-0-61	Repairs and Maintenance of Rural Water Supply Scheme	6.31	0.00	6.31	1.81	0.17
2215-00-102-0-93*	CSS-State Share-Swachha Bharath Mission -Grameena	177.22	170.58	347.80	0.00	22.54
2215-00-102-0-91*	CSS-Central Share-Swachha Bharath Mission -Grameena	265.82	255.87	521.69	0.00	33.81
4215-01-102-2-03*	CSS-State Share-Jal Jeevan Mission -Rural Water Supply Scheme	3233.76	1168.27	4402.03	400.00	1773.02
4215-01-102-2-02*	CSS-Central Share-Jal Jeevan Mission-Rural Water Supply Scheme	1500.00	923.54	2423.54	2483.31	1804.18
2215-01-001-1-03	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department	158.73	0.00	158.73	142.18	99.17
2215-01-102-3-01	Rural Water Supply Scheme including Jaladhare	250.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	152.38
2505-00-101-0-12*	CSS-State Share-Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Assurance Scheme	400.00	171.64	571.64	351.17	517.70
2515-00-102-0-14	CSS-Central Share-Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission	0.01	21.37	21.38	0.00	9.04
2515-00-102-0-15	CSS-State Share-Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission	0.01	14.25	14.26	0.00	6.03
2505-60-101-0-04*	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Assurance Scheme-Establishment	2.87	0.51	3.38	2.81	1.70

HOA	Scheme Name	Budgeted Estimate (BE)	Opening Balance (OB)	Total Available Funds	Release	Total Expenditure (Upto Nov-2023)
2505-00-101-0-11*	CSS-Central Share-Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Assurance Scheme	1200.00	412.89	1612.89	1053.51	1035.41
2505-02-101-0-04*	CSS-Central Share-Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Assurance Scheme -Cluster Facilitation Program-100% Gol	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
2505-02-101-0-05*	CSS-Central Share-Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Assurance Scheme -Unnati-100% Gol	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
2505-02-101-0-06*	CSS-State Share- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Assurance Scheme -Delay Compensation/ Unemployment Allowance-100% GoK	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
4515-00-800-0-07	Unspent SCSP-TSP Amount as per the SCSP-TSPAct 2013	2.09	0.00	2.09	1.39	0.00
4702-00-101-9-04	Restoration and Rejuvenation of ZP Tanks	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
2515-00-101-0-31	SFC Development Grants to Zilla Panchayath	173.24	0.00	173.24	101.72	101.72
3054-00-101-0-28	Maintenance Grants for Rural Roads	229.67	0.00	229.67	80.00	80.00
3054-00-101-0-29	Special Grants for Rural Roads	254.47	0.00	254.47	53.53	53.53
2230-01-112-0-01	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour [Corpus fund to all DCs]	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
2515-00-101-0-30*	Pradhan Mantri Grama Sadak Yojane-Road Maintenance	100.00	38.85	138.85	0.00	14.60
2515-00-101-0-31	CSS-Central Share-Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan -RGSA	40.00	35.49	75.49	0.00	0.00
2515-00-101-0-32	CSS-State Share-Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan -RGSA	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
3054-04-337-1-12	Namma Grama Namma Raste Scheme -NGNRY and other Rural Road Schemes	100.00	4.27	104.27	66.66	39.55

HOA	Scheme Name	Budgeted Estimate (BE)	Opening Balance (OB)	Total Available Funds	Release	Total Expenditure (Upto Nov-2023)
4515-00-102-1-03	Panchayat Raj Institution's Buildings	10.00	0.00	10.00	3.00	2.90
2515-00-102-0-62	SFC Development Grants to TPs	531.25	0.00	531.25	302.27	302.27
2515-00-102-0-69	Honorarium to President, Vice President & Members of Taluka Panchayaths	18.40	0.00	18.40	0.00	0.00
2515-00-102-0-70	XV FCG - Grants to TPs -60% Tied : 40% Basic	249.00	0.00	249.00	0.00	0.00
2230-00-101-0-01	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
2515-00-101-0-29	Construction and Maintenance of Zilla Panchayat Office Buildings	52.54	0.00	52.54	6.25	2.92
2515-00-101-0-35	Maintenance Grants to ZPs including Consolidated Salaries	18.44	0.00	18.44	0.00	0.00
2515-00-101-0-36	XV FCG Grants to ZPs -60% Tied : 40% Basic	124.50	0.00	124.50	0.00	0.00
5054-03-337-0-76*	CSS-State Share-Prime Minister Grameena Sadak Yojana	316.00	146.19	462.19	0.93	0.73
5054-03-337-0-71*	CSS-Central Share-Prime Minister Grameena Sadak Yojana	474.00	209.12	683.12	1.39	1.09
2515-00-101-0-11	Elections to PRI Institutions	65.00	0.00	65.00	1.55	0.47
2515-00-103-0-94	Royalty on Sand Mining to be Passed on to GPs	35.00	0.00	35.00	1.51	0.59
2515-00-101-0-26	Vacant Posts & Other Expenses	180.60	0.00	180.60	5.53	4.45
2515-00-102-0-63	Vacant Posts & Other Expenses	691.20	0.00	691.20	34.26	24.09
5054-03-337-0-75*	Rural Roads	700.00	11.63	711.63	335.97	298.44
2515-00-101-0-09	Karnataka State Decentralization Programme and other Rural Development Activities	25.51	0.00	25.51	19.09	16.87
2515-00-103-0-98	Honorarium to President,Vice President & Members of Grama Panchayaths	273.78	0.00	273.78	178.65	75.71
2515-00-103-0-90	XV FCG Grants to GPs -60% Tied : 40% Basic	2116.50	0.00	2116.50	423.30	423.30

HOA	Scheme Name	Budgeted Estimate (BE)	Opening Balance (OB)	Total Available Funds	Release	Total Expenditure (Upto Nov-2023)
2505-02-101-0-03*	CSS-Central Share-Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Assurance Scheme -Administrative Expenses-100% Gol	198.95	0.00	198.95	84.39	42.70
2501-04-105-0-02	Rural Energy Institutions of RDPR-MGIRED	8.50	2.30	10.80	5.67	3.98
2515-00-102-0-13	Karnataka Panchayat Raj University, Gadag	3.69	0.00	3.69	2.46	2.36
2515-00-101-0-28	Zilla Panchayat Maintenance Grants	115.28	0.00	115.28	88.56	69.89
2515-00-102-0-61	Maintenance Grants to TPs including Consolidated Salaries	990.50	0.00	990.50	685.03	615.08
3054-80-001-0-02	KRRDA-Project Division & Sub Division	55.85	0.00	55.85	51.21	35.49
2515-00-103-0-97	Grants to Grama Panchyaths for Securitization of Electricity Dues	663.14	0.00	663.14	486.92	410.92
2515-00-101-0-17	State Election Commission	14.84	0.00	14.84	14.51	10.14
2515-00-101-0-24	RDPR Computerisation	7.00	0.00	7.00	4.66	3.81
2515-00-001-0-01	Panchayath Raj Commissioner-Establishment	5.91	0.00	5.91	6.81	4.47
2515-00-102-0-08	Management Support to Rural Development Programme and Strengthening District Planning Process -SIRD	5.80	0.66	6.46	3.83	3.74
2205-00-101-0-01	Gram Panchayat Libraries & Information Center	80.45	0.00	80.45	53.64	53.46
2515-00-103-0-91	SFC Development Grants to GPs	1202.18	0.00	1202.18	801.45	800.64
4515-00-101-0-01	Karnataka Panchayath Raj University, Gadag	5.00	0.00	5.00	3.33	3.33
2505-02-101-0-02*	CSS-Central Share-MGNREGA Social Audit Unit-100% Gol	4.00	0.00	4.00	8.00	7.97
2059-00-101-0-27	Suspense Debits of Panchayath Raj Engineering Department	0.38	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00
2059-00-101-0-29	Supplies for Panchayath Raj Engineering Department	3.16	0.00	3.16	0.63	0.05
2515-00-001-0-50	Vacant Post Provision	132.73	0.00	132.73	0.00	0.00

HOA	Scheme Name	Budgeted Estimate (BE)	Opening Balance (OB)	Total Available Funds	Release	Total Expenditure (Upto Nov-2023)
2059-00-101-0-28	Maintenance and Repairs of Panchayath Raj Engineering Department	35.27	0.00	35.27	10.15	2.76
2059-00-101-0-26	ZP Establishment Charges of Panchayath Raj Engineering Department	177.69	0.00	177.69	116.34	100.71
2515-00-001-0-05	Chief Engineer, Panchayathraj Engineering Department	13.42	0.00	13.42	12.49	8.22
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18038.69</b>	<b>3587.43</b>	<b>21626.12</b>	<b>8779.35</b>	<b>9088.26</b>

Source : Avalokana report

\* Department's MPIC progress has been considered.

### Some of the the good initiative programmes taken up by the Department are mentioned below

- ▣ Grama Panchayat Libraries renamed as 'Arivu Kendra' have been taken over by the department since 2019. Out of the total 5895 Gram Panchayat libraries 5383 Grama Panchayats have been converted as Digital Libraries by enrolling about 43.42 lakhs children.
- ▣ With an objective of preventing non-communicable diseases among NREGA labourers at an early stage, 'Grama Arogya' campaign have been launched and health kits were distributed to labours across all 31 districts. During current year, health screenings like testing of blood pressure, diabetes etc have been conducted.

#### Rural Innovation Fund

'Rural Innovation Fund' which will be socially complementary in rural areas and impact rural life on the model of 'Elevate Karnataka' to promote innovations has been established. Complementary Schemes, which have impact for the development of rural areas and projects with Innovations will be encouraged under this scheme. Any start-ups, that solves problems in rural areas, including clean drinking water and roads, will receive Rs. 5 crore, from the targeted fund. Fastly changing technology sector and Artificial Intelligence (AI) can be used to solve rural problems through this programme.

### 4.3 RURAL HOUSING

Housing is a basic need and essential security for every human being. In order to meet the growing demand for housing, government is pro-active in the formulation of housing policies and implementation of housing schemes.

As per the Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011, 40.62 lakh are houseless households in rural areas. District wise details are given in **Appendix 4.1**.

During 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 3388.81 Crores (including Urban Housing) is provided in the budget. Rs. 885.09 crore has been released and Rs. 2307.26 crores (by utilising opening balance funds) is spent under various programs upto the end of November-2023. During current year 91,116 houses have been constructed and 688 house sites have been distributed up to the end of November 2023. List of various housing programmes are given below in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2: Details of schemes of Housing Department

(Rs. in Crores)

HOA	Scheme Name	Budgeted Estimate (BE)	Opening Balance	Total Available Funds (OB)	Release	Total Expenditure (Upto Nov-2023)
2216-03-101-2-05	Payment of Government Guarantee Commission- Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation	8.81	0.00	8.81	0.00	0.00
2216-80-001-0-04	Payments under the Karnataka Guarantee of Services Act	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
2216-02-101-0-07	Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme	150.00	80.31	230.31	0.00	0.29
2216-02-800-0-04	CSS-Central Share-Grants-Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban	500.00	223.50	723.50	3.16	126.84
2216-00-102-0-14	CSS-Central Share-Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojane Grameena	246.00	488.99	734.99	0.00	142.25
2216-02-800-0-05	CSS-State Contribution under convergence of Dr BR Ambedkar Housing Scheme with PMAY-U	250.00	309.17	559.17	0.00	242.65
2216-03-104-0-03	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Nivas Scheme	800.00	468.69	1268.69	250.00	438.30
2216-07-800-0-04	D.Devraj Urs Housing Scheme	100.00	49.59	149.59	25.00	45.50
2216-00-102-0-15	CSS-State Share-Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojane Grameena	164.00	349.11	513.11	0.00	161.53
2217-04-191-2-02	Improvement of Slums	50.00	62.23	112.23	25.00	40.91
5475-00-115-0-06	Infrastructure facilities for Housing Schemes/ Projects	30.00	51.32	81.32	0.00	26.28
2216-02-800-0-06	CSS-State Contribution under convergence of Vajpayee Housing Scheme with PMAY -U	200.00	171.71	371.71	0.00	167.21
2216-03-190-0-01	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation	9.03	0.00	9.03	4.91	4.73
4216-80-190-0-04	Repayment of Ashraya Loan -Principal - RGRHC	263.07	0.00	263.07	131.53	197.30
2217-04-191-2-01	Establishment Charges for KSDB	34.25	0.00	34.25	22.83	21.92

HOA	Scheme Name	Budgeted Estimate (BE)	Opening Balance	Total Available Funds (OB)	Release	Total Expenditure (Upto Nov-2023)
2216-02-105-0-01	Releases under Karnataka Real Estate-Regulation and Development Act, 2016	10.92	0.00	10.92	7.24	7.04
2216-03-104-0-02	Repayment Ashraya Loan & Payment of Interest	72.72	0.00	72.72	40.42	63.84
2216-03-104-0-01	Ashraya-Basava Vasathi	500.00	206.68	706.68	375.00	620.65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3388.81*</b>	<b>2461.30*</b>	<b>5850.11*</b>	<b>885.09*</b>	<b>2307.26*</b>

Source : Avalokana report

\*Allocation includes both Urban and Rural Housing.

Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation Limited (RGHCL) has been established as a nodal agency to implement all the State and Central Government Sponsored housing schemes for economically and socially weaker sections of society, both in rural and urban areas. Under Rural Housing Schemes From 2000-01 to 2023-24 up to the end of November 2023, totally 45.43 lakh houses have been built by investing of Rs. 33,008.18 crores and 2.29 lakh sites have been distributed.

During the last 5 years, the Government has spent a total of Rs.31.09 crores under Rural Houses Sites programme. The details of scheme wise houses completed and sites distributed in rural areas are as below (Table 4.3).

**Table 4.3 : Details of Houses Constructed and House Sites distributed under different Rural Housing Schemes**

Year	Rural Ashraya/ Basava Vasathi Yojane	Rural Ambedkar	Devraj Urs Housing Scheme	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane	IAY/ PMAY (G)	Total	House Sites Rural
2000-13	1551165	156380			637125	2344670	173494
2013-14	207594	4101			98815	310510	4279
2014-15	185073	3313			104098	292484	8140
2015-16	113375	2704	4739		100514	221332	8021
2016-17	123535	0	14183	12813	96030	246561	6202
2017-18	127751	220	15634	95660	64690	303955	9047
2018-19	147081	44	6783	58883	56136	268927	3002
2019-20	64179	18	2782	24994	14682	106655	2537
2020-21	61651	0	2896	27014	11536	103097	2217
2021-22	56724	0	4800	29670	13389	104583	1829
2022-23	85206	0	10979	35407	17577	149169	10110
2023-24**	59438	0	5215	22143	4320	91116	688
<b>Total</b>	<b>2782772</b>	<b>166780</b>	<b>68011</b>	<b>306584</b>	<b>1218912</b>	<b>4543059</b>	<b>229566</b>

\*\* Figures are shown up to the end of November 2023



The details of district wise houses constructed and sites distributed in Rural areas under Basava Vasathi Yojane, Pradhna Mantri Awas Yojane (G), Devraj Urs Housing Scheme, Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Nivas Yojane for the last three years as well as current year (up to end of November 2023) are furnished at **Appendix 4.2 to 4.6**.

#### 4.4 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

##### Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Ltd (KRIDL)

The Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Ltd (KRIDL) aims to undertake and carry out all types of rural development works either entrusted to it by the government departments, local bodies and other institutions, individuals etc., to provide assistance, advise and services including capital resource and technical managerial and other services. It also aims to eliminates middlemen (contractors) in the construction of rural development works to avoid exploitation of the rural poor, thereby passing on the full worth of money to the people.

KRIDL concentrates on labour intensive infrastructure works which are vital for development by providing employment opportunities to rural unemployed and under employed to improve their economic condition. It undertakes civil construction of tanks, irrigation works, low cost housing, roads, culverts and buildings etc. in rural areas employing rural youth. The works are being executed directly at Government Scheduled Rates without the involvement of contractors.

During 2022-23, KRIDL has achieved turnover of Rs. Rs.3434.96 Crores with a net profit of Rs.237.16 crores. During the year 2023-24, the agency has achieved a progress of Rs.1400.80 crores (provisional) and expected profit is Rs. 105.00 crores up to end of December 2023.

##### Major recommendations

- ▣▣▣▣ KRIDL needs to be better utilize its significant cash reserves and fixed assets.
- ▣▣▣▣ Existing equipment/ machinery/ infrastructure should be upgraded and put to use. Old workshops should be revived so that material can be procured, and their repairs can be done in house.
- ▣▣▣▣ Leasing/ renting arrangements for existing fixed assets such as land, buildings can be explored for earning regular income. Surplus cash can be invested in higher return earning instruments like reliable mutual funds, long term pension funds, etc.
- ▣▣▣▣ Implementing Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) solution across key modules such as Engineering, Material management, Contract management, financial accounts, Tender management, and MIS. This will help to provide a single, seamless and integrated data view across the company and improve accuracy and timeliness of business processes.

#### 4.5 15th FINANCE COMMISSION GRANTS

15th Finance Commission Grants have commenced from 2020-21 and will be effective up to 2024-25. The recommended Grants are in two parts namely, basic and tied grants. Basic Grants are untied and can be used by RLB's for location specific needs except salary. The tied Grants are to be used for the basic services of sanitation and maintenance of Open-Defecation Free (ODF) status and supply of drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling.

For the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.2490.00 crore have been provided to rural local bodies by the 15th Finance Commission of which the amount allocated to Gram Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat

is Rs.2116.50 Crores (85%), Rs. 249.00 Crores (10%) and Rs.124.50 Crores (5%) respectively. For the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.423.30 crores have been released to the Gram Panchayats.

#### 4.6 RURAL WATER SUPPLY

The Department of Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation works in the rural areas of Karnataka to create sanitation and drinking water systems. The department is working on providing safe and adequate drinking water to the rural areas.

Initially it was aimed to supply 55 LPCD potable water to each person every day and aims to provide household connections in all the habitations through the piped water supply schemes.

##### i. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

The central government has an ambitious project, Jal Jeevan Mission, titled 'Har Ghar Jal', to provide clean water to all households in the country. The Jal Jeevan Mission Project is being implemented with the great objective of providing safe drinking water to all households in rural India by 2024 by providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC). In addition to maintaining water sources, grey water management, water conservation, rain water harvesting and water source replenishment are also part of the project. Effective information, education and communication are the highlights of the project, which include a community-based approach to aquatic life. The Water Life Mission will create a nationwide movement for water and this is everyone's priority. The Department of Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation in Karnataka is working on providing safe and adequate drinking water to rural areas.

Out of a total of 101,16,046 households in rural areas of the State, access to drinking water at households is 24,51,220 before the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission and 48,71,383 households have been provided with water supply after the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission. 72.39 % of households in the state have water connection. Each of the 8566 villages in the State has the distinction of being 100% FHTC-enabled villages with water connections under the Jal Jeevan Mission.

In rural areas, the water system is considered to be the responsibility of the women in addition to maintaining the households. Village Water and Sanitation Committees have been set up in more than 28,000 villages across the State, with over 1.5 lakh women taking a leadership role in managing their community water resources, to make them self-sufficient and empowered.

Women in rural areas may have greater responsibilities with managing water at home. Water quality surveillance from the local community of women enlightened citizens is essential for the delivery of service, training at least five women in each village to test the quality of potable water using Field Testing Kits (FTK) to test the quality of drinking water, and to understand the effects of water-based chemical or bacterial contamination. Their ability to conduct hygiene checks is being developed. Information from women's inspection is being given priority to take appropriate remedial measures to improve or protect drinking water sources and supply systems. Mason, plumber, electrician, motor mechanic and pump operator are being trained by the department to ensure long-term sustainability of water supply systems.

The success story of the Jal Jeevan Mission can be summed up in one sentence, "Empowerment of women leads to nation building." The Jal Jeevan Mission attracts women from rural areas for several reasons. Most importantly, ensuring safe and clean drinking water for their families helps save time wasted on bringing water. The Jal Jeevan Mission has provided important changes in the lives of women in rural communities.

For 2023-24, it is targeted to provide 25.00 lakh FHTCs, 5.22 lakh FHTCs are provided by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1993.73 crore up to the end of December 2023.

## ii. Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme (WQM & SP)

Under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), water quality monitoring has been given utmost importance, as the water quality needs to be monitored on a regular basis to ensure potable water gets supplied to the rural households. There are about 2,20,000 rural public drinking water sources established in the State.

At present, there are 31 District level water quality testing laboratories and 48 Sub-divisional/Taluka level water quality testing laboratories in the state. These laboratories undertake analysis of totally 13 physio-chemical parameters for the drinking water sources.

Field water testing kits have been distributed to all the 5954 Gram Panchayaths to test the water during pre- and post-monsoon seasons. Training is also imparted to village water and sanitation committee (VWSC) for testing water quality using the kits.

## iii. Multi Village Scheme

Drinking water supply schemes under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) have been formulated in rural areas with surface water as source to tackle water quality problem. Habitations having ground water chemical contamination like Arsenic, Fluoride, TDS, Nitrate and Iron, the drinking water, will be supplied from nearest sustainable surface source after treatment. A total of 177 MVS schemes are taken up with an estimated cost of Rs. 38,675.44 Crores, in which 128 MVS schemes are under progress with an estimated cost of Rs. 33,563.53 Crores and 6 MVS schemes are yet to be awarded, remaining 43 MVS schemes are under administrative approval.

### Recommendations:

- (i) Scheduled water quality check
- (ii) Recharge defunct bore wells
- (iii) Automation of water supply
- (iv) Introduce incremental block tariff for bulk water supply and
- (v) Develop a ToT team and synchronization of water supply.

## 4.7 RURAL SANITATION

### Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)-Gramin

Karnataka has been the forerunner in putting forth concerted efforts to implement total sanitation in the rural parts of the State. To accelerate and achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on safe sanitation "Swachh Bharat Mission" was launched. The objectives of the SBM(Gramina) is to bring improvement in the general quality of life in rural areas by promoting, cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation. Ensure every Family, Schools and Anganwadis in rural areas to have access to toilet facilities. The responsibility of implementation of SBM(G) programmes and activities fully vests with the Gram Panchayat institutions.

The biggest challenge is to sustain the Open Defecation Free Status. In order to sustain the Open Defecation Free Status and to work on ODF-Plus activities, the State Government has obtained approval from the Union Cabinet for implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) Phase II from 2020-21 to 2024-25.

The key objective of Phase II is to sustain the ODF status of villages and to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through solid and liquid waste management activities, making villages ODF Plus. The following ODF-S (Sustainability) and ODF-Plus activities are being undertaken.

1. Construction and usage of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL).
2. Construction of Community Sanitary Complex (CSC).
3. Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM).
4. Material Recovery Facility (MRF).
5. Construction of Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) Unit.
6. Construction of GOBARDHAN Unit.
7. ODF-S and ODF-Plus Centric Information, Education and Communication, and Training activities.

For the year 2023-24, Rs.443.04 crores has been allocated in the budget for implementation of SBM-G scheme. Total available fund for the implementation of programme is Rs.875.34 crores (including opening balance Rs.426.46 crores and bank interest Rs.5.84 crores). An amount of Rs.266.95 crores released of which Rs.56.35 crores have been spent up to the end of Nov-2023.

Details of physical and Financial progress achieved from the year 2019-20 to 2023-24 under SBM (G) up to the end of November-2023 is furnished in **Table 4.4**.

**Table 4.4: Physical and Financial progress achieved under SBM (G)**

Year	IHHLs	Community Sanitary Complexes	Solid & Liquid Waste Management (Villages)	School	Anganwadi	Release (Central & State) (Rs.in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Central & State) (Rs.in Lakhs)
2019-20	256982	187	312	488	1978	57029.21	44597.35
2020-21	179188	517	223	-	-	45550.53	35622.16
2021-22	95811	263	2056	-	-	-	36055.01
2022-23	13915	159	19867	-	-	28522.78	21440.08
2023-24*	16431	20	2616	-	-	26695.49	5634.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>562327</b>	<b>1146</b>	<b>25074</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>157798.01</b>	<b>143349.25</b>

\* End of Nov-2023

#### **Action taken on the effective implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) to maintain Open Defecation Free (ODF) status.**

- ▣ Two days Divisional level ODF-Sustainability training cum workshop have been held with Executive Officers to discuss on various components like ODF sustainability, Solid and Liquid Waste Management, GOBAR-Dhan, Information Education and Communication activities and appointment of Swachhagrahis.
- ▣ A State level TOT on “Engagement of Swachhagrahis” was held and subsequently similar trainings were held for all district consultants. The Swachhagrahis were trained and engaged at village level to motivate and organize communities for improved usage of IHHLs, sustaining ODF status, adopting hygiene practices and SWM, etc.

- ▣ IEC cell has been established at State level to effectively implement Information, Education and Communication activities. Various Information Education and Communication programs have been organized in all Gram Panchayats of the state to educate the public on cleanliness, usage of toilet and its maintenance, solid and waste management, menstrual hygiene management.
- ▣ During the year 2023-24, it was targeted to construct 2.00 lakh IHHL, out of which 0.16 lakh IHHL has been constructed.
- ▣ Solid Waste Management units are operational in 5213 Gram Panchayats. The mission aimed to construct 100 community/public toilets in the current year and 20 community/public toilets are being constructed to meet demand.
- ▣ Under Grey Water Management, out of 26292 villages, 26292 DPRs are prepared and works started in 2616 villages.
- ▣ The mission aims to construction of four model material recovery facility (MRF) units for scientifically disposal of solid waste collected in Grama Panchayats. Detailed project reports have been approved for 04 units (Ramanagara, Bellary, Dakshina Kannada, and Udupi) and all 4 units are completed and functional.
- ▣ To achieve ODF sustainability in rural areas through the Faecal Sludge Management (FSM), the project aims to establish 60 model FSM units for scientific treatment and management of faecal sludge, for which Detailed Project Reports have been approved. Out of which 12 units are completed, 48 units are under progress.
- ▣ With the objective of producing bio gas from raw waste, currently 65 Detailed Project Reports have been approved for the construction of bio gas units, of which 48 units have been completed, and the work on pending units is in progress.
- ▣ As per the mission guidelines, the villages have to declare ODF Plus in three phases (Aspiring, Rising, Model). In this regard total 26271 villages have been declared as ODF Plus (Aspiring-23383, Rising-2397, Model-491).

## 4.8 RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMMES

### Biofuel Programmes in the State

#### A) The Karnataka State Bioenergy Development Board (KSBDB)

The Karnataka State Bioenergy Development Board (KSBDB) is implementing Karnataka State Biofuel Policy – 2009 in the State. Nearly 18,138 litres of bio diesel has been produced and other IEC activities carried out through Biofuel Research, Information and Demonstration Centres by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 342.45 lakh as against the allocation of Rs. 446.38 lakhs during 2022-23. For 2023-24, an allocation of Rs. 350.00 lakh is earmarked, of which Rs. 233.32 lakh has been released. About 13015 litres of bio diesel has been produced as against the target of 17,000 litres by incurring an expenditure of Rs.180.29 lakhs up to the end of December 2023.

#### B) Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Energy and Development (MGIRED)

Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Energy and Development (MGIRED) primarily providing awareness / training to elected representatives of rural local bodies, officers of RDPR & other related departments, School & College students, teachers, NGO, SHGs, General Public etc., on renewable energy and related subjects such as Energy Conservation, Environment Protection, Rain Water Harvesting, Improved Cook Stoves, Forestry and Leadership etc.

During 2023-24, total available fund for the implementation of programme is Rs.563.04 lakhs (including opening balance Rs.63.04 lakhs), out of which Rs.333.34 lakhs have been released and 166 trainings were

conducted covering 11088 participants by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 318.85 lakhs upto the end of November 2023 towards Training and Administration.

#### 4.9 RURAL COMMUNICATIONS

The total length of rural roads in Karnataka as on 31.03.2023 is 197331.61 kms. Improvements of rural roads and their maintenance are being taken up under Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadak yojana (PMGSY), Namma Grama Namma Raste Yojane (NGNRY) and Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane.

##### 1) Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY was launched with an objective to provide rural connectivity by way of all weather roads to eligible habitations having a population of 500 and above. Under this programme Rs 790.00 crore has been allocated, of which Rs. 206.86 crore has been spent towards 233.33 kms of road works. For the maintenance of roads Rs. 100.00 crore has been allocated, of which Rs.18.84 crore has been spent for maintaining of 2361.32 kms of road length up to the end of December 2023.

The details of district wise physical and financial progress is (up to end of December 2023) furnished at **Appendix 4.7.**

##### 2) Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane

During 2023-24, an amount of Rs.700.00 crore has been allocated of which Rs.440.00 crore has been released. An expenditure of Rs 333.97 crores has been incurred up to the end of December 2023.

#### 4.10 WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES

##### Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is being implemented in all the districts with an objective to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteered to do unskilled manual work as per demand, resulting in evaluation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability, Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor, Pro actively ensuring social inclusion and strengthening of PRIs. Funds will be shared between the Gol & GoK in the ratio of 90:10 Labour and material ratio shall be maintained at 60:40.

For 2023-24, an amount of Rs.3833.55 crores has been released as against the outlay of Rs. 7257.47 crores (including wage component), of which Rs.4538.18 crores has been utilized to generate 1074.69 lakh mandays up to Nov 2023. About 26.89 lakhs households have been provided employment as against the demand of 29.38 lakh during the current year. 16.49 lakh works have been undertaken of which 6.44 lakh works are completed and the remaining 10.05 lakhs works are under progress.

##### Karnataka's 'Kusina Mane' creches | Redefining childcare

Child care centers are being started in a phased manner in 4000 gram panchayats of the state identified from the best performing districts under MGNREGA scheme. This innovative scheme of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department has given happiness to rural women workers engaged in the MGNREGA program had to take care of their babies has now come to an end. Mothers are happily engaged in NREGA work leaving their children in 'Kusina Mane' centers. As they are showing more enthusiasm in the works now, more progress is being made in the works. Children under 3 years of age of families with employment card are being taken care of, nurtured and given nutritious food in the nursery and child care center. 772 Shishupalana Kendras have been established in 20 districts up to the end of November 2023.

#### 4.11 KARNATAKA STATE RURAL LIVELIHOOD PROMOTIONAL SOCIETY (KSRLPS)

Karnataka State Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society named as “Sanjeevini”, as a Nodal Agency implementing the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) since 2010-2011.

##### Institution Building and Capacity Building

Mobilization of poor to form their ‘own institutions’ is the most important prerequisite and the core investment for large scale poverty reduction. NRLM would organize all poor households (women) in to aggregate institutions of the poor, that provide them with voice, space and resources. These platforms would partner with local self-governments, public service providers, banks, private sector and other mainstream institutions to facilitate delivery of social and economic services to the poor. Building and sustaining institutions of the poor at various levels would be for collective action, greater solidarity, bargaining power, economies of scale and larger linkages.

The Gram Panchayat Level Federation will select a local Community Resource Person (CRP), to carry the social mobilization and capacity building process.

The progress achieved under NRLM through KSRLPS during 2023-24 under different components is of Rs.344.70 crore (including OB), as against the allocation of Rs. 201.00 crore up to end of November 2023. About 2646 candidates have been imparted skill training against a target of 6016 and 1163 candidates have been placed upto end of November 2023.

#### 4.12 RURAL GOVERNANCE

##### Decentralized Planning in Karnataka

The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 provides for a three-tier structure of Panchayath Raj Institutions namely Zilla Panchayath, Taluk Panchayath and Gram Panchayath to carry out the entrusted functions. Each Gram Panchayath with population of less than 8000 is provided with an annual grant of Rs.10 lakhs, Grama Panchayaths which are more than 8000 populations is provided an increment of Rs.1 lakh for every 1000 population. Rs. 1202.18 crore has been allocated to the grama panchayats during 2023-24.

Gram Panchayaths also has powers to levy tax on buildings and lands, levy water rate, tax on entertainment, vehicles, advertisement and hoarding and collect market fee, fee on bus stands and on grazing cattle. Both the Taluk and Zilla Panchayats are allowed to charge fee on their property used by others, and they do not have powers to levy taxes. In addition, both the Grama Panchayats and the Taluk Panchayats get proceeds from cess on land revenue, surcharge on stamp duty levied by the State Government. Except for these, the panchayats have to depend solely on the resources transferred from the Government.

As per the three schedules (I, II, III) the panchayats are authorised to carry out functions such as preparation of annual plans, annual budgets and sectoral schemes for promotion of agriculture, animal husbandry, rural housing, drinking water, roads and bridges, rural electrification, education, rural sanitation, public health, women and child development, social welfare, public distribution system, maintenance of community assets, co-operative activities and promotion of libraries.

Section 309 of Karnataka Panchayath Raj Act 1993 provides for the preparation of development plan by the grama panchayats, taluk panchayats and zilla panchayats. Further, Section 310 of the Act makes it mandatory for the state to constitute District Planning Committees (DPCs) in each district which are required to consolidate the plans prepared by the panchayaths and municipal bodies and to prepare the draft district development plan of the district by taking into consideration the needs of the spatial planning, physical and natural resources and the level of infrastructure development. Dr. D M Nanjundappa’s Report on Redressal of Regional Imbalances also recommended that DPCs in each district should do the planning keeping ‘taluk’ as the primary unit in the planning process.

In the preparation of plans the ward sabhas and grama sabhas play a crucial role and their recommendations and suggestions do figure in such action plans emphasising the fact that the plans so prepared are the byproduct of people's wishes and demands. Thus, the entire planning process can be termed as "Participatory planning processes".

In Section 309(4) and 309-A to 309-H of Karnataka Panchayath Raj Act 1993, it is clearly mentioned the strategy to follow in preparing the development plan from the grass root level Janavasti Sabha. These planning proposals have to be scrutinized at the Gram Panchayat level and also at G.P./T.P/Z.P development committees. Vision plan has to be prepared at the Gram Panchayat level on the basis of the necessity and available grants.

### Perspective Plan

The 73rd amendment to Constitution has transferred 29 functions to Panchayat Raj Institutions and Karnataka has made significant strides in strengthening these institutions apart from empowering the community. The provision of the Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj Act has provided great opportunity in this direction. An important provision as per section 309 (8) of the act is related to preparation of perspective plans by Gram Panchayats soon after the elections. This has to be prepared keeping in mind the state and local goals apart from involving the community through participatory rural appraisal. Karnataka has taken up this initiative during the current year and detailed steps have been evolved for the preparation of these plans.

At the national level an exercise had been undertaken towards localizing Sustainable Development Goals which becomes critical for making progress at the grassroots level. The State has considered the Localised Sustainable Development Goals in the 5 year Perspective Plan exercise and Panchayat Raj Institutions especially the Gram Panchayats are at the centre stage of these efforts. The state has identified the following sectors for the preparation of the Gram Panchayat Perspective plan

- ▣▣▣▣► Poverty, Livelihood and Skill Development
- ▣▣▣▣► Health
- ▣▣▣▣► Education
- ▣▣▣▣► Women and Child Development
- ▣▣▣▣► Environment and Natural Resources
- ▣▣▣▣► Socially Secured Panchayat
- ▣▣▣▣► Self Sufficient Infrastructure GP
- ▣▣▣▣► Good Governance

For each of the above sectors, indicators have been identified for the purpose of setting the goals and the data for the same has been collected by the GPs with support from officials of other development departments.

The following process has been adopted for the preparation of GP Perspective Plan:

Step-1: Constitution of GP and Village Planning Teams

Step-2: Secondary Data Collection

Step 3: Focused Group Discussions (FGD) and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

Step 4: Situation Analysis

Step 5: Preparation of Draft Perspective Plan



Step-6: Meeting of the GP Standing Committee on Accounts, Audit and Planning

Step-7: Gram Panchayat Meeting (to discuss the Standing Committee proposed draft perspective plan)

Step-8: Organising Habitation, Ward and Gram Sabha

Step -9: Discussion and consolidation by the GP General Body

Step-10: Consolidating GP Vision Plan and uploading in P 2.0 portal

The above exercise has been completed in all the Gram Panchayats in the State.

### **Integrated Participatory Annual Action Plan (IPAAP)**

Gram Panchayats in the State have completed the preparation of 5 year GP Perspective Plan and have identified the goals for the next 5 years. Based on these goals the activities will be planned for the GP Annual Action Plan. The exercise, known as Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), has been renamed as Integrated Participatory Annual Action Plan (IPAAP) in the State. All the GPs have uploaded their IPAAPs for the year 2023-24 in the Government of India portals and the exercise for preparation of IPAAP for the year 2024-25 will be taken up shortly.

### **Responsibility Mapping for PRIs**

As per the section 2(28)(C) of Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj Act 1993, Responsibility Mapping has to be prepared, wherein the programmes are divided into smaller parts/activities. These activities will be mapped based on the principle of subsidiarity. Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department has prepared draft Responsibility Mapping and a circulated it amongst line Department.

### **The functions of the Karnataka State Decentralized Planning and Development Committee:**

In accordance with Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, Section 310(B) Karnataka State Decentralised Planning and Development Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka. The main objective of the committee is to enable the Government to formulate development plans and the annual economic review to be presented along with budget document.

In this background the consolidation of the rural and urban plans from gross root level to the State is the major task of Karnataka State Decentralised Planning and Development Committee. Some of the important tasks have been taken during the current year are :

1. Round Table Conference has been convened on 26th and 27th September 2023 to discuss and finalise the actions to be taken to strengthen Panchayat Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka.
2. Responsibility Mapping for Panchayat Raj Institutions as per Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj Amendment Act 1993 has been prepared and submitted to Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department after series of meetings held during 2023-24.
3. The Devolution and Performance Index report prepared in association with CMRD Dharwad submitted to Government.
4. Action is being taken to prepare Water Budgeting at Gram Panchayat level.
5. A detailed proposal for creation of Master Data Base at local governance has been prepared and submitted to Government.

### Allocation for District Sector

During 2021-22 an amount of Rs. 41310.45 crores was allocated to district sector plans which constitute 16.77 % of the total budget. During 2022-23 and 2023-24, budget provision has been made under District Sector constitutes 16.17 % & 14.82 % percent respectively to the total budget. Sector wise allocation made in decentralized planning from 2021-22 to 2023-24 is depicted in **Table 4.5**.

During 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 48564.94 crores was allocated to district sector plans which constitute 14.82% of the total state budget. Major sectors like, Education (50.98%), Other Rural Development Programmes (15.31%), Medical and Public Health including Family Welfare (5.90%), welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & OBC (7.26%), Nutrition (5.83%), Rural Employment (3.29%), Social Security and Welfare (3.67%) has been given the priority during 2023-24.

**Table 4.5 : Sector wise allocation under District Sector from 2021-22 to 2023-24 is furnished below (Rs.in Crores)**

Sl. No.	Sectors	Allocation		
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Public Works	199.24	214.58	216.12
2	General Education	20578.49	21946.43	24758.55
3	Sports and Youth Services	33.72	33.81	30.72
4	Art & Culture	51.08	84.92	80.45
5	Medical and Public Health	1625.92	1910.06	2165.70
6	Family Welfare	647.47	645.24	699.19
7	Water Supply and Sanitation	438.20	423.53	451.24
8	Housing	500.00	100.00	410.00
9	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	3055.70	3154.93	3523.67
10	Labour and Employment	16.40	16.99	14.70
11	Social Security and Welfare	1670.12	1800.31	1783.77
12	Nutrition	1973.19	1956.49	2832.98
13	Crop Husbandry	366.87	385.16	434.83
14	Soil & Water Conservation	36.32	40.87	45.03
15	Animal Husbandry	747.25	800.76	852.74
16	Fisheries	38.58	47.90	53.42
17	Forestry and Wild Life	184.77	229.99	249.93
18	Co-Operation	4.17	4.39	4.97
19	Special Programmes for Rural Development	220.00	250.00	200.00
20	Rural Employment	1816.00	1280.00	1600.00
21	Other Rural Development Programmes	6488.46	6962.85	7435.55
22	Minor Irrigation	31.13	40.21	42.41
23	Village and Small Industries	139.54	148.62	158.16

Sl. No.	Sectors	Allocation		
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
24	Industries	0.16	0.31	0.33
25	Roads and Bridges	418.73	461.17	484.14
26	Other Scientific Research	1.99	2.08	2.33
27	Secretariat Economic Services	24.94	26.36	29.65
28	Other General Economic Services	2.00	4.12	4.35
	<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>41310.45</b>	<b>42972.09</b>	<b>48564.94</b>

### Challenges of the Department

- ▣ Lack of basic amenities like proper road connectivity, transportation facilities and healthcare etc hinder rural development.
- ▣ Dependence on traditional farming practices and lack of technological advancements, natural disasters like floods/ droughts affecting agricultural productivity.
- ▣ Lack of non-agricultural employment opportunities, underemployment/ unemployment etc, leads to migration to urban areas.
- ▣ Persistent poverty and income inequality in rural areas.
- ▣ As there is very little devolution of fund and authority, Panchayat Raj Institutions faces challenges with regard to functions related to governance.

### Way Forward

Here are some way forward points for rural development in Karnataka

#### 1. Water Management

Conduct a detailed baseline assessment of the current water infrastructure, quality, and accessibility in rural areas to identify priority regions and gaps. Implement regular testing and monitoring mechanisms at the community level with the involvement of local health departments. Recharging of defunct bore wells, Automation of water supply and incremental block tariff for bulk water is crucial for sustaining MVWSS and installation of meters for water usage should be adopted in order to come over unauthorized water connections loss of water as well as loss of revenue.

Ensure coordination and convergence with other rural development programs, such as MGNREGA, to maximize the impact on water conservation and management. Focus on expanding pipeline connectivity to ensure that remote and marginalized communities have access to piped water supply. Prioritize regions with historically limited access to safe drinking water.

#### 2. Rural Infrastructure Development

Improve rural connectivity through the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. Enhance access to markets by developing transportation and storage facilities. Upgrade basic amenities like schools, healthcare centers, and sanitation facilities. KRIDL needs to be better utilize its significant cash reserves and fixed assets.

### 3. Skill Development and Employment Generation

Promotion of rural entrepreneurship by establishing small and medium enterprises is extremely important in the context of producing gainful employment for reducing the rural and urban gap as well as minimizing migration from rural to urban areas.

Convergence of MGNREGA with schemes of agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and watershed departments for more employment generation to close the demand supply gap. Further the best practices on the convergence between MGNREGS and the provision of social infrastructure such as libraries, sports complexes, anganwadi/school buildings and hospitals and so on should be promoted in all the districts.

### 4. Digital Connectivity

Expand access to the internet and digital technologies in rural areas. Implement e-governance initiatives for better service delivery. Investment on Digital infrastructure to promote digital literacy among rural residents to enable them to access government services online

### 5. Environmental Sustainability

Encourage the use of renewable energy sources in rural areas. Implement waste-to-energy projects to convert organic waste, including municipal solid waste and agricultural residues, into bio-energy.

Conduct awareness campaigns to educate the public about the benefits of bio-energy and its role in mitigating climate change. Encourage the cultivation of diverse energy crops and promote the use of agricultural residues, organic waste, and forestry residues as feedstocks. GPs should mobilize resources using measures like waste to resource (segregation at source), asset monetization, green and clean initiatives (CDM) and improving the recovery of revenue sources (incentives/disincentives).

### 6. Cleanliness, Hygiene, and Sanitation

Intensify behavior change communication campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of sanitation and hygiene practices . Utilize various media channels, community events, and local influencers to disseminate information on sanitation . Invest in solid and liquid waste management infrastructure, including the construction of sanitary landfills, composting units, and waste treatment plants . Empower women as key influencers in promoting sanitation and hygiene within households and communities Focus on improving sanitation infrastructure in schools, including the construction of separate toilets for boys and girls. Integrate hygiene education into the school curriculum and conduct awareness programs for students, parents, and teachers. Establish rural sanitary marts to provide affordable and accessible sanitation products and materials to rural communities. Integrate Swachh Bharat Mission initiatives with other rural development programs, such as water supply, housing, and healthcare, for a holistic and sustainable approach. Ensure cross-sectoral collaboration to address interconnected issues affecting rural communities.

### 7. Rural Governance

Strengthen Panchayath Raj Institutions (PRIs) to decentralize governance and empower local communities. To strengthen the Rural Local Bodies economically sound, the Finance Commission recommendations for devolution of funds should be enforced in true spirit. Delegate administrative and financial powers to local bodies for effective decision-making and implementation of rural development projects. Conduct regular training programs for elected representatives and government officials at the local level to enhance their governance and administrative skills. Implement policies and programs that promote the active participation of women in local governance. Enhance financial literacy and inclusion by promoting the use of banking services, microfinance, and self-help groups in rural areas.

- ▣▣▣▣ Actions to increase the Gram Panchayath resources: (i) To increase the resources of Grama Panchayaths, the tax levying coverage area and criteria has to be revised and timely collection of taxes should be done, (ii) Building and land tax has to be levied based on their market value in Grama Panchayath limit and (iii) Provision has been made for Grama Panchayaths to levy taxes on mobile tower, wind power-based electricity generating plants and solar energy based electricity generating plants in Grama Panchayath area.
- ▣▣▣▣ Participatory Planning Process should be enforced compulsory as per KPR Act, 1993.
- ▣▣▣▣ Panchayats should ensure the preparation of Panchayat Development Plan (PDP) for economic development and social justice utilizing the available resources.
- ▣▣▣▣ The powers, functions and provisions given to panchayats should be optimally utilized for planning, Programme implementation, budgeting, preparation, monitoring and evaluation of decentralized plans and resource mobilization.
- ▣▣▣▣ GPs should provide IEC on productivity improvements, government schemes and policies, best practices, Disaster (Droughts and Floods) adaptation and mitigation strategies like desilting and deepening of tanks/rivers, plantation activities, flood and drought tolerant varieties, changes in cropping patterns.

## 8. Rural Housing

Strengthen and streamline existing government housing schemes to better reach rural areas. Encourage the use of innovative and construction technologies to reduce costs and improve the efficiency of rural housing projects. Prioritize the development of basic infrastructure such as roads, water supply, and electricity to make rural areas more attractive for housing. Encourage the construction of energy-efficient and environmentally friendly homes in rural areas.

## 9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track the performance and impact of rural development programmes. Use feedback from local communities to refine and improve program implementation. Foster collaboration between different government departments, NGOs, and private sector organizations to address multifaceted rural development challenges. Encourage integrated planning and implementation of projects to achieve holistic development outcomes

Implementing these measures can contribute to holistic rural development in Karnataka, addressing economic, social, and environmental aspects. By focusing on these way forward points, Karnataka can foster effective rural governance, promote sustainable development, and improve the overall well-being of rural population.

**APPENDIX 4.1**  
**Details of districtwise Houseless households as per**  
**Socio Economic Caste Census - 2011 (SECC - Rural)**

District	Total Households	Houseless							TOTAL
		Grass/ Thatch/ Bamboo	Plastic/ Polythene	Mud/ Unburnt bricks	Wood	Stone not packed with mortar	Rented	Houseless families	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bagalkot	240555	14073	1169	6804	8995	70342	16552	157	118092
Bangalore	269172	1157	761	21906	662	2343	131825	299	158953
Bangalore Rural	158426	694	399	30525	834	3665	19145	108	55370
Belgaum	735630	50395	6052	183795	17785	134607	45088	589	438311
Bellary	290257	12690	1111	39163	5878	46686	23378	113	129019
Bidar	240566	6986	4109	29087	6302	69929	5661	32	122106
Bijapur	292629	16812	1570	6865	4596	90761	17802	130	138536
Chamarajanagar	203466	5089	782	71801	5164	6815	6431	24	96106
Chikkaballapura	218901	4106	471	25362	758	8306	10270	272	49545
Chikkamagalur	206997	1404	734	72968	2214	9838	11373	229	98760
Chitradurga	282921	16074	753	50912	2861	35019	12856	194	118669
Dakshina Kannada	276202	864	640	111652	1723	34867	13689	130	163565
Davanagere	278261	6496	1210	77185	2873	27397	15082	147	130390
Dharwad	160538	3445	310	73979	3867	17297	7713	76	106687
Gadag	134976	10129	776	40580	1821	27310	9563	47	90226
Kalaburagi	314651	15479	2797	22758	4845	105350	14990	79	166298
Hassan	348175	1558	907	170573	2519	20784	15877	156	212374
Haveri	257562	12914	1717	108016	2404	41592	14458	115	181216
Kodagu	114715	1001	664	49189	618	2956	11690	180	66298
Kolar	226042	2272	733	41107	2363	9557	9574	164	65770
Koppal	222255	10460	1991	43626	4572	46549	17394	72	124664
Mandya	351462	3191	808	104609	1961	30530	15165	288	156552
Mysore	416354	4014	2334	186903	3369	5441	19598	72	221731
Raichur	267156	52385	6316	51539	4623	39501	12080	151	166595
Ramanagara	195562	2675	2095	49476	1219	4998	13440	59	73962
Shimoga	257688	8929	1221	107671	3660	8087	13241	121	142930
Tumkur	488277	15032	1541	88452	4419	35681	24581	376	170082
Udupi	200232	738	453	52429	798	16673	8501	161	79753
Uttara Kannada	240456	6042	370	81820	2553	27108	11015	54	128962
Yadgir	158580	13702	2324	15334	2194	48551	7817	128	90050
<b>Rural Grand Total</b>	<b>8048664</b>	<b>300806</b>	<b>47118</b>	<b>2016086</b>	<b>108450</b>	<b>1028540</b>	<b>555849</b>	<b>4723</b>	<b>4061572</b>

**APPENDIX 4.2**  
**Details of districtwise progress under Basava Housing Scheme (Rural)**

Sl. No.	District Name	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		Total		2023-24	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	1976	2469	2770	2532	4777	2758	9523	7759	3909	1793
2	Ballari	2095	3585	3429	2358	2201	1637	7725	7580	2114	984
3	Belagavi	4354	5320	5238	5282	9958	4623	19550	15225	9220	5062
4	Bengaluru Rural	662	574	669	315	1797	1590	3128	2479	1921	577
5	Bengaluru Urban	683	300	532	161	1730	540	2945	1001	1109	381
6	Bidar	1505	1365	3277	1984	5630	2485	10412	5834	4655	2249
7	Chamarajanagar	1437	1721	2048	1220	3531	2309	7016	5250	2892	1461
8	Chikkaballapur	1215	1351	1778	1033	3519	2646	6512	5030	3326	1384
9	Chikkamagaluru	894	1029	1508	1256	3317	2255	5719	4540	3315	1735
10	Chitradurga	1907	1688	2292	1498	4254	2576	8453	5762	3669	1618
11	DakshinaKannada	1025	1419	1378	1163	3477	2672	5880	5254	3826	1921
12	Davanagere	1481	1711	1907	1754	3431	2927	6819	6392	3857	2208
13	Dharwad	1186	1994	1869	2022	2925	1988	5980	6004	2748	1288
14	Gadag	1416	1312	1514	1090	2655	1721	5585	4123	2361	1024
15	Hassan	2296	3232	3006	2609	5354	4514	10656	10355	6076	2949
16	Haveri	2234	2590	3217	2909	4992	2665	10443	8164	4186	1702
17	Kalaburagi	2205	2026	3674	2825	6259	2765	12138	7616	5450	2199
18	Kodagu	347	272	607	360	1691	647	2645	1279	1554	734
19	Kolar	1524	1793	2276	1506	4306	3109	8106	6408	4237	1496
20	Koppal	1594	2665	2546	2407	3934	3851	8074	8923	3593	1885
21	Mandya	2173	2762	2183	1723	4820	3652	9176	8137	4420	2355
22	Mysuru	2926	2845	4245	3184	7010	5506	14181	11535	6523	3149
23	Raichur	1728	1508	2026	1270	3727	2807	7481	5585	4010	2219
24	Ramanagara	1503	1990	1405	1273	2898	2574	5806	5837	4502	2060
25	Shivamogga	1501	2478	2615	2239	4802	3563	8918	8280	4559	2027
26	Tumakuru	2695	4263	3421	2861	6805	6575	12921	13699	8557	3922
27	Udupi	795	1251	1056	979	2745	1784	4596	4014	3396	1577
28	UttaraKannada	1388	2117	2447	2258	4517	2406	8352	6781	4264	1897
29	Vijayanagara	0	0	0	3470	3580	95	3580	3565	3484	1729
30	Vijayapura	2443	3114	4028	295	7088	4479	13559	7888	5207	2628
31	Yadgiri	812	907	1039	888	2270	1487	4121	3282	2060	1225
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>61651</b>	<b>70000</b>	<b>56724</b>	<b>130000</b>	<b>85206</b>	<b>250000</b>	<b>203581</b>	<b>125000</b>	<b>59438</b>

\* End of November 2023

**APPENDIX 4.3**  
**Details of districtwise progress under Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Nivas Scheme -Rural**

Sl. No.	District Name	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		Total		2023-24	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	completed	Target	completed *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	1178	722	865	871	987	983	3030	2576	1257	585
2	Ballari	2374	1481	1652	1271	626	690	4652	3442	775	380
3	Belagavi	2451	1700	1984	1993	2294	1849	6729	5542	2775	1415
4	Bengaluru Rural	590	301	288	175	432	548	1310	1024	665	240
5	Bengaluru Urban	653	149	223	86	413	249	1289	484	484	200
6	Bidar	1842	1551	2965	2778	2645	2933	7452	7262	2621	1561
7	Chamarajanagar	1411	657	656	504	788	840	2855	2001	944	492
8	Chikkaballapur	1896	1194	1399	1057	1472	1565	4767	3816	1784	667
9	Chikkamagaluru	731	253	375	386	582	604	1688	1243	951	550
10	Chitradurga	2371	1482	1495	1370	1500	1533	5366	4385	2211	846
11	Dakshina Kannada	437	165	203	190	501	499	1141	854	912	577
12	Davanagere	1639	974	1019	1133	980	1365	3638	3472	1582	791
13	Dharwad	410	291	362	402	458	447	1230	1140	741	367
14	Gadag	1142	1044	1073	992	1024	1258	3239	3294	1102	386
15	Hassan	1572	912	989	922	1180	1434	3741	3268	1702	988
16	Haveri	1473	892	1056	1024	1123	931	3652	2847	1273	504
17	Kalaburagi	2375	2880	3143	4335	2519	2800	8037	10015	2579	1067
18	Kodagu	207	46	170	53	321	160	698	259	606	245
19	Kolar	1313	658	929	577	1126	1361	3368	2596	2135	990
20	Koppal	1206	1170	1098	1314	1025	1650	3329	4134	1447	768
21	Mandya	909	395	364	337	680	682	1953	1414	962	572
22	Mysuru	2373	954	1355	1150	1552	2048	5280	4152	2887	1604
23	Raichur	2629	1733	1717	1438	1648	1993	5994	5164	2016	1028
24	Ramanagara	727	314	242	213	427	653	1396	1180	1067	599
25	Shivamogga	965	410	484	428	755	763	2204	1601	1027	508
26	Tumakuru	2048	1596	1217	1081	1528	1989	4793	4666	2663	1307
27	Udupi	275	99	91	95	333	256	699	450	619	267
28	UttaraKannada	329	209	226	247	481	209	1036	665	547	257
29	Vijayanagara	0	0	0	120	1158	20	1158	140	1710	685
30	Vijayapura	1606	1958	1734	2318	1789	2162	5129	6438	1956	1024
31	Yadgiri	868	824	626	810	653	933	2147	2567	1000	673
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40000</b>	<b>27014</b>	<b>30000</b>	<b>29670</b>	<b>33000</b>	<b>35407</b>	<b>103000</b>	<b>92091</b>	<b>45000</b>	<b>22143</b>

\* End of November 2023



**APPENDIX 4.4**  
**Details of districtwise progress under IAY/PMAY(G)**

Sl. No	District Name	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		Total		2023-24	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	1423	300	436	387	1022	393	2881	1080	452	95
2	Ballari	2047	650	780	511	1044	316	3871	1477	445	60
3	Belagavi	3648	1305	2747	2129	3715	1681	10110	5115	882	461
4	Bengaluru Rural	554	66	42	58	215	115	811	239	286	42
5	Bengaluru Urban	583	24	9	16	107	37	699	77	40	19
6	Bidar	1562	216	198	152	1771	261	3531	629	377	115
7	Chamarajanagar	1260	687	1109	391	2150	870	4519	1948	1291	171
8	Chikkaballapur	1381	364	436	278	1054	614	2871	1256	324	124
9	Chikkamagaluru	717	54	93	110	333	128	1143	292	230	70
10	Chitradurga	1921	716	1464	593	2801	838	6186	2147	1233	180
11	Dakshina Kannada	515	48	13	23	244	107	772	178	150	19
12	Davanagere	1403	209	236	241	959	368	2598	818	794	97
13	Dharwad	779	267	832	619	1104	640	2715	1526	692	85
14	Gadag	1170	476	1164	631	1302	895	3636	2002	1014	161
15	Hassan	1663	252	541	404	833	413	3037	1069	172	133
16	Haveri	1760	509	1097	748	1767	692	4624	1949	357	144
17	Kalaburagi	2021	209	883	446	2441	684	5345	1339	1095	208
18	Kodagu	270	8	1	35	117	19	388	62	6	4
19	Kolar	1253	300	293	235	962	419	2508	954	169	58
20	Koppal	1305	460	1016	832	1343	1426	3664	2718	1338	254
21	Mandya	1308	252	830	419	1109	479	3247	1150	892	237
22	Mysuru	2350	708	1169	863	2320	1442	5839	3013	982	256
23	Raichur	2093	1428	1985	1093	4103	1873	8181	4394	2583	352
24	Ramanagara	963	204	163	202	453	170	1579	576	255	64
25	Shivamogga	1161	189	186	168	460	318	1807	675	110	107
26	Tumakuru	2110	604	720	497	1373	776	4203	1877	302	193
27	Udupi	369	35	3	32	73	36	445	103	19	9
28	UttaraKannada	806	75	174	125	285	168	1265	368	176	60
29	Vijayanagara	0	0	0	81	1190	87	1190	168	763	151
30	Vijayapura	1822	280	445	401	1447	591	3714	1272	1408	220
31	Yadgiri	783	641	935	669	1903	721	3621	2031	1163	171
	<b>Total</b>	<b>41000</b>	<b>11536</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>13389</b>	<b>40000</b>	<b>17577</b>	<b>101000</b>	<b>42502</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>4320</b>

\* End of November 2023

## APPENDIX 4.5

## Details of districtwise progress under D.Devaraj Urs Housing Scheme-Rural

Sl. No	District Name	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		Total		2023-24	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	completed	Target	Completed *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	98	106	151	154	133	143	382	403	103	63
2	Ballari	125	126	279	106	64	63	468	295	29	15
3	Belagavi	225	556	952	713	758	805	1935	2074	713	295
4	Bengaluru Rural	33	109	264	91	141	143	438	343	78	34
5	Bengaluru Urban	19	3	8	8	4	7	31	18	4	3
6	Bidar	76	140	309	332	558	645	943	1117	311	265
7	Chamarajanagar	73	45	159	67	84	101	316	213	34	34
8	Chikkaballapur	61	89	203	116	133	204	397	409	114	73
9	Chikkamagaluru	45	16	55	26	23	42	123	84	18	18
10	Chitradurga	97	173	834	304	1821	1922	2752	2399	2293	983
11	Dakshina Kannada	13	2	1	3	5	1	19	6	0	1
12	Davanagere	75	55	177	98	383	428	635	581	533	337
13	Dharwad	61	57	52	69	29	72	142	198	32	21
14	Gadag	72	46	58	49	47	67	177	162	45	20
15	Hassan	116	69	149	65	163	244	428	378	136	109
16	Haveri	113	182	286	258	170	199	569	639	101	50
17	Kalaburagi	130	148	312	290	321	562	763	1000	434	246
18	Kodagu	16	4	7	7	4	5	27	16	4	4
19	Kolar	77	19	55	42	43	74	175	135	34	27
20	Koppal	80	136	138	150	104	267	322	553	94	84
21	Mandya	108	92	93	71	46	82	247	245	69	24
22	Mysuru	146	61	399	134	450	594	995	789	469	198
23	Raichur	87	139	209	168	217	257	513	564	264	158
24	Ramanagara	75	74	119	82	56	76	250	232	55	18
25	Shivamogga	48	4	12	11	40	64	100	79	47	25
26	Tumakuru	136	168	2202	761	2133	2720	4471	3649	2101	1206
27	Udupi	64	46	82	42	27	65	173	153	29	10
28	UttaraKannada	70	64	73	82	34	55	177	201	41	19
29	Vijayanagara	0	0	0	16	141	6	141	22	506	375
30	Vijayapura	122	128	297	371	269	646	688	1145	228	307
31	Yadgiri	39	39	65	114	119	420	223	573	81	193
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>2896</b>	<b>8000</b>	<b>4800</b>	<b>8520</b>	<b>10979</b>	<b>19020</b>	<b>18675</b>	<b>9000</b>	<b>5215</b>

\* End of November 2023

**APPENDIX 4.6**  
**Details of districtwise Rural Housesites distributed**

Sl. No.	District	2020-21		2020-21		2022-23		Total		2023-24	
		Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	*Sites Distributed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	156	108	217	8	217	45	590	161	217	75
2	Ballari	73	0	131	0	131	0	335	0	131	0
3	Belagavi	525	0	359	107	359	0	1243	107	359	0
4	Bengaluru Rural	81	24	92	24	92	1	265	49	92	0
5	Bengaluru Urban	104	14	115	22	115	444	334	480	115	0
6	Bidar	136	0	197	0	197	0	530	0	197	0
7	Chamarajanagar	100	0	125	0	125	174	350	174	125	0
8	Chikkaballapura	114	86	150	30	150	7041	414	7157	150	0
9	Chikkamagaluru	212	53	200	0	200	0	612	53	200	140
10	Chitradurga	140	0	147	0	147	44	434	44	147	0
11	DakshinaKannada	226	80	162	151	162	121	550	352	162	24
12	Davanagere	181	93	132	90	132	30	445	213	132	41
13	Dharwad	113	1	152	90	152	138	417	229	152	0
14	Gadag	91	313	154	179	154	527	399	1019	154	0
15	Hassan	211	0	177	45	177	159	565	204	177	0
16	Haveri	165	144	174	0	174	370	513	514	174	12
17	Kalaburagi	210	0	238	0	238	29	686	29	238	0
18	Kodagu	79	29	63	0	63	0	205	29	63	0
19	Kolar	117	38	126	35	126	4	369	77	126	0
20	Koppal	127	274	142	81	142	166	411	521	142	172
21	Mandya	184	362	158	272	158	133	500	767	158	41
22	Mysuru	208	23	170	127	170	31	548	181	170	0
23	Raichur	135	112	147	0	147	0	429	112	147	0
24	Ramanagara	105	0	78	128	78	203	261	331	78	32
25	Shivamogga	212	136	133	87	133	115	478	338	133	97
26	Tumakuru	247	253	190	263	190	252	627	768	190	2
27	Udupi	159	7	133	90	133	56	425	153	133	4
28	UttaraKannada	169	0	228	0	228	0	625	0	228	20
29	Vijayanagar	109	0	148	0	148	27	405	27	148	0
30	Yadgiri	204	0	238	0	238	0	680	0	238	28
31	Vijayapura	107	67	124	0	124	0	355	67	124	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>2217</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>1829</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>10110</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>14156</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>688</b>

\* End of November 2023

**APPENDIX 4.7**  
**District wise progress report of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana 2023-24**

Sl. No.	Districts	Physical (Length in km)		Financial ( Rs. In Lakhs)	
		Target	Achievement *	Target	Achievement *
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bagalkot	94.27	16.450	4686.00	2462.14
2	Bengaluru Rural **	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00
3	Bengaluru Urban	11.10	4.650	1586.00	0.00
4	Belagavi	37.51	11.941	3272.00	1319.59
5	Ballari	47.46	9.461	1378.00	650.97
6	Bidar	48.00	23.537	2588.00	129.89
7	Vijyapura	50.96	19.290	2968.00	1341.43
8	Chamarajanagar **	0.00	0.000	129.00	92.68
9	Chikkaballapura	2.43	0.420	199.00	14.19
10	Chikkamagaluru	0.04	0.000	2920.00	1075.57
11	Chitradurga	2.55	0.360	1067.00	383.80
12	DakshinaKannada **	0.00	0.000	306.00	266.31
13	Davanagere	5.29	2.025	1478.00	573.10
14	Dharwad	44.19	13.290	2817.00	1098.80
15	Gadag	31.25	5.000	2913.00	1175.06
16	Kalaburagi	19.98	14.760	3180.00	535.01
17	Hassan	23.61	4.915	2631.00	1236.45
18	Haveri	41.63	4.986	2195.00	402.25
19	Kodagu **	0.00	0.000	26.00	26.26
20	Kolar **	0.00	0.000	83.00	71.51
21	Koppal	33.83	4.810	1895.00	653.52
22	Mandya	14.98	9.530	2696.00	619.43
23	Mysuru	51.01	7.420	2511.00	637.06
24	Raichur	76.39	31.700	5012.00	950.29
25	Ramanagara	37.97	26.324	2729.00	1296.70
26	Shivamogga	11.47	6.045	1206.00	284.84
27	Tumakuru	32.78	5.761	3471.00	1169.10
28	UttaraKannada	41.99	6.060	4353.00	1585.48
29	Udupi	4.30	3.600	224.00	451.54
30	Yadgiri	15.04	1.000	477.00	184.36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>780.03</b>	<b>233.34</b>	<b>***60996.00</b>	<b>20687.31</b>

\* Achievement up to the end of Nov-2023

\*\* The target is zero as all the works have been completed in the previous financial year.

\*\*\* The total allocation for the programme is Rs.790.00 Crores.



## INTRODUCTION

**5.1 Urbanization:** is sine quo non of economic development. Urbanization is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one. It is a long-term integral process of economic growth.

Karnataka is the seventh largest state in India with 39.27 % of urban population as per 2011 census. Karnataka exhibits a fluctuating trend of urbanization with a high regional variation and a high urban primacy. Disparities exist in urban growth with Bangalore being the most urbanized district (90.94 %) and Kodagu the least (14.61%). Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts are urbanizing faster while Uttara Kannada, Raichur and Gadag have registered very slow growth. 70 percent of urban population lives in 10 % of towns /urban agglomeration, with Bangalore being the primate city. There is a positive association between city-size and growth rate during 2001-2011. Thus, urbanization in Karnataka reflects lopsided economic development across the state and needs special attention.

Under Urban Development sector the State aims at creating and fostering democratically vibrant urban local bodies and providing policy framework for achieving sustainable, efficient and equitable urban areas of the state through inclusive urban growth by working collaboratively with Urban Local Bodies (ULB's) and other stakeholders. It also ensures smart, efficient affordable and sustainable towns and cities that meet developmental needs of all.

The State Government has various interventions targeted towards improving the various Urban sectors as outlined below:

For the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.18127.29 crore has been allocated in budget for the implementation of various programs of which Rs.9361.25 crore has been spent up to end of November 2023.

## 5.2 URBAN HOUSING

Growth of Urban area has led to growing demand for housing. Keeping this in view, housing is emerging as a prime component over the period not only in providing shelter but also in providing employment opportunities and in development of new residential agglomeration. To meet the growing demand of housing, the State has been pro-active in the implementation of its housing policies. Further, housing for the poor and downtrodden assumes greater importance both in rural and urban areas of the State. Allocation for the housing sector is being increased over the years along with formulation of facilitating policies and guidelines.

**5.2.1 Karnataka Housing Board (KHB)** caters to housing needs of low income, middle income and high-income groups. The Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB) is responsible for improvement of slums and resettlement of slum dwellers.

Karnataka Government is implementing many schemes like "Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme", Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Housing For All (PMAY –U), Devraj Urs Housing Scheme etc., to cater to need of urban poor and distribution of sites to site less persons through Vajpayee Urban Site Scheme in urban areas for EWS site-less families in the state. These schemes are implemented through Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation Limited.

During 2023-24, Totally 26384 houses have been constructed in urban areas under different housing schemes. Up to end of November 2023, of which 3857 houses under Vajpayee Housing Scheme, 136 houses under

Devaraj urs Housing scheme, 1738 houses have been constructed under Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane and 20653 houses have been constructed under PMAY (U). Number of Houses constructed under various housing schemes from 2020-21 to 2023-24 are mentioned in the table given below.

#### Number of houses constructed under various Housing Schemes (Urban) from 2020-21 to 2023-24

Year	Name of the Housing Scheme								Total		House sites distributed	
	Vajapayee Urban Housing Scheme		Devaraj Urs Housing Scheme		Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Nivas Scheme		PMAY(U)					
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2020-21	12500	3322	0	221	10000	2208	9000	11535	31500	17286	502	866
2021-22	9000	3366	0	297	3000	2755	80000	22325	92000	28743	11058	12426
2022-23	12000	4551	1480	438	5000	2784	70000	31433	88480	39206	250	502
2023-24 (Achievement up to Nov.23)	7000	3857	1000	136	5000	1738	88000	20653	101000	26384	12426	250
<b>Total</b>	<b>40500</b>	<b>15096</b>	<b>2480</b>	<b>1092</b>	<b>23000</b>	<b>9485</b>	<b>247000</b>	<b>85946</b>	<b>312980</b>	<b>111619</b>	<b>24236</b>	<b>14044</b>

**5.2.2 One Lakh Multi Storey Bengaluru Housing Programme:** As per 2011 census, the density of population in Bangalore urban (Number of persons living in per sq. kms) is 4381, which exerts a heavy demand for housing. In order to cater to the need of urban poor, the “1 Lakh Multi Storey Bengaluru Housing Programme” has been formulated based on a Self-Sustaining model for construction of “1 Lakh multi-Storey Houses” in and around Bengaluru for the EWS and other eligible poor on the Government land provided by Revenue Department by mobilizing the funds under State Schemes viz., Dr. Ambedkar Nivas Yojana and Vajpayee Urban Housing etc., in convergence with the “Pradhan Manthri Awas Yojana (Urban) -Housing for all (HFA)” scheme of the Government of India along with beneficiary contribution and cross-subsidy by leveraging suitable Government lands wherever possible under PPP model. Construction of 59,476 (G+3 to S+14) Multi Storied building including infrastructure have been taken up in 5 Taluks of Bangalore Urban District in the first and second phase. About 1454 houses have been completed. 4342 Houses are under completion Stage and remaining houses are under different stages of construction by incurring an expenditure of Rs.1335 Crore up to the end of November 2023.

**5.2.3 The Karnataka Slum Development Board** was constituted in July 1975 as per Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1973 for the welfare and development of slums. This was re-designated as Karnataka Slum Development Board during 2010. The main objective of the Board is to provide Basic amenities to the slum dwellers and to provide shelter to the needy beneficiaries in the slums.

Total Urban Population (2011 Census) in lakhs	217.97
Total Slum Identified	2989
Total Number of Notified slums (as per Act)	2835
Total Number of Non-Notified Slums	154

As per the survey conducted by Board there are 2989 slum areas in state as at the end November 2023. Out of which 410 slum areas are in Bangalore City. Totally 2835 slums are notified in the State under the Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act 1973. and 154 Non-Notified slums are there. During 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 50 Crore has been provided in the budget and Rs.40.50 Crore has been spent up to end of November 2023 (By utilizing opening balance funds) towards providing basic amenities in the slums.

#### 5.2.4 Prime Minister Awas Yojana – “Housing for All”

It is a centrally sponsored programme implemented in Slum Areas in the State at the cost of Rs.10975 crores to construct 1,80,253 houses along with Infrastructure facilities approved by Central and State government 48796 houses are under completion stage and remaining are under progress. Central govt. share of Rs.1049.58 crores, State Govt. Share of Rs.1290.00 crores and Rs.1288.00 crores have been collected from Beneficiaries in different sources in its shares at the end of November-2023.

#### 5.2.5 Urban Infrastructure

Urban infrastructure consists of drinking water, sanitation, sewage systems, electricity and gas distribution, urban transport, primary health services, and environmental regulation in order to keep up with the demands of economic development and population growth. This infrastructure is necessary to continue to progress societies and improve living standards.

#### 5.2.6 Water Supply and Sanitation

Karnataka (the State) is one of India’s most water-stressed states. With approximately 38% of the state’s population living in urban areas, against 28% for the country as a whole. However, without effective management of available resources, water will become the main constraint on economic development.

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWS&DB) is responsible for providing Water Supply and Sewerage in 314 urban areas of Karnataka except Bruhath Bangalore Mahanagara Palike. The 252 urban areas are provided with safe drinking water from surface source, and 62 Urban Local Bodies are being supplied drinking water from Sub-Surface source. The Board is implementing water supply schemes from assured surface source of water.

During the year 2023-24, there are 61 on-going Drinking Water Supply Schemes with a budget allocation of Rs.450.00 Crores. During the current year Board aims to commission 15 water supply schemes. Among these, 05 Water Supply scheme to Holenarispura, Alnavara, IIT campus – Dharawad, Honnali & Annigere towns are commissioned and remaining water supply schemes are in progress.

The Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program : (KIUWMIP) aims to improve water resource management in urban areas in a holistic and sustainable manner. Investment support will be provided to modernize and expand urban water supply and sanitation (UWSS) while strengthening relevant institutions to enhance efficiency, productivity, and sustainability in water use.

KIUWMIP is implementing ADB assisted programme to provide Under Ground Drainage (UDG) facility and continuous water supply to selected towns/cities and reforms in Urban Local Bodies. The cost of the project is Rs.2584.00 crore which includes Rs.975 Cr of ADB share. This project covers 377 square Km area and benefits 1.3 million population. The scheme period is 10 years and it is expected to complete by March 2024. During the current year Rs.100.00 crore is allocated, of which Rs.121.39 crores were spent upto end of the November 2023.

4 UGD works and 8 Water Supply works were taken up in Davanagere, Harihara, Ranebennur and Byadgi towns under Tranche-1 and 6 UGD and 7 Water Supply works in Mangaluru, Puttur, Udupi and Kundapur towns were taken up under Tranche-2 by KIUWMIP. The total project cost and expenditure under Tranche-1 and Tranche-2 are Rs.1238.82 Crores and Rs.1345.18 Crores and expenditure are Rs. 1060.10 crore and Rs.931.50 crore respectively upto the end of November 2023.

### 5.2.7 Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board

Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board is an autonomous body formed by the State legislature under Bangalore Water supply and Sewerage Board Act to provide Water Supply & Sewage disposal. It is one of the first Water supply & Sanitation Utilities in India with jurisdiction of entire Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike covering an area of 800 Sqkm.

It has the following mandates: Adequate water supply to meet demand; creation of sewerage network & safe disposal of sewage; Preparation, implementation of plans & schemes for augmenting water supply & safe disposal of sewage; Levy and collection of water charges on 'no loss no profit basis' for sustainability of the system.

Since its inception in the year 1964, BWSSB has executed several water supply and sewage schemes for the city, including the prestigious Cauvery Water Supply Scheme (CWSS) Stages - I, II, III & Stage IV Phase - I, Phase - II and sewerage system improvement projects concentrating on sewage collection, conveyance and treatment works. Under the sewerage components, the project involves the construction of 14 Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) with a total capacity of 124 MLD, installation of 8 Intermediate Sewage Pumping Systems (ISPS), and laying of 214 Kms of Trunk sewers/Sub mains. The project, initiated in July 2021, is expected to be completed by the end of 2024. As of October 2023, physical progress is at 40%, with sewer transmission pipeline laid for 112 km.

### 5.2.8 Initiatives taken in 2023-24

Providing Underground Drainage Facilities (Laterals) to 110 village areas of Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike tender has been invited and work awarded on March-2023 for total amounting to Rs.925.06 Crore. The duration of the project is 36 months. 99% of the project is completed. The cumulative physical progress achieved is 1544 Kms as against 1549 Kms and cumulative financial progress achieved is Rs.836.10 Crores. Linking and commissioning pending for which CWSS Stage-V Project has to complete. CWSS Stage-V project is expected to complete by Dec-2024.

### 5.2.9 Sanitation

Proper sanitation promotes health, improves the quality of the environment and thus, the quality of life in a community. Sanitation refers to the safe collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of human wastes.

Sanitation is one of the most important aspects of community well-being because it protects human health, extends life spans, and is documented to provide benefits to the economy.

### 5.2.10 Swachh Bharat Mission

Swachh Bharath Mission (SBM) was launched on 2nd October 2014. The Mission has the following components viz,. Household toilets, Community toilets, Public toilets, Solid Waste Management (SWM), IEC & Public Awareness and Capacity building and Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE).

The main Objective of Swachh Bharat Mission is to eliminate open defecation and to ensure scientific Management of Municipal Solid Waste. Under the said programme, State has envisaged construction of 3.20 lakhs of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), 11033 Community Toilet Seats, 5407 Public Toilet Seats. 3.20 lakhs Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed up to end of November 2023.

Administrative approvals have been accorded to 219 DPRs to establish scientific Solid Waste Management (SWM) processing and disposal facilities with a total estimated cost of Rs. 1501.31crores. Action has been



taken to prepare SWM DPRs for rest of ULBs in the State. In the last one year 911 works have been completed and In the State Current Source segregation progress is 77% and 57% is achieved in MSW Processing and Disposal progress.

### Swachh Bharat Mission-2.0

The main objective of SBM 2.0 is to convert all Cities to Garbage Free City, to sustain Open Defecation Free status and awareness creation through IEC activities along with large scale citizen outreach to intensify Jan Andolan and to provide training to all stakeholders. Eligible components of SBM-U 2.0 are: Sustainable Solid Waste Management, Sustainable sanitation, Used water management, IEC and Capacity Building.

Action plan has been prepared as per the Mission Guidelines and obtained the approval from High Powered Committee for all the components. Accordingly the overall project cost is Rs 5072.86 crores with Central Government share of Rs 2185.38 crores, State Government share of Rs 1439.6 crores and ULB share of Rs 1447.86 crores.

#### 5.2.11 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

The Central Government has launched this scheme with a 50: 50 ratio during 2015 and under this 27 cities of the state with a population of one lakh and above are selected. Under this scheme. Govt. of India has approved Rs.4952.87 crore for the entire mission period of 5 years. Of this, about 4531.42 crores is earmarked for Water Supply and UGD schemes. The cumulative expenditure under the scheme is Rs. 4441.07crore up to November 2023. The expenditure during 2023-24, Rs.30.72 crore and 17 works have been completed up to end of November 2023.

#### AMRUT 2.0

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the mission period from 2021-22 to 2025-26. AMRUT 2.0 is a step towards Aatma Nirbhar Bharat with the aim of making city's water secure and functional water tap connections to all households.

Government order has been issued to implement the AMRUT 2.0 in 287 cities/towns having less than one lakh population for total amount of Rs.9230 Crore including Central Assistance of Rs.4615 Crore. Out of this total amount Rs.539.28 Crores has been earmarked for Rejuvenation of Water bodies and development of Green spaces and parks. The remaining amount of Rs.8690.72 Crore for universal coverage of water supply in all selected towns. Work order has been awarded for 38 Projects of water supply and are in progress by incurring an expenditure of Rs.66.27 crore up to end of November 2023.

**5.2.12 Smart City Mission:** Government of India has launched Smart City Mission during 2015 and has contemplated to cover in five years with an objective to provide a fillip to the development of innovative smart solutions that directly impact the needs of the cities. In Karnataka 7 cities have been selected under Smart City Mission and Rs.6524.00 crore (Rs.3256.50 crore from Gol and Rs.3267.50 crores from GoK ) have been released and Rs. 5928.96 crore has been spent up to end of Nov. 2023.

#### 5.2.13 Urban Transport

Urban transit is an important dimension of mobility, notably in high density areas. The spatial separation of human activities which creates the need for travel and goods transport is the underlying principle of transport analysis and forecasting.

The defining trait of urban transportation is the ability to cope with this density while moving people and goods. Density creates challenges for urban transportation because of crowding and the expense of providing infrastructure in built-up areas.

The goal of urban transportation planning is to develop a plan for an efficient, balanced transportation system for an urban area—one which will promote a desirable pattern of human activities.

Sustainable transport requires fundamental changes in transport planning practice. It requires a more comprehensive analysis of impacts, including indirect and cumulative effects, and the consideration for more solution options. Land use and urban transportations are interdependent. The use of public transportation needs to be encouraged in order to reduce the stress on land transport by private vehicle owners. In order to do this, government needs to provide a good, timely and reliable transport facilities to public. Directorate of Urban Land Transport (DULT) is working towards providing sustainable Urban Transport to the state in Karnataka like service level benchmarking in Bengaluru; preparation of policies on parking, preparation of comprehensive mobility plans for 16 cities; feasibility studies for mass transit systems (Suburban Rail Projects) etc. It is also working in tandem with BBMP and other city corporations on Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) initiatives. DULT is also spearheading the implementation of Suburban Rail Projects in Bengaluru through K-RIDE.

### 5.2.14 Bengaluru Sub-Urban Rail Project

Bengaluru Sub-Urban Rail Project at a completion cost of Rs. 15,767 Crores has been taken up for implementation through a joint venture company K-RIDE. Under the project a total rail route of 148.17 kms will be constructed in four Sub-Urban Rail Corridors as detailed below;

Corridors	Section	Length in Kms.
Corridor -1	Bengaluru- Devanahalli	41.40
Corridor -2	Byappanahalli- Chikkabanavara	25.01
Corridor -3	Kengeri- Bengaluru Cantonment	35.52
Corridor -4	Heelalige - Rajanukunte	46.24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>148.17</b>

The project's implementation will be completed in 6 years and is expected to provide affordable and sustainable transport to around 8.9 lakh commuters daily and boost transit-oriented development.

Civil work for corridor-II of 25 km from Byappanahalli to Chikkabanavara has been awarded to L&T with a completion period of 27 months and implementation of preliminary works are in progress. Besides tenders for civil works for corridor IV from Heelalige to Rajanukunte and procurement, operation and maintenance of rolling stock on PPP mode has also floated.

### 5.2.15 Bus Priority Lanes

#### 'KalyanaMarg' - Kalaburagi Bus Priority Lanes

BPL plan for Kalaburagi city comprising a total length of 13.68 kms was developed by DULT in-house at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.07 Crore. This project is taken up for implementation by Kalaburagi City Corporation and NEKRTC. The funding support is provided under SUTF by DULT. Two packages are awarded for execution of works and tender is finalized for one package.

### 5.2.16 BMRCL

In order to augment to the public transportation in Bengaluru and also to reduce the pressure of traffic, Metro Rail has come up in Bengaluru. It is a vital component of the transformation of the urban transport scenario. With urban population continuously growing, there is a need for green solutions. Mass Rapid Transit Systems

are fast, safe and comfortable to travel. This alone will encourage people to switch over from personalized vehicles to public transport.

**Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1** having a total track length of 42.3 Kms, is already running from past several years. East to West from Byaippanahalli to Mysore Road (18.10 Kms) and North to South from Nagasandra to Yelachenahalli ( 24.20 kms)

**Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2** consists of 4 Extensions to the existing lines and 2 New Lines. The total length of Phase-2 is 75.06 km with 61 stations (49 Elevated and 12 Underground). The estimated project cost is Rs. 30695 Crore. Reach-6 New Line (Under Ground): From Dairy Circle to Nagawara 13.76 Kms., Civil works are under progress. Physical and Financial progress are 89.50% & 91.64% respectively up to end of November-2023.

### **Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2A and 2B**

The construction of 58.19 Kms long Outer Ring Road – Airport Metro, Phase-2A Central Silk Board junction to Krishnarajapura and Phase-2B Krishnarajapura to Bengaluru International Airport via Hebbal at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,788.10 Cr is in progress. Civil works are started and details are as below:

- ▣▣▣▣ Phase-2A: Land Acquisition has been completed. Utility Shifting is nearing to completion. Civil works are in progress.
- ▣▣▣▣ Phase-2B: 98% Land Acquisition has been completed. 85% Utility Shifting are completed. Civil works are in progress.
- ▣▣▣▣ The project is programmed to complete by June 2026.

### **Proposed Project**

#### **Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-3**

The Government has approved to take up 45 Kms., 'Outer Ring Road- West metro' in the following routes. Kempapura to J.P. Nagar 4th Phase: 32.15 Kms and Magadi Road from Hosahalli Metro Station to Kadabagere: 12.50 Kms. These lines are proposed to be constructed through equal share holding owned by GoI & GoK. Presently, DPR had been approved by Gok and has been sent to GoI for its approval.

#### **5.2.17 Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP)**

The Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (Bengaluru City Corporation) was established in 1949 by merging two separate municipalities, which were in charge of the administration of the "City Area" and the Cantonment Area of the city and the Population of Bengaluru at that time was about 0.75 million. The municipal corporation started with 7 divisions with as many elected councilors. This was subsequently increased to 50 divisions. The area of the city was expanded to include 87 wards in 1991, 100 wards in 1995 and 198 wards in 2007. Prior to the formation of Greater Bengaluru the city had an area of 224 Sq.km and 100 wards represented by councillors in the city corporation. 7 CMCs, 1 TMC and 110 villages were added to BBMP.

Presently BBMP comprising of 8 zones viz, R.R.Nagar, Bommanahalli, Dasarahalli, Mahadevapura, Yelahanka, Bangalore East, Bangalore South and Bangalore West. BBMP has taken up many infrastructure projects to improve the infrastructure of the city, Flyovers, Underpasses, Grade separators, Signal free roads, road widening which smoothed the traffic flow of the city. During the year 2023-24 a sum of Rs.3000.00 crore has been sanctioned, of which a sum of Rs.875.00.00 crore has been spent for special infrastructure projects. Further, at ward level also New Smaller plants for dry & wet waste processing were established. Further, in

order to function the Solid Waste Management more effectively in the city it is decided by Government to form a Separate company. In this regard on 22.05.2021 a separate company by name Bangalore Solid Waste Management Limited Company was established. In this BSWML, BBMP has 51% share and State Government has 49% share.

**5.2.18 Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA):** Bengaluru Development Authority has undertaken the formation of a new layout viz. Nada Prabhu Kempegowda Layout. The Scheme involves acquiring of farmers land, compensating them in developed layout under 60:40 ratio. Instead of land compensation, 40% of the developed sites will be given to the land owners as compensation. About 23690 sites of different dimensions of intermediate sites have been formed and 8680 sites have been allotted to the general public, 11527 sites to the land losers, 1433 sites as alternative to the allottees of Arkavathi layout and 1131 sites to the land losers of the Major Arterial Road.

### Arkavathi Layout

In an extent of 567acres 04guntas different dimensions of 8286 nos intermediate sites formed and allotted to the general public and among 889 corner sites 198 nos of site is in e-auction process. An amount of Rs.150.00 crores has been deposited to BWSSB for supply of water supply and UGD to the layout and accordingly, BWSSB has taken up the work and is in progress.

### Dr. Shivarama Karanth Layout

In the notified extent of 3837acres 5.25guntas of land, about 2800 acres of land has been handed over to engineering section. The draft plan is prepared by allocating the provision of parks, open spaces and CA sites as per the zonal regulations of RMP 2015. Accordingly, approval is obtained for the scheme plan. In the estimated cost of Rs.5337.00 crores, the basic infrastructures like water supply (ground level reservoir, overhead tank, borewell) for drinking water, drainage facilities (machine hole pumping station and sewage treatment plant) electrification (substation, Receiving station, construction of transformer, providing street light lamps) storm water drains, construction of roads, culvert, bridges, asphaltting including the formation of 34000 sites. The formation of the layout is divided into nine sectors and the work is in progress. As per the request of the contractors, mobilization advance amounting to Rs.117.00 crores have been paid to the contractors and Rs.13.20 crores have been recovered in the first and part bill of the contractors. An amount of Rs.257.21 crores have been paid to the contractors. Out of Rs.69.98 crores, Rs.34.99 crores has been deposited to BESCO department.

## 5.2.19 Municipal Finance and ULBs in Karnataka

### Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA)

#### Role & Responsibilities

- ▣▣▣▣ Nodal Agency for regulating day to day governance of 315 ULBs including Corporations in the State (except BBMP)
- ▣▣▣▣ Supervising administration in Corporations & ULBs as mandated in Corporations Act, Municipal Acts and its interpretation.
- ▣▣▣▣ Facilitating implementation and monitoring of schemes of State and Central Government.
- ▣▣▣▣ Formulating recruitment and service rules for corporations, municipal employees and officers.
- ▣▣▣▣ Regulating service delivery in Corporations & ULBs.

The Directorate of Municipal Administration is the Nodal Agency to monitor the Administrative, Developmental and Financial Activities of the Corporations & ULBs coming under its jurisdiction.

**5.2.20 Chief Minister Amrutha Nagarothana (Municipality) Phase-4 :** This project is implemented in 302 ULBs with an allocation of Rs.3885 crore. Drinking Water Supply works, road improvement, road side drains, footpath and traffic Management, Storm water drains, improvement and construction of office building, community and public toilets, modern bus stand and market complex have been prioritized. An expenditure of Rs.158.00 crore has been incurred including opening balance Rs.81.68 crore against the released amount of Rs.116.50 crore up to the end of November 2023.

Many initiatives have been taken up by DMA in order to make the provide hassel free and citizen friendly services to people of the state. Some of them are as follows:

- ▣ Bharat Bill Pay System is integrated with e-Sweekruthi software to enable online payment in all urban local bodies of the state.
- ▣ Point of Sale (POS) device and Payment Gateway (PG) system is being processed for integration with e-Sweekruthi software.
- ▣ Development of Aasthi Kanaja (Computerization of Assets) software for computerization of KMF-24, implemented in all urban local bodies of the state and action taken for further processes.
- ▣ Urban local bodies are trained on Aasthi Kanaja.
- ▣ The latest information is made available for viewing on the websites of urban local bodies and in district urban development Cell websites.
- ▣ It is decided to implement 3D drone technology in GIS based property survey carried out in urban local bodies on a practical basis.
- ▣ Training has been given on the process of mapping the assets of urban local bodies on KGIS Portal and steps are being taken to implement it.
- ▣ Steps taken to implement trade license and mobile app.
- ▣ In e-Aasthi application, provision has been created for the Citizen to register properties and apply for mutation through online, auto forward option is enabled if official fails to attend applications within stipulated time and First in First out (FIFO) in processing applications is enabled.
- ▣ In the Utilities Management (OFC & Mobile Tower) application, auto forward and deemed approval option has been enabled if an official fails to attend applications within stipulated time.

### 5.2.21 15th Finance commission Grants (2023-24)

The Central Government has allocated total of Rs.1282.00 crore to the Urban Local Bodies of the State. The grants has been divided into 2 parts – 60% Tied Grants should be compulsorily used equally for drinking water supply and solid waste management and the remaining 40% grants is Untied and can be used for other basic infrastructure facilities enshrined in the 12th Schedule.

### 5.2.22 Solid Waste Management

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

There are totally 315 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State including BBMP. ULBs generates 11085 tons of municipal solid waste every day. As per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, all the ULBs are responsible for development of necessary infrastructure for collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes.

Karnataka has formulated a policy on Integrated Solid Waste Management and the main objective of this policy are –

- a) Providing directions for carrying out waste management activities in a manner which is not just environmentally and financially sustainable but also economically viable;
- b) Establishing an integrated and self contained operating system for Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) which would include the development of appropriate means and technologies to handle various waste management activities
- c) Enhancing the ability of ULB's to provide waste management services to their citizens.

### 5.2.23 Unbalanced Growth, Inclusive Development

Regional disparities have been a prominent feature of Karnataka's economy. Economic concentration and Regional disparities are global phenomenon. Economic growth has been unbalanced in developing countries and so has been urbanization. This continues to be so in spite of State policies of proving incentives to attract private investments to backward areas. Hence, it is required to raise the living standards of people residing in backward areas by focusing on Human Development – Education, Health, Nutrition, Sanitation and improving connectivity or reducing distance.

## 5.3 OTHER ISSUES

### 5.3.1 E-waste

E-waste poses the huge risk to humans, animals, and the environment. E-waste typically consists of plastics, metals, cathode ray tubes (CRTs), printed cables, circuit boards, and so on. The valuable metals like copper, silver, gold, and platinum can be reused from e-wastes once they are scientifically processed. The presence of toxic substances like liquid crystal, lithium, mercury, nickel, selenium, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), arsenic, barium, brominated flame retardants, cadmium, chrome, cobalt, copper, and lead makes it very hazardous, in case e-waste get dismantled and processed in a crude manner with the rudimentary techniques.

The computers, mainframes, servers, monitors, printers, scanners, compact discs (CDs), copiers, calculators, battery cells, cellular phones, fax machines, transceivers, TVs, medical apparatus, iPods, refrigerators, washing machines, and air conditioners are examples of e-waste when they become unfit for its use. The presence of highly toxic substances and heavy metals like mercury, lead, beryllium, and cadmium pose a significant threat to an environment even in minute quantities.

**5.3.2 E-waste management** is a great challenge for governments of many developing countries. It is becoming a huge public health issue and is exponentially increasing by the day. It has to be collected separately, treated effectively, and disposed of e-waste. It is also a diversion from conventional landfills and open burning. It is essential to integrate an informal sector with the formal sector. The competent authorities needs to establish mechanisms for handling and treating e-waste safely and sustainable manner.

In this regard, Ministry of Environment, Forest And Climate Change, Government of India has framed draft rules, namely the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022.

### 5.3.3 E-Mobility

According to Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Energy, Government of India, the transport sector accounts for 18% of total energy consumption in India. This translates to an estimated 94 million tonnes of oil equivalent (MTOE) energy. If India were to follow the current trends of energy consumption, it would require an estimated 200 MTOE of energy supply annually, by the year 2030 to meet the demand of this sector. At the moment, this demand is being met mostly through imported crude oil, which therefore makes this sector vulnerable to the volatile International crude oil prices. Moreover, the sector also contributes an estimated 142 Million Tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions annually, out of which 123 million tonnes is contributed by the road transport segment alone.

Keeping in view the climate change commitments made by Government of India during the COP21 Summit held at Paris to reduce emission intensity by 33- 35% by 2030 from 2005 levels, it is pertinent to introduce alternative means in the transport sector which can be coupled with India's rapid economic growth, rising urbanization, travel demand and country's energy security. Electric mobility presents a viable alternative in addressing these challenges, when packaged with innovative pricing solutions, appropriate technology and support infrastructure and thus, has been on the radar of Government of India. Electric mobility will also contribute to balancing energy demand, energy storage and environmental sustainability.

Shifting to electric mobility will help India save nearly one giga tonne of carbon dioxide emissions by 2030. Each electric car on the road helps in reducing the harmful air pollution for the younger generations to come.

### 5.3.4 Waste to Resource

Waste-resources means all those materials managed by or on behalf of the Municipality as recyclable, compostable, household hazardous waste, or residual waste.

The waste-to-resource approach promotes a paradigm shift in the management of solid waste. Under this approach, rather than view waste as a problem and burden, it is seen as a valuable resource, one that can be managed to produce sustainable benefits.

Energy from waste can be used to produce heat or electricity, which might then replace the energy produced using coal or other fuels. Energy recovery of waste can thus help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Recycling can help even more to lower greenhouse gas emissions and other emissions

Recycling is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects. The recyclability of a material depends on its ability to reacquire the properties it had in its virgin state. It is an alternative to "conventional" waste disposal that can save material and help lower greenhouse gas emissions

### 5.3.5 Green Bonds

Green bonds are bonds issued by any sovereign entity, inter-governmental groups or alliances and corporates with the aim that the proceeds of the bonds are utilised for projects classified as environmentally sustainable. The framework for the sovereign green bond was issued by the government on November 9, 2022.

Over the last few years, Green Bonds have emerged as an important financial instrument to deal with the threats of climate change and related challenges. According to the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a World Bank Group's institution, climate change threatens communities and economies, and it poses risks for agriculture, food, and water supplies.

A lot of financing is needed to address these challenges. It's critical to connect environmental projects with capital markets and investors and channel capital towards sustainable development – and Green Bonds are a way to make that connection.

Green Bonds provide a means to hedge against climate change risks while achieving at least similar, if not better, returns on their investment. In this way, the growth in Green Bonds and green finance also indirectly works to disincentivise high carbon-emitting projects.

In the year 2023-24, approximately Rs. 1000 crore capital will be raised by issue of green bonds by municipal corporations to develop clean and sustainable cities. It is proposed to facilitate issue of the green bonds with the following options:

- I. As State Government Guaranteed Sovereign Green Bonds.
- II. Through KUIDFC managed Karnataka Water & Sanitation Pooled Fund Trust.
- III. By eligible credit rated Corporations/ Municipal Corporations with statutory consent.

## 5.4 CHALLENGES TO URBANIZATION

Despite the various interventions, support and schemes for Urban development, there exists challenges.

Low performance in SDG Urban India Index in following parameters:

1. Percentage of houses completed against sanctioned under PMAY (Urban)
2. Total case notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population
3. Percentage value of smart city projects completed against tendered
4. Percentage of schools having ramp with hand rails
5. Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population
6. Coverage of stormwater drainage network (per km X 100)
7. Percentage of schools having CWSN friendly toilet
8. Number of urban poor provided credit facilities per 10,000 population
9. Data Maturity Assessment Framework Score
10. Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance

### 5.4.1 Unbalanced Urbanization

As in the case of economic and human development, there are serious regional imbalance in urban development in Karnataka. Much of the imbalance is caused by huge gap due to Bangalore centric development w.r.t the size and economic role of Bangalore and the next largest cities in the state. The enormous advantages Bangalore enjoys pull migrants and investors to the capital city, which in turn exerts pressure on Bangalore's infrastructure and services. How to accelerate the urban development in other regions of the state without sacrificing the interest of Bangalore constitutes a formidable challenge.

### 5.4.2 Urban Land Management

Supply of serviced land is critical to urban development. The absence of a well developed urban land market and the increasing demand for serviced land has resulted in rising land prices, speculations and growth of informal settlements. Poor land management is a serious problem in all urban areas which is reflected in violation of land use regulations.



### 5.4.3 Urban Housing

Housing is recognized as a basic human right. The population living in urban slums in Karnataka has increased from 14.02 lakh (2001) to 32.91 lakh (2011) an increase 18.89 lakhs in a decade. In other words, the slum population which was 7.8 % to the total urban population in 2001 census has been increased to 13.9 % during 2011 census. Bengaluru district has 21.94 per cent of the total slum population.

### 5.4.4 Infrastructure Gap

In spite of many initiations and programmes taken up by state government and central assisted programmes, there is a growing demand for urban infrastructure like water supply, sanitation and energy. Due to inordinate growth in urban population, sustainability of the primary source supply of safe drinking water as well as sanitation and drainage in cities and towns is posing a serious challenge.

### 5.4.5 Roads Infrastructure

Roads constitutes the arteries of cities and are critical to rapid urban development. Urban Karnataka suffers from serious deficiencies in road infrastructure like inadequate road capacity, poor quality of roads, impediments on roads such as potholes, depressions etc which hinder free movement of vehicles and leads to traffic congestion and also cause accidents.

### 5.4.6 Environmental Sustainability

Sustainable urban development is not a choice but a necessity if cities are meet the needs of their citizen. Some of the most critical problems facing our cities concern the health impacts of urban pollution generated by inadequate water, sanitation, drainage, poor waste management and air pollution. This set of problems known as 'Brown Agenda' combined with "Green Issues" such as depletion of water and forest resources, upgradation of environmentally fragile lands, areas prone to flooding, landslides etc and the carbon emissions from energy use, industry and transport known as "Climate Change Issues" all poses serious challenges to the health of the eco system of a city and its people. To tackle these issues, an Urban Environmental Management Action Plan needs to be formulated. A city specific plan would be required for large cities like Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwad, and Mangalore, Mysore and a common strategy for other towns/cities in the state.

## 5.5 WAY FORWARD

- ▣ Bengaluru has the potential to become e-waste hub due to IT capital of India. E Waste Management is a great change maker in the Circular economy of this State. The E Waste Management itself can produce an estimated turnover of 2900 crores p.a. in Karnataka. e-Waste Generation is the tune of 292,846 MT/annum amounting to Rs. 2886 Crores. Out of the total 292,846 MT/annum, recovered Rs.317 Crores and loss is estimated to the tune of Rs. 2569 Crores. KSPCB has set up around 200 e-waste collection bins across the city and have tied up with the RWAs. There is a need of ULBs to increase segregation at the source level so that e-waste, biomedical waste, sanitary waste, and every other kind is separated during collection.
- ▣ Currently only 32% Installed sewage treatment capacity as a Percentage of sewage generated in urban areas. Increasing Sewage segregation and treatment through PPP.
- ▣ Curbing air pollution: Government cannot rely solely on central subsidies for promoting e-mobility, and hence need to attract more private investment to the State. R & D for retrofitting & petrol and diesel vehicles can be a good option. All future purchases of government vehicles and hiring of government vehicles should be EVs.

- ▣▣▣▣ Huge quantities of plastics were seen dumped at the sites without recovering the plastic for channelisation to recyclers. Hence, compulsory segregation at all levels (specifically at source) collecting and selling points will be implemented using incentivizing and disincentivizing policy options. A good example is collecting extra deposit and return that extra deposit when plastic bottles are provided back by the shops (Deposit Refund Scheme).
- ▣▣▣▣ Most of the plastic waste is recycled by the informal sector, waste-pickers, however, suffer from price volatility and lack of transparency in the supply chain. Hence initiatives on institutionalizing and strengthening value chains required.
- ▣▣▣▣ Slum dwelling should be eradicated by providing eco-friendly affordable housing.
- ▣▣▣▣ Climate change should be compensated by enhancing Green Building
- ▣▣▣▣ Proper and efficient Solid Waste Management (SWM) and optimum utilization of SWM resources
- ▣▣▣▣ Targeted Credit & financing for the urban poor should be implemented (similar to SIDBI's initiative for street vendors)
- ▣▣▣▣ Ensure that every citizen should have social security and health insurance
- ▣▣▣▣ Proper planning for Bengaluru – with vision 2047 by ensuring Preparation, Implementation and enforcement of laws
- ▣▣▣▣ Fiscal responsibility and decentralizing finance in ULB management
- ▣▣▣▣ Karnataka needs to work on achieving the goals set by United Nations under SDG-11 (Sustainable Cities) to be achieved by 2030.
- ▣▣▣▣ Need for Comprehensive State urban plan for effective and timely implementation of policies and schemes.
- ▣▣▣▣ Ensure access for all through adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums, transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport.
- ▣▣▣▣ Give special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women and children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
- ▣▣▣▣ Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
- ▣▣▣▣ Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces.
- ▣▣▣▣ Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
- ▣▣▣▣ Cities are living ecosystems. They need to be managed accordingly. Rather than going by populist measures or sticking to the original master plans, local solutions to local problems, innovative, in situ and tailor-made solutions should be evolved, adapted and adhered to. Authorities need to be willing to learn, evolve and discard if necessary. The flawed perception of Engines of Growth are tied to big cities must be shed. Secondary cities and the rural areas should be developed to reduce the lopsided spatial development currently happening in India.
- ▣▣▣▣ Urban flooding is significantly different from rural flooding as urbanization leads to developed catchments, which increases the flood peaks from 1.8 to 8 times and flood volumes by up to 6 times. Interdepartmental coordination UDD, water resources and KSNDCM is crucial for preparedness and control. High use of Digital technologies should be made available as well by way infrastructure development using PPP. Further effective coordination between BWSSB and BBMP is required to control floods.

- ▣▣▣▣▣ Implementation of strong regulatory framework to stop encroachments of government lands and get back the encroached lands swiftly as well.
- ▣▣▣▣▣ Special emphasis to be given for lift irrigation projects for supplying treated water from Bengaluru to neighboring dry districts through state/centre/private investments.
- ▣▣▣▣▣ Providing slums all entitlements through development of vertical slums under PPP and remaining land to be brought under asset monetization for generating revenues.
- ▣▣▣▣▣ City Comprehensive Mobility plans (CMP) to be completed for all cities and ULBs, prioritizing areas witnessing heavy traffic congestions.
- ▣▣▣▣▣ Implement water management and accounting measures across ULBs , e.g., replicate UFW project (unaccounted for water) carried out in Bangalore to include all major cities (which cities to in Phase 3).
- ▣▣▣▣▣ Decongestion of using establishing townships on PPP
- ▣▣▣▣▣ Resource mobilization measures are waste to resource, timely tax collection, increasing value of land considering the market value, clean and green initiatives, green bonds, private partnerships.





## 6.1 AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture implements various schemes and programmes of the Central and State Government for overall welfare of the farming community and ensures timely supply of essential inputs i.e. seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, farm equipments, micro irrigation units along with effective transfer of technology through demonstrations to achieve maximum output from the available natural resources viz. soil, water etc. This in turn leads to improvement in the economic status of the farming community and food grain needs of the people. Though the contribution of agricultural sector in the Gross State Domestic Product is less, agriculture continues to be the largest employment generating activity.

### SDG-2 “ZeroHunger”

The landscape of the Karnataka development scenario is largely being emphasized on the SDG vision goals of 2030 and the ground realities that seems to be of priority focus with the agenda of bridging the glaring gaps and focus on the attainable parameters on the Growth Index in which the NITI Aayog has laid out the ratings to improve the state with the eye of the outcome driven objectives for the SDG goal 2 “ZeroHunger”. And also to adequately adapt the emerging consequences of the Climate changes on the Cropping pattern and converge on a holistic model of the integrated farming and ecosystem inter dependency. More than 70% of the population dependent on agriculture in Karnataka for livelihood can be converted to increase their per capita income with 13% GSDP contribution(2023-24) with High Index over the next few years, to reach at least 30% from the current \$230 billion to \$1 trillion in the next five years, in order to contribute to the national GDP target of \$5 trillion by 2025. The salient features, the challenges and the way forward in the chapter may be examined with a strategic focus on the conventional outlook to build around innovations and Agri business corridors that pushes forward the agenda of SMART Agriculture with technology enabled approach for the farming to attain higher yield and drastically reduce wastage all along the pathway towards the supply chain and market place.

### Budget for Agriculture

For the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.3143.10 Cr. has been earmarked for agriculture department schemes. In view of comprehensive development of agriculture, thrust has been given on department flagship programmes viz., “Soil Health Mission”, “Supply of quality Seeds”, “Farm Mechanization”, “Crop Survey”, “Micro-irrigation”,”. Besides, providing financial assistance under “Chief Minister’s Raitha Vidya Nidhi”- a scholarship programme to the farmers’/ Landless Agriculture labourers’ children in addition to give emphasis for millet production and processing aspects.

In the current year thrust has been given for ‘Krishi Bhagya’ scheme in order to increase agriculture productivity and enhancing farmers income through efficient conservation and improved rain water use efficiency by providing financial assistance for Diesel Pumpsets, Micro-Irrigation, construction of Farm ponds, Polythene lining & Fencing in package model, ‘Navodyama’ –a programme for value addition of agricultural produce and to encourage innovation in the field of agricultural marketing and ‘Hitech Harvester Hub’ - to strengthen Custom Hiring Centres by establishing 300 High Tech Harvester Hubs in a phased manner are the new schemes being implemented.

## Monsoon in 2023

### Pre-monsoon Rainfall

Pre-monsoon rainfall during March-May was of normal coverage for early Kharif crops in parts of Mysuru, Chamarajnagar, Mandya, Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Koppal, Ramanagara and Tumakuru districts. The actual average rainfall was 116 mm as against a normal of 115 mm.

During Early Kharif 2023 total of 2.48 lakh hectares has been sown against a set target of 2.95 lakh hectares as 84% achievement.

According to the joint survey report, agricultural crops were damaged in 10134.22 hectares due to Hailstorm/heavy rains in the month of March to May 2023-24.

### Southwest Monsoon

Cumulative rainfall during the southwest monsoon period from 1st June to 30th September 2023 was 642 mm as against a normal of 852 mm (-25%). Out of 236 taluks, 86 taluks are reported normal rainfall and 144 taluks reported deficit rainfall.

Southwest monsoon had delayed slightly than usual this year. During this year in the months of June, August and September the State has received less rainfall whereas in the month of July the state has received 29% excess rainfall but it has no impact in increasing the sown area.

According to the joint survey report, 101.20 hectares of agricultural crops were damaged due to hail/heavy rains during the month of June 2023-24.

### Drought 2023

Out of 236 taluks in the state 223 taluks are declared as drought affected of which 196 taluks are declared under severe category and 27 taluks under moderate category.

According to the joint survey report, 46.11 lakh hectares of agricultural crops have been damaged due to drought in the year 2023-24. Area of major crops are Maize (13.51 lakh ha), Tur (8.05 lakh ha), Ragi (4.92 lakh ha), cotton (4.14 lakh ha) and soybean (3.66 lakh ha). The districts mainly affected are Vijayapura(4.65 lakh ha), Bidar (3.96 lakh ha), Belagavi(3.54 lakh ha), Kalaburagi (2.76 lakh ha), and Vijayanagar (2.69 lakh ha.) in the major crop loss.

### Northeast Monsoon

Cumulative rainfall during the northeast monsoon period from 1st October to 31st December was 114 mm as against a normal of 182 mm (-38% deficit rainfall reported). Out of the 236 taluks, 94 taluks reported as deficit rainfall and 91 taluks reported as more deficit rainfall.

According to the joint survey report, agricultural crops were damaged in 7630.90 hectares due to heavy rainfall in the month of November.

Totally (January-1st to December-31st) normal average rainfall was 1153 mm against actual rainfall of 872 mm (-24%). Out of 236 taluks, 80 taluks reported normal rainfall and 151 taluks reported deficit rainfall.

As per 2nd Advance Estimate 2023-24 Kharif area sown is 74.52 lakh ha., out of which total 46.28 lakh ha. Agriculture crops was damaged.

## Land Holdings

As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, there are 86.81 lakh farm holdings operating an area of 118.05 lakh hectares. The average size of holding is 1.36 hectare. Small and marginal holdings account for 80% of total holdings and operate 44% of the total operated area, while semi-medium, medium and large holdings account for 20% of the total holdings and their operational land holding is 56% out of the total operational area. Districtwise percentage of marginal and small farmers is given in **Map 6.1.** and Land Holdings in Karnataka is furnished in **Appendix 6.1**

## Land Utilization

The net area cultivated during 2022-23 is 111.61 lakh ha. which constitutes 58.59% of the total geographical area of 190.50 lakh ha. 3.08 lakh ha. of area to the geographical area is cultivable waste. 7.40 lakh ha. of area is barren and uncultivable land, 8.72 lakh ha is permanent pasture. Districtwise land utilization during 2022-23 is furnished in **Appendix 6.2.**

## Agricultural Production

The total area cultivated under food crops during 2022-23 was 79.09 lakh ha. and the food production was 143.56 lakh tonnes. During 2023-24 it is estimated that (as per the second advance estimates) 70.59 lakh ha. of area under food crops will be cultivated with the production of 112.32 lakh tonnes. The oilseeds production is estimated to produce 9.90 lakh tonnes, during 2023-24 as against the production of 14.31 lakh tonnes in 2022-23. Similarly, The production of cotton is estimated to 16.91 lakh bales during 2023-24 as against the production of 30.39 lakh bales in 2022-23.

### Area and Production of Major Crops in the State

(Area in lakh hectares, Production in lakh tonnes)

Crop / Group	2023-24		2022-23	
	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.
Cereals	42.22	93.36	50.17	125.18
Pulses	28.37	18.96	28.92	18.38
Total food grains	70.59	112.32	79.09	143.56
Oilseeds	9.68	9.90	12.83	14.31
Cotton #	7.09	16.91	9.69	30.39
Sugarcane (H) *	7.00	583.10	7.08	621.42
Tobacco	0.75	0.57	0.78	0.57

# Lakh bales of 170 Kg. lint, \* Sugarcane production for the harvested area during the year.

Source: 2023-24 Second Advance Estimates and 2022-23 Final Estimates of DE&S.

## Cropping Pattern

The State is divided into 10 Agro-climatic zones on the bases of distribution and percentage of rainfall, soil quality, height from the sea and based on major crops. On account of this varied agro-climatic features, almost all cereals, pulses, oilseeds and commercial crops are cultivated in different parts of the State. Farmers in Karnataka are very innovative and take lead in diversification as per the market trends.

The average area (2018-19 to 2022-23) of agriculture crops grown in three seasons' viz. Kharif (81.22 lakh ha.), Rabi (24.29 lakh ha.) & summer (6.41 lakh ha.) is 111.92 lakh hectares. Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugarcane and Tobacco account for 44%, 29%, 10%, 7%, 9% and 1% respectively of the total agricultural cropped area. Maize, Bengal gram, Green gram, Soyabean, Cotton and Sugarcane crops are witnessing a

higher trend in recent years, whereas crops like Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Wheat, Tur, Groundnut and Tobacco are witnessing a declining trend.

### **Distribution of Fertilizers**

Based on the projected requirement of different grades of fertilizers for Kharif 2023 and Rabi/Summer 2023-24 (upto November 2023) 16.2 lakh tonnes of fertilizers was distributed to farmers of which 9.11 lakh tonnes is Nitrogen (N), 5.31 lakh tonnes is Phosphorus(P) and 1.79 lakh tonnes is Potash(K).

To overcome the scarcity of fertilizers at a critical period under the scheme buffer stock of fertilizers as on 24.11.2023 DAP – 55,198 tonnes, MOP- 2,944 tonnes, Complexes –41,375 tonnes, Urea – 22,585 tonnes, totally 1,22,102 tonnes of fertilizer has been stocked. This arrangement, in turn, helped to manage the supply of fertilizers in demand situation smoothly in the State.

### **Distribution of seeds at subsidized rates to Farmers**

During Kharif 2023 about 3.52 lakh quintals seeds of Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Maize, Bajra, Navane, Cowpea, Greengram, Blackgram, Red gram, Bengal gram, Groundnut, Wheat, Sunflower and Soybean have been distributed and Rs. 83.59 crore subsidy amount is utilized for this purpose and 9.08 lakh farmers have been benefited. During 2023-24 Rabi/Summer 2.53 lakh quintals of seeds have been distributed and Rs.70.27 crore subsidy amount is utilized for this purpose and 3.87 lakh farmers have been benefited.

### **Plant Protection**

In order to protect the crops from seed and soil-borne diseases and also to get higher yields, seed treatment campaigns are conducted. Training programmes are also conducted with the available funds under this scheme to create awareness among farmers regarding the safe and judicious use of pesticides and as per the requirement at 50% subsidy pesticides were distributed.

Early monitoring, identification and guiding farmers regarding Soil conditions, nutritional requirements, pest/disease identification and management as well as to reduce the indiscriminate use of chemical pesticides in order to promote good agricultural practices Mobile Plant Health Clinics are established at 224 RSKs covering all districts in the State.

Under this scheme during 2023-24, an amount of Rs.333.33 lakh has been released of which Rs.248.29 lakh expenditure has been incurred upto November 2023.

### **Relief for Crops Damaged by Diseases**

Considering the need to provide compensation to farmers' agricultural fields affected by the Wilt disease of Redgram crop during Kharif 2022-23 found in Kalaburagi, Yadgiri, Bidar and Vijayapur districts, the government announced compensation to the eligible beneficiaries. For Wilt disease of Redgram crop Rs.148.33 Cr. has been spent as compensation for the 2,66,676 farmers during Kharif 2023-24 out of the Rs.223.00 Cr released.

### **Agricultural implements**

#### **Farm Mechanization**

Mechanization of Farm Operations helps to reduce the drudgery of farm operations, saves time, and improves efficiency and farm productivity. The general farmers are provided with a subsidy of 50% and 90% subsidy is provided to the farmers belonging to Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe limited to Rs.1.00 lakh. During 2023-24 Out of the allocation Rs.11921.81 lakh an amount of Rs.11912.84 lakh has been released of which Rs.3837.63 lakh expenditure is incurred upto November 2023.



### **Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)**

The scheme is being implemented to promote the usage of farm mechanization and increase the ratio of farm power to a cultivable unit area up to 2.5 kW/ha. During 2023-24 an amount of Rs.12923.32 lakh is provided of which Rs. 12379.54 lakh has been incurred and 35619 farmers have been benefitted.

### **Agro-Processing**

Agro-Processing scheme is being implemented under which various agro-processing equipments are made available to farmers, Self Help Groups and Farm Women at subsidized rates. This encourages the value addition of the farm produce and increases the income of the beneficiary. Under SCP and TSP, agro-processing units are provided to SC/ST farmer groups, women SHG's and individual farmers with an assistance of 90% or a maximum of Rs 1.00 lakh. 26250 persons are benefitted and an expenditure of Rs.868 lakh is incurred under Agro-processing scheme during 2023-24(Upto November 2023).

### **Food and Nutrition Security (FNS)**

National Food Security Mission is renamed as Food and Nutrition Security from 2022-23 in which FNS-Rice, FNS-Pulses, FNS-Coarse Cereals, FNS-Nutri Cereals, FNS-Commercial Crops (Cotton & Sugarcane)and NMEO-Oilseeds are being implemented. Further, to utilize available residual moisture in paddy fallows and to achieve higher production in oilseeds and pulses Targeting Rice fallow areas-oilseeds (TRFA-oilseeds) and Targeting Rice fallow areas-pulses (TRFA-Pulses) are being implemented with 60% of central and 40% of State share in the State during 2023-24 also under this scheme up to November 2023, an amount of Rs.9898.86 lakh expenditure is incurred.

### **Soil Health Mission**

In Karnataka, 86.81 lakh farm holdings exist. At present, 30 Soil testing laboratories (29 static & 1 mobile soil testing lab) of the Agriculture Department are catering to the needs of farmers in respect of soil testing. In addition to this, 291 village-level soil testing labs have been established by providing subsidy to selected beneficiaries under NMSA Soil Health Management.

A mobile application and web application developed by Karnataka State Remote Sensing application Centre, Bangalore is being used for Sub survey number wise soil sample collection and test result entry and monitoring of Soil sample collection. NIC -Soil Health Card (SHC) portal is used for generation of Soil health cards. 226776 soil samples have been collected, 95535 soil samples have been analyzed as on 30.11.2023.

### **Micro Irrigation**

During 2023-24, the Micro Irrigation programme is implemented under Prime Minister's Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). During 2023-24, 49322.07 ha. area has been treated and an amount of Rs. 8951.45 lakh expenditure has been incurred upto November 2023 as against the release of Rs.10442.88 lakh.

### **Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA Scheme)**

The aim of the Mission is capacity building and institution strengthening to promote mechanization, make available of quality seeds, plant protection etc. and to encourage the aggregation of Farmers into Interest Groups (FIGs) thereby to go for formation of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).

Use of interactive and innovative methods of information dissemination will be used and to ensure convergence under different programmes and scheme at village level through the institution of ATMA (Agriculture Technology Management Agency) and Block Technology Teams (BTTs) laid out as per the guidelines.

In addition, the scheme provides innovative technology dissemination component in which the extension personnel can make use of Hand Held Devices, Pico-projector, Kalajathas, Display boards etc for the benefit of farm information extension.

During 2023-24, an amount of Rs.1529.82 lakhs is released upto November 2023. The expenditure incurred is Rs.1473.89 lakh.

### **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**

The main objective of the scheme is to reorient the Agriculture Development strategies for the rejuvenation of agriculture to meet the needs/demands of farmers. It incentivizes the States to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors and aims at achieving the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops and thus maximizes returns to the farmers.

Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India has restructured the scheme 2022-23 where in Annual Action Plan(AAP) based scheme have also been brought under RKVY umbrella.

Agriculture Department is implementing RKVY DPR component where in projects of Agriculture & Allied Sectors are brought under this component. For the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.85.8702 crore was released and funds were utilized for implementation of the schemes related to Department of Agriculture/ Horticulture/ Animal Husbandry/Watershed Development/ University of Agricultural Sciences (Bangalore, Dharwad), University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shivamogga, University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkote, Karnataka State Seed and Certification agency on (KSSOCA), Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (IIHR), Directorate of Cashew Research(DCR), Puttur, Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation (KCDC) Mangalore, National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore and Indian Institute of Spices Research (IISR)/ CPCRI/CFTRI Mysore.

For the year 2023-24 an amount of Rs.172.69 crore (Central+State share) has been sanctioned for implementation of various projects. In 2023-24, under RKVY up to November 2023 Rs.102.10 crore has been released and Rs.87.02 crore has been utilised.

### **Crop Insurance Scheme**

This scheme provides insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop due to adverse climatic conditions, helps stabilize farm income, particularly in disaster years, to protect farmers in the event of crop failure due to natural calamities.

### **Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana**

- ▀ From 2023-24, for assessment of crop yield loss and improvement in estimation of yield, introduction of Yield Estimation System Based on Technology (YES-TECH) model will be implemented in the State out of five models suggested by MNCFC for Paddy (Irrigated) crop. 70% weightage will be given to CCE based yield and 30% weightage to modeled yield for arriving at settlement of claims. (YES-TECH) model will be implemented along with Technology Implementation Partners.
- ▀ Since Kharif 2023, registration of farmers in FRUITS and having FRUITS ID has been made compulsory for enrolment under KRS-PMFBY.

During 2023 Kharif, KRS-PMFBY is implemented for 36 Food, Oilseeds, Annual Commercial & Horticulture crops notified for 31 districts. 22 crops are notified for Rabi 2023-24 for 28 districts (excluding Bangalore (Rural), Bangalore (Urban) and Kodagu districts) and for Summer 2023-24, 6 crops are notified for 26 districts (excluding Udupi, Bidar, Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural and Kodagu).

Under KRS-PMFBY, during 2022-23 Out of the enrolled 22,79,613 farmers, 12,20,241 farmers have been benefited with the claim amount of Rs.1341.36 Crores.

During Kharif 2023, up to 14.12.2023 Out of enrolled 19,14,698 farmers, Rs. 461.03 crore claim amount has been initiated under Mid-season Adversity and Prevented sowing for 6,79,654 farmers.

## Major Programmes

### Krishi Bhagya

To improve rain fed agriculture in the state from subsistence agriculture to sustainable agriculture inturn improving the standard of living of farmers, Krishi Bhagya Scheme (Phase I) was implemented from 2014-15 to 2019-20. As per the budget announcement, the Krishi Bhagya scheme was re-launched during 2023-24 with a budget of Rs.100 crore, and the scheme is aimed at Implementation of 7423 Krishi Bhagya package components in 106 taluks (undivided) of 24 rain-fed districts of 5 agro-climatic dry zones of the state.

### Organic farming

At present, the following schemes under the promotion of Organic Farming are being implemented in the State.

- ▣▣▣▣▣ Organic Farming Adoption & Certification.
- ▣▣▣▣▣ Raita Siri Programme
- ▣▣▣▣▣ Organic Carbon Mission

### Organic Farming Adoption & Certification

Since inception, total 26611 hectares of area covering 16514 farmers has been brought under Organic Certification. At present certification process is under progress for 389 groups and 327 individuals with an additional area of 19611 hectares.

### Raita Siri Yojane

In order to increase the area under millets cultivation in the state, encouragement is being given for the cultivation of organically and traditionally grown minor millets/nutri cereals viz., foxtail millet, little millet, Indian barnyard millet, kodo millet, brown top millet and proso millet based on the crop survey by providing an incentive of Rs. 10,000/- per hectare was directly transferred to the bank accounts of farmers growing minor millets through DBT. Scheme is being continued during 2023-24. In order to encourage Processing, Grading, Value addition, Packing and Branding of Minor millets, an assistance of 50% or maximum of Rs.10.00 lakhs subsidy are being provided to the millet processing machineries. Interested Farmers/Farmer Groups/ Farmer Producer Groups/Innovators/Public Enterprises can submit proposal and avail the benefit of the scheme. Under the scheme 45715 farmers have been benefitted covering 46736 ha., area during 2023-24.

### Organic Carbon Mission

To create awareness among farmers about the usefulness of increasing organic carbon in soil, green manure seeds mainly Diancha, Sunhemp etc. are being distributed to all categories of farmers at 75% subsidized rates.

During 2023-24 for Organic farming and Millet Promotional programmes out of the release Rs.666.67 lakhs an amount of Rs. 358.82 lakhs expenditure has been incurred up to November 2023.

### **Training in Agricultural Technology**

Training programmes (3/5/6 days) are being conducted for Farmers/Farm Women and Extension workers to train them in advanced Agricultural Technology adoption and Agricultural Extension Skills. Under training programme out of the Rs.180 lakhs amount released up to November 2023, 602 trainings were conducted with an expenditure of Rs.63.98 lakhs.

### **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PMKISAN)**

Under the “Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi” scheme of Government of India, each eligible farmer family having cultivable land is provided with the financial assistance of Rs. 6,000 in three instalments of Rs. 2,000 each in every 4 months. So far the Central Government has transferred the financial assistance of Rs. 1384.53 crore for 53,83,157 farmers from the beginning of the scheme.

### **Mukhya Mantri Raitha Vidya Nidhi Programme**

Hon’ble Chief Minister has announced ‘Mukhya Mantri Raitha Vidya nidhi’ programme to encourage the children of farmers to pursue higher education. Under this programme, girl children from farmer families studying in class 8, 9 and 10 and children from farming families who have completed class 10 and are studying in higher courses in any registered educational institution / university in any part of state are eligible for this scholarship. The scholarship will be transferred annually to bank accounts through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system.

Under the Chief Minister Raitha Vidya Nidhi programme, Rs.578.57 crore to 11,86,885 students in the financial year 2022-23 have been transferred through DBT.

Chief Minister Raitha Vidya Nidhi Programme is extended to provide more incentives to the children of landless agricultural laborers studying from the academic year 2022-23. Under this programme, Rs.19.67 crore scholarship has been provided to 60938 students in the financial year 2022-23. Implementation of Raitha Vidya nidhi Programme is being continued for the financial year 2023-24 also.

### **Integrated Farming System (IFS) replication and Popularization under Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane (RKVY)**

The main aim of Integrated Farming System (IFS) replication and Popularization under RKVY during 2023-24 is to increase the income of the farmer through “integrated farming” Promoting integrated farming system covering crops, livestock & fishery, plantation and pasture based composite farming for enhancing livelihood opportunities, ensuring food security and minimizing risks from crop failure through supplementary/ residual production systems.

Integrated Farming System (IFS) Replication and Popularization program under RKVY is being implemented with the budget of Rs.72.34 crores. For the year 2023-24 Rs. 20.00 crore has been allocated to all districts to implement 4000 Integrated Farming System models. During 2023-24, 2551 beneficiaries have already implemented Integrated Farming System (IFS) models and up to November 2023, subsidy of Rs. 10.02 crores has been provided through Direct Benefit Transfer for 1855 beneficiaries of the state.

## **NEW INNOVATIONS**

### **Agristartups**

The Agristartups Program is planned to promote the commercialization of new technologies and innovative concepts in agriculture to increase entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector and create employment for the rural youth.

During the year 2023-24, Agristartups involving new innovations, innovative products and services will be promoted in the agricultural sector across the state.

### **This project consists of 3 major components**

1. **Financial Assistance for New Agricultural Innovations (Startups at Incubation Stage):** New agricultural innovators starting with a new concept in the field of agriculture will be given a subsidy of 50 percent of the approved project report (minimum-Rs. 5.00 lakhs to maximum Rs. 20 lakhs) in the form of a bank loan. .
2. **Financial Assistance for Scale up of business/Expansion of established Startups:** 50% subsidy (minimum Rs. 20 lakhs to maximum Rs. 50 lakhs) of the project report for expansion and upgradation of already established startups in agriculture sector. Backended subsidy will be given to the innovators of the sector through bank loans.
3. **Mentoring and Acceleration Program (MAP):** Trainings will be provided by Agricultural University, ICAR, CFTRI, CSIR, C-CAMP, and other research institutes for capacity building of selected innovators. Fund of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been earmarked for payment of training fees to institutions providing training to agricultural innovators.

During the year Rs. 10.00 crores fund has been allocated to encourage approximately 62 agristartups, which are being implemented in the districts accordingly.

### **1% interest subsidy to the Crop loan**

A budget provision of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been made during 2023-24. An amount of Rs. 333.34 lakhs has been released. As of November 2022-23 an amount of Rs. 263.39 lakhs has been released to SLBC.

### **Utilization of cultivable waste**

Geographical area of the State is 190.50 lakh ha. of which 11.64 lakh ha. is fallow and 3.08 lakh ha. is Cultivable waste which can be productively reclaimed/cultivated to improve our GDP. 15 districts constitutes more than 50 % of the cultivable waste which can be used for cultivation by incentivizing Agro forestry and horticulture crops. The districtwise cultivable waste and its percentage to total geographical area is given in **Appendix-6.3 and in Map 6.2.**

### **Area to be brought under Irrigation**

The net area cultivated under different crops during 2022-23 is 111.61 lakh ha. of which net area Irrigated is 50.37 lakh Ha. Hence, the remaining 61.24 lakh ha. area is to be brought under Irrigation in phases based on the dominant crop grown which is prone to higher yield upon irrigation. District wise information is furnished in **Appendix-6.4.**

## **6.2 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

Karnataka has a total geographical area of 190.50 lakh ha., out of which 129.70 lakh ha area is available for watershed interventions. So far (Upto March 2023), 73.15 lakh ha rainfed area has been developed by implementing watershed interventions. The remaining area of 56.55 lakh ha will be treated with scientific watershed approach in phased manner.

Water harvesting structures are being constructed under various watershed development schemes, mainly with the objective of improving ground water recharge through harvest of rain water. Water harvesting structures are constructed with the grants under the Watershed Development Department schemes-

“Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-2.0, NABARD–RIDF Tranche-27, World Bank Assisted REWARD Project” and also under the watershed development activities of other nodal departments “Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Other Interventions, RKVY-Check Dam Construction and Atal Bhoojal programme”. In the current year, 3506 different water harvesting structures (checkdam, vented dam, nala bund, gokatte, percolation tank, farmpond) are constructed and estimated to cover 4558 ha area under protective irrigation.

For the year 2023-24, Rs. 367.44 crore is provided in the budget. Out of the releases Rs.190.38 crore, Rs.165.24 crore expenditure has been incurred till November 2023.

### **Watershed Development component of Pradhana Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojane 2.0 (WDC-PMKSY 2.0)**

The vision of PMKSY-WDC 2.0 is to accelerate the economic growth rate of rainfed area agriculture. At watershed level, the aim of the project is to achieve higher income for farmers, expanded livelihood options for landless persons, equity in distribution of programme benefits, community ownership and management.

Starting from the year 2021-22, it has been planned to develop 62 watershed projects in 62 taluks of the State with an area of 2.90 lakh ha with average project size of 4800-5000 hectares area, under the scheme, in saturation approach and also in convergence with MGNREGA, PMKSY-PDMC and other central and State Government programmes for a period of 5 years. The Central and State Governments approved the total project cost of Rs.680.38 Crores with the sharing pattern 60:40. The unit cost for the plain areas is Rs.22,000/- per hectare and hilly/difficulty areas is Rs. 28,000/- per hectare.

During the 2023-24, Rs.161.60 crore is earmarked in State budget. Totally Rs.138.20 crore has been released of which Rs.74.43 crore is utilised till November 2023. Under this programme, along with construction of 412 different water harvesting structures, 30156 ha rainfed area is treated with different watershed activities and 18165 farmers are benefited.

### **Rainfed Area Development (RAD)-RKVY RAFTAAR**

To increase the agriculture productivity in rainfed areas the centrally sponsored scheme Rainfed Area Development Programme is being implemented since 2014-15. The scheme is being implemented in the State with the sharing pattern of 60:40 between Central and State Government and this programme is brought under RKVY in 2022-23

Rainfed Area Development (RAD) programme aims at promoting Integrated Farming System (IFS) with emphasis on multi-cropping, rotational cropping, inter-cropping, mixed-cropping practices with allied activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-forestry, silvi-pastoral, apiculture, silage unit, vermicompost unit, to enable farmers not only in maximizing the farm returns for sustaining livelihood but also to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extreme weather events.

An amount of Rs.15.00 crore has been allocated for the year 2023-24 and is targeted to implement IFS activities in an area of 4384 ha. Out of the releases Rs.11.85 crore including OB, Rs.9.86 crore expenditure has been incurred till November 2023 and IFS activities are being implemented in an area of 3504 ha, covering 3662 beneficiaries.

### **World Bank Assisted REWARD Project (Rejuvenating Watersheds for Agricultural Resilience through Innovative Development)**

Project is implemented from 2022-23, with a Budget of Rs.600.00 crores (State Share: 30% and World Bank loan: 70%) in 25 districts. It is a multi-State watershed development program wherein Karnataka will be

the Light house State and provide technical guidance to other participating States. Its main objective is to strengthen capacities of national and state institutions to adopt improved watershed management for increasing farmers' resilience and support value chains in selected watersheds of participating states.

Major activities under this project include Land resource inventory (LRI) in 23 lakh hectares rain-fed area of 25 project districts; Watershed treatment on saturation mode in 1.0 lakh ha (20 sub-watersheds) based on LRI recommendations; FPOs and Value chain development; providing improved Agro-met advisories to farmers; establishment of Centre of Excellence on science-based watershed management at UAS Bengaluru to provide trainings to State and other States officials and technical staff.

For the year 2023-24, a grant of Rs.100.00 crore has been allocated for the project. So far, total of Rs.40.32 crore is available for the year 2023-24 including OB and Rs.34.97 crore expenditure has been incurred till November 2023. In 1359 micro-watershed areas, LRI has been completed at 10.24 lakhs ha area during this year and Hydrology studies has been started.

### **NABARD–RIDF Tranche -27**

This programme is implemented from 2021-22 to 2023-24 for 3 years with total project amount Rs.25.00 Cr. The main objective of the scheme is soil and water conservation and is implemented in 10 districts of 10 sub-watershed with upper reach treatment with Rubble check & Boulder check and drainage treatment with different water harvesting structures. During 2023-24, Rs.6.87 crore is allocated and till November 2023 Rs. 4.58 crore is released and Rs.3.12 crore of expenditure is incurred with construction of 69 water harvesting structures.

### **Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO)**

The Formation & Promotion of Farmer Producers Organizations (FPO) are expected to address the many challenges faced by individual small and marginal farmers especially in marketing the agriculture produce. It aims to achieve this through a collective process, by providing direct market support to the farmers, it is to avoid the menace of middlemen and get the right price to their crops produce in the market, at the right time. These organizations are created depending upon the needs of the producers considering the demand potential to adopt a value chain approach to enhance producer's economic and social benefits.

### **Formation and promotion of farmer producer organizations is implemented under 2 schemes:**

- a) **Central Sector Scheme- Formation and promotion of 10000 FPOs:** Under centrally sponsored scheme, 100 Farmer Producer Organizations are formed and promoted. During 2023-24 an amount of Rs.8.8064 Cr. has been released and incurred an expenditure of Rs.6.512 Cr.
- b) **Formation & Promotion of Amrith FPOs:** During the year 2021-22, target of 750 Amrith Farmer/ Fishermen/Weavers Producers Organisations was announced for formation and promotion, with 250 per year to be created for a period of 3 years. The Formation and promotion of Amrith FPOs was started from the year 2021-22 and so far, 486 Amrith Farmers Producer Organizations have been formed by the concerned implementing departments in Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry and Textile & handloom sectors. During 2023-24, this programme is merged with Supporting of FPOs program and an amount of Rs.4.00 crore is allocated of which Rs.2.66 crore is released, out of which Rs. 1.43 crore expenditure has been incurred up to November 2023.

## **6.3 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING**

Agricultural Marketing aims to develop and regulate participative, transparent and scientific agricultural marketing system with adequate infrastructure and user-friendly e-initiatives in the state to promote and

encourage participatory and equitable socio-economic development of people and especially farmers through a vibrant agricultural marketing system.

### **a) Rashtriya e-Market Services Limited (ReMSL)**

On line trading system is being implemented to sell the agricultural produce of the farmers in the markets through the electronic trading system. Actions are being taken to ensure transparency, simplify the marketing procedures, ensure a competitive price for farmers' produce by introducing technology in all market activities including auction system, pricing and payment of sale proceeds to farmers on line. The arrangement is being made to link different markets in the state by the introduction of technology and facilitating the traders of different markets in the state to participate in buying of commodities online from any of the markets of the state where the farmers have offered for sale.

So far, 160 markets are brought under Unified Market Platform. The Unified Market Platform has transacted 9.42 Cr. MTs of agricultural commodities worth Rs.2,90,367 Cr.

### **b) Minimum Floor Price scheme**

To ensure sustainable development and stability in the agricultural sector and to protect the interest of the farmers against distress sale of agricultural commodities, whenever the rates of such commodities go down, the Floor Price Scheme for Agricultural/Horticultural commodities in Karnataka is being implemented. In addition to this Scheme, the Price Support Scheme of Government of India is also being implemented. This helps to stabilize the agricultural prices in the markets and ensure a better price for farmers produce by avoiding the distress sale of commodities.

During the current financial year, approximately 50,184 MTs of ball copra, 1629 MTs of Safflower, 2,640 MTs of sunflower and 138.35 MTs of turmeric have been procured under the Minimum Support Price Scheme, benefiting a total of 39,390 farmers.

The farmers who sold the ball copra under minimum support price scheme during the month of August-2023, has been purchased at a cost of Rs.13,000/- which includes the State incentive of Rs.1250/- per quintal, nearly 3,348 farmers were benefitted.

### **Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)**

Under RIDF-28, Government has accorded administrative approval to take up 18 various infrastructure facilities in selected 17 APMCs at an estimated cost of Rs.179.13 Cr. and Under RIDF-29, approval has been accorded to take up 70 various infrastructure facilities in selected 68 APMCs of the State at an estimated cost of Rs.210.00 Cr. respectively.

### **Kayaka Nidhi**

The amount under this scheme is being utilized to meet the medical expenses of licensed hamals for surgical operation upto Rs.1.00 lakh & amount given for the final rites of deceased Hamals working in APMCs has been enhanced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000. During 2023-24, upto the end of November, Rs.7.40 lakh has been spent for medical expenses and for funeral assistance for Hamals and so far, 74 hamals are benefitted under this scheme.

### **Raitha Sanjeevini**

This is an insurance scheme for farmers being implemented by the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board. Under this scheme, farmers who met with an accidental death or permanently disabled while being



involved in farming activities are provided with compensation ranging from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- During 2023-24, upto November, 07 farmers were given compensation of Rs.5.30 lakh.

## CHALLENGES AND WAYFORWARD

- To accomplish productivity enhancement, cost reduction for sustainable agriculture to ensure increase income, farmers' welfare and food security in Karnataka.
- Promote climate resilient agriculture with adequate drought proofing and natural resources conservation.
- Promote farmer friendly research & development, education and effective technology transfer for cost reduction.
- Institutionalize aggregation of farmers like Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), farmer's organizations, federations to roll out Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agriculture Development (PPP- IAD).
- Encourage Rural youth to engage in agribusiness enterprises with appropriate policy support.
- Accelerate farm mechanization and post harvest technology development with appropriate value chain linkages.
- Convergence of policies, programmes and technologies for planned agriculture development.
- Strengthen the effective and timely delivery mechanism of all quality inputs and related developmental programmes.
- To transform the rainfed agriculture to sustainable agriculture, increase crop productivity, enhance farm income by efficient conservation, conserve rain water in the farm ponds under Krishi Bhagya Scheme.
- **Utilization of cultivable waste:** Geographical area of the State is 190.50 lakh ha. Of which 11.64 lakh ha. is fallow and 3.08 lakh ha. is cultivable waste which can be productively reclaimed/cultivated to improve our GDP. 15 districts constitutes more than 50 % of the cultivable waste which can be used for cultivation by incentivizing Agro forestry and horticulture crops.
- Agri Startups are emphasized at involving innovations with new technologies and new concepts in agriculture, to help agricultural graduates, educated youth, interested progressive farmers to start innovation in agriculture and create employment in rural areas.
- The rainfed watershed shall be developed for drought proofing the dryland farming. The sustainability of rainfed farming shall be ensured through implementation of integrated watershed activities.
- The moisture availability for rainfed farming shall be improved through the in-situ and ex-situ soil and water conservation measures like field bunds, trench cum bunds and boulder/rubble/vegetative checks, farm ponds, check dams and nala bunds activities implemented in the arable and non-arable lands.
- **Area to be brought under Irrigation:** The net area cultivated under different crops during 2022-23 is 111.61 lakh ha. of which net area Irrigated is 50.37 lakh Ha. Hence, the remaining 61.24 lakh ha. area is to be brought under Irrigation in phases based on the dominant crop grown which is prone to higher yield upon irrigation.
- Assured protective irrigation in the project area through the utilization of rain water harvested through water harvesting structures.
- Upliftment of Small, Marginal, SC and ST population through the implementation of watershed activities in participation with community for more sustainable benefits and towards doubling of the farmer income.
- For Integration of Unified Market Platform with e-NAM, the Department has to provide the additional required infrastructure for trade in the markets, ensure transparency, modernize the markets and to ensure competitive price to the farmers produce.

- ▣ Providing peripherals for online trading and establishment of assaying and grading labs in the markets.
- ▣ As the collection of the market fee is reduced to 0.60%, there will be a drastic reduction in the collection of market fee. Hence, it is a big challenge to the Department for giving necessary infrastructural facilities out of the revenue collection.

## 6.4 HORTICULTURE

Horticulture sector has emerged as an important component of the economy of our State and has contributed more than one third share to the economy of agriculture and allied sectors. In many dry regions of the State, Horticultural crops have evolved as an alternative crop to agricultural crops. In 2022-23 Horticulture crop covers an area of 27.43 lakh hectares and the annual production is 221.71 lakh Metric Tons. The average productivity of horticultural crops in the State is 8.08 Metric Tons per hectare. The share of Horticultural produce in total GSDP of the state was 4.88%.

The government is implementing various programs for the development of horticulture sector, during the year 2023-24 Rs. 1533.31 Crores of Budget is allocated, an amount of Rs. 867.19 crores were released and Rs. 619.88 crores have been spent till the end of December, 2023. The State has undertaken several initiatives to boost the growth in this sector. The major initiatives include Area expansion programme, Providing micro irrigation under Pradhana Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojane, Horticulture extension and training, Disease and pest management, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane (RKVY), Comprehensive Horticulture Development, Assistance to Horticulture Boards and Corporations, Biotechnology, Apiculture and Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojana.

**Table 6.4.1: Schemes being implemented during 2023-24 and financial progress achieved up to end of December 2023 to increase the growth in this sector are as mentioned below** (Rs.in Crores)

Scheme Name	Allocation (OB+BE)	Release	Total Expenditure (upto the end of Dec-2023)
CSS-Central Share-Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojane	5.49	5.48	3.26
CSS-State Share-Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojane	3.66	3.65	2.17
CSS-State Share-National Mission on Edible Oil- Oil Palm	5.05	1.92	0.76
CSS-Central Share-National Mission on Edible Oil- Oil Palm	2.89	2.88	1.14
CSS-Central Share-Pradhana Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojane	311.04	76.10	61.82
CSS-State Share-Pradhana Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojane	281.20	125.64	115.14
State Additional Topup for CSS PMKSY-Horticulture	80.00	0.00	0.00
CSS-State Share-National Horticulture Mission	62.34	38.20	19.64
CSS-Central Share-National Horticulture Mission	77.73	57.30	25.92
Integrated farming in coconut for production improvement projects	22.15	18.69	15.10
Development of Madhuvana and Apiculture	2.00	1.33	1.11
Horticulture Infrastructure Development-NABARD Works	25.00	12.50	6.00

Scheme Name	Allocation (OB+BE)	Release	Total Expenditure (upto the end of Dec-2023)
Comprehensive Horticulture Development Programs	76.50	51.00	25.45
Horticulture Parks and Gardens	20.00	16.67	10.56
Development of Departmental Laboratories	4.00	3.33	2.51
Development and Maintenance of Farms and Nurseries	7.50	6.25	4.08
Unspent SCSP-TSP Amount as per the SCSP-TSP Act 2013	0.08	0.07	0.06
Scheme for Integrated Control of Pests & Diseases of Horticultural Crops	5.00	4.17	2.97
Horticulture Buildings	9.57	5.14	0.56
Publicity and Literature	3.05	2.53	0.81
Maintenance of Horticultural Farms	4.15	3.65	1.94
Apiculture Development Programmes in ZP sector	3.45	3.16	1.96
Directorate of Horticulture	140.91	138.92	96.26
Vacant Post Provision	82.51	0.00	0.00
Bagalkot Horticultural University	102.77	101.35	73.39
Executive Establishment of Horticulture Dept ZP Sector	195.27	187.26	147.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>1533.31</b>	<b>867.19</b>	<b>619.88</b>

Source: Directorate of Horticulture.

**Table 6.4.2: Category wise Area under Horticultural crops for the year 2021-22 to 2022-23**

(in lakh Ha.)

Year	Fruits	Vegetables	Spice Crops	Garden / Plantation	Commercial Flowers	Medicinal Plants	Aromatic Plants	Total
2021-22	3.97	5.22	4.60	12.86	0.47	0.01	0.02	27.14
2022-23	3.76	4.50	4.11	14.60	0.42	0.01	0.02	27.43

Source: Directorate of Horticulture.

27.43 lakh hectares of area was under Horticulture crops during 2022-23 as against the area of 27.14 lakh hectares in 2021-22, which indicates that 0.29 lakh hectare of area was increased during 2022-23. Of the total 27.43 lakh hectares of Horticulture crops during 2022-23, plantation crops has increased by 13.53%.

The department has undertaken several schemes is as bellow

#### (i) National Mission on Edible Oil - Oil Palm

India imports around 140.70 lakh tones of edible oils costing around 1,40,000 crore. Therefore, in order to achieve self-sufficiency in edible oil production, both Central and State Govt. are encouraging oil palm cultivation. As per the reassessment by Indian Institute for Oil Palm Research in 2020, Karnataka has the potential to grow Oil palm in an area of about 72642 ha. Since, Oil Palm is a water loving crop, its cultivation is mainly taken up in 19 districts which come under Command areas of Cauvery, Bhadra, Thungabhadra, Krishna, Malaprabha and Ghattaprabha and in 5 districts in non-command areas through PPP module.

In order to protect the interest of oil palm farmers, oil palm entrepreneurs and oil palm industry as a whole, the State Government has passed the “Oil Palm Cultivation, Production and Processing regulation Bill” during the year 2013. Currently in the State, around 6495 farmers are cultivating oil palm in an area of 8485.86 ha. out of which 2138.22 ha. is yielding. The annual production of oil palm FFBs is about 21697.33 M.T, from which 3736.28 M.T of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) is being extracted. During 2023-24 (upto the end of December-2023), 1,25,850 seedlings have been distributed to the farmers for area expansion under oil palm.

### **(ii) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)**

Water is the most important input in Agriculture sector especially for Horticulture crops. Micro Irrigation system not only increases the water use efficiency, it also helps in improving yield, quality of produce, reduced dependency on labour and in reducing weed menace under Per Drop More Crop component. Karnataka is one of the pioneering states in recognizing the advantages of Micro-Irrigation (Drip Irrigation & Sprinkler Irrigation) and has been promoting its use among the farmers. Under the scheme, subsidy is provided for installation of drip irrigation for all Horticulture crops except Coffee, Tea and Rubber. Since inception till 2023-24 (up to December-2023) an area of 8.25 lakh hectares has been brought under Micro Irrigation by providing subsidy of Rs.3909.69 crores for 7.54 lakhs farmers who have installed Drip/ Sprinkler for Horticulture.

### **(iii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM)**

Adoption of protected cultivation method, rejuvenation of the unproductive orchards, rain water harvesting, organic farming, induction of Integrated Nutrition Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM), providing post harvest support, improving marketing, enhancing the technical knowledge and skills of farmers, extension officials and entrepreneurs through an array of training programmes. Under the National Horticulture Mission Scheme in 2023-24, Rs. 130.95 Crores aimed at 86.39 crores of grant has been released till the end of December-2023, Rs. 45.56 Crores is spent upto December 2023. 20772 Beneficiaries are provided with facilities under the scheme. During 2023-24, 5 cold storages units have been installed out of a target of 17 units.

### **(iv) Biotechnology**

Department of Horticulture has developed 06 Biotechnology Centres all of which have been actively functioning. Germplasm conservation, production of tissue culture saplings, mushroom development, production of Bio-fertilizers and Bio-pesticides, soil, water & leaf analysis are the important production and service providing activities being carried out in these centers. Propagation of horticulture crops including medicinal and aromatic plants and production of fruit grafts/seedlings, is also an important activity of the centre. During 2023-24 using LAB Scheme + KSHDA budget, 5.92 lakhs tissue culture plants have been produced by utilizing Rs. 77.10 lakhs. 417.55 tonnes of bio-fertilizers/bio control agents and 34149 liters of Liquid biofertilizers have been produced by utilizing Rs. 188.24 lakhs. Quality seeds have been provided to 1315 farmers at a cost of Rs.17.00 lakhs up to the end of December-2023.

### **(v) Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)**

To promote natural resource based integrated and climate resilient sustainable farming systems that ensure maintenance and increase of soil fertility, natural resource conservation, on-farm nutrient and minimize dependence of farmers on external inputs. The main objective will be to validate, value add where necessary and create a marketing system. A total of 10000 ha in three years aims to convert agriculture/horticulture area to organic and provide market linkages. 2023-24 till the end of December 2023 Rs. 913.14 lakhs out of the available grant of Rs. 543.05 lakhs have been spent. Overall, 11630 beneficiaries have been benefited till date since inception of the scheme (2020-21).

### **(vi) Comprehensive Horticulture Development Plan**

Under the Comprehensive Horticulture Development Program to increase the production and productivity of horticulture crops in the state, there are 23 sub-schemes which are being implemented to help farmers adopt new technology, expand area and management of selected crops, training on new techniques/innovations, market horticulture products and provide marketing for horticulture products.

For the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.7650.00 lakhs has earmarked, Rs.5099.99 lakhs have been released, and a progress of Rs.2545.42 lakhs was made by the end of the month of December-2023, 10825 beneficiaries have been benefited. Under the comprehensive horticulture development program, Research on yellow leaf disease of Arecanut and subsidy for alternative crops is a sub-scheme to replace arecanut in the arecanut infected areas with other crops such as banana, coconut, coffee, cocoa, pepper, nutmeg, butter fruit, rambutan, litchi fruit, cinnamon, cloves, palm crops and other crops by giving 40% subsidy on unit cost allocated under MGNREGA scheme. Farmers are encouraged by providing subsidies. 7650.00 lakhs for the year 2023-24 with a financial annual target of Rs. 5100.00 lakhs were released and Rs. 2545.42 lakhs have been spent upto December 2023.

### **(vii) Apiculture Development Programme**

Apiculture being beneficial to mankind, is emerging as a profitable industry providing export opportunity. Apiculture plays a major role in providing financial independence to the bee keepers. As Honey bees help cross-pollination in Horticulture and Agriculture crops, high and good quality yield can be obtained. Having many medicinal properties, Honey is the gift of nature to the human kind and Bee keeping can be practiced without much investment by landless small and marginal farmers, women and handicapped. Under this scheme 2079 beneficiaries have received scientific beekeeping training and a total of 6812 honey boxes have been distributed.

A total grant of Rs.200.00 lakhs under the State sector scheme and Rs.344.55 lakhs under the District sector scheme has been allotted for the implementation of the Bee keeping development scheme in the year 2023-24, and Rs.133.33 lakhs under the State sector scheme and Rs. 281.05 lakhs under the District sector scheme have been allocated till the end of December-2023 and grants have been released and financial progress of Rs.111.34 lakhs under State sector scheme and Rs.213.50 lakhs under District sector scheme has been achieved by the end of the month of December-2023.

### **(viii) Horticulture training programme**

11 training centers are functioning in the department. Every year 400-450 farmers children are being trained.

### **(ix) Horti-clinic Activities**

At present one State level and 28 district level horti-clinics are functioning to create awareness among the farmers about the new technologies developed for horticulture, various horticulture schemes and to conduct training programmes and study tours to farmers.

### **(x) Integrated Pest and Disease Management in Horticultural Crops**

It is implemented to increase the yield of Horticultural crops by protecting them from pests and diseases. During 2023-24, an amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs has been allocated for parasite and brachymeria production and to provide subsidy to farmers. As on December- 2023, Rs.416.65 lakhs have been released, out of which Rs. 296.78 lakhs have been spent. There are 23 parasite laboratories in the department wherein, 82.75 lakh Goniozus parasites were produced and distributed to 1324 farmer beneficiaries during 2023-24 (up to December 2023).

### **(xi) Incentives for Post-Harvest Management Activities in Horticulture**

Around 20-22% of Fruits and Vegetables are wasted due to improper post-harvest management. To prevent the post-harvest loss of horticultural products with greater emphasis on processing of horticultural crops and value-added processing units. During 2023-24, out of remaining revalidated amount (2022-23) of Rs.1772.80 lakhs, Rs.900.05 lakhs has been released and the entire amount is spent at the end of December-2023.

### **(xii) Farmer Producers Organization (FPO)**

To address the issues being faced by the small and marginal farmers pertaining to crop production, technology, Supply of inputs, marketing, investments etc., the farmers are being collectivized to form Farmer Producer Organizations that are owned and governed by the farmers itself. The scheme supports horticulture farmers to increase the productivity level and also the income resulting in livelihood security. Department is successful in registering 203 FPOs till date. During 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 Under "Formation and Promotion of Amrith FPO" programme, financial assistance of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been allocated for formation and maintenance of each FPO for a period of 3 years.

### **(xiii) Karnataka State Mango Development and Marketing Corporation**

There are two Mango Development Centers comes under the corporation, namely Hogalagere Horticulture Farm, Srinivasapur taluk in Kolar district and Madikere, Chintamani taluk in Chikkaballapur district. During the year 2023-24 an amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been earmarked of which, Rs. 41.77 lakhs have been spent upto December 2023. Mango growers are being educated and trained about pre-harvest and post-harvest through demonstrations and technology dissemination.

### **(xiv) Karnataka State Spices Development Board**

Karnataka is one of the prominent spice growing states in India. There is need to have a greater attention in increasing the area of spices, improvement in production, productivity and market infrastructure and to encourage for production of export quality spices and value addition for which, "KARNATAKA STATE SPICES DEVELOPMENT BOARD, HUBBALLI" is created. For the year 2023-24 an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs are provided and entire amount is spent for various developmental activities.

### **(xv) Under Integrated Farming in Coconut for Productivity Improvement Programme**

- ▣ **New Replanting and Rejuvenation Programme:** During 2023-24 for the rejuvenation of old and unproductive coconut gardens an amount of Rs.213.46 lakhs have been spent by covering 477.01 hectares of coconut gardens.
- ▣ **Replanting and Rejuvenation Maintenance:** During 2023-24, for the maintenance of these gardens an amount of Rs. 159.94 lakhs have been spent.
- ▣ **Laying out of New Demonstration plots:** During 2023-24 the annual Physical target is 6047(Ha.) under Laying out of New Demonstration plots in Farmers field, an amount of Rs. 903.25 lakhs have been spent.

### **(xvi) Karnataka State Horticulture development Agency (KSHDA)**

Seeds and planting materials of different Horticulture crops are produced and supplied to farmers at Departmental rates in 483 different Horticultural farms and nurseries all over the state. During 2023-24 as against the target of 66.48 lakhs of grafts/seedlings, 18.67 lakhs of grafts/seedlings have been produced till December-2023.

### **(xvii) Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)-Mechanization in Horticulture**

To increase productivity, timely and precise field work is necessary. To make it possible, Horticultural machineries take an important role. In this state labour availability is less than the rest of the states. During the year 2023-24 total budget of Rs.2000.00 lakhs has been released, out of which Rs.1990.71 lakhs is spent as on December 2023. Assistance is being provided to 4915 beneficiaries.

### **(xviii) Karnataka Grape & Wine Board**

To take up the developmental activities of the Wine Board, budgetary provision has been made under Comprehensive Horticulture Development. During the year 2023-24 an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been earmarked of which, Rs.20.00 lakhs have been spent up to December 2023.

### **(xix) Sasyasiri (e-Portal)**

A new website has been developed to facilitate farmers and general public to provide information regarding availability of grafts/seedlings and various farm inputs like bio-fertilizers and bio agents etc., that are produced in Departmental farms and nurseries. This helps in facilitating the Public and farmers to get information online about the plants and inputs available for sale in the departmental farms and nurseries.

### **Achievements**

- To enhance the efficiency in implementation of the programmes, Department has developed an IT application “HASIRU” (Horticulture Application for Scheme Implementation and Regulating Utilization of Funds) for handling all the beneficiary oriented schemes.
- The importance of horticulture has increased significantly over the last few decades. as it provides a range of economic, environmental benefits as well as employment opportunities. In 2023–24, an area of 30,880 hectares is brought under diverse Horticultural crop species.
- The importance of the horticulture sector cannot be overstated. The government focus on developing sustainable horticulture models that emphasize the production and distribution of bio-inputs. These bio-inputs are essential in promoting organic farming, as well as integrated nutrient, pest and disease management. In 2023-24 has distributed 342 tonnes and 22,420 Liters of bio-inputs to farming communities at affordable rates, which has been able to make a significant impact on the Horticulture sector.
- As the demand for fresh Horticulture produce continues to rise, best horticulture practices such as adoption of micro irrigation system and water storage structures contribute to sustainable farming and improved long-term prospects for farmers. In 2023-24, an area of 35,340 hectares is irrigated with drip irrigation units and 449 No. Water storage structures have been constructed.
- The focus is on establishment of Primary processing units, cold chains and marketing infrastructure to reduce post-harvest losses in Horticultural products and fetch better market prices. In the year 2023-24, 05 Cold storage units were constructed and 50,648 beneficiaries were subsidized for various post-harvest management activities of Horticultural products.
- Hi-tech Horticulture activities such as precision farming, protected cultivation and mechanization have been adopted. In 2023-24, around 89.25 hectares area is brought under protected cultivation, 7,392 numbers machineries have been distributed to alleviate the shortage of manual labour and time.
- Production of tissue cultured potato seeds to overcome dependence on seed tubers from North India. The technology for Apical root cuttings was successfully demonstrated in collaboration with UHS, Bagalkote.

- Applications of 3.15 lakh farmers have been registered under the “Restructured Weather-Based Crop Insurance scheme” since 2022 and a total insurance compensation of Rs 947 crore has been paid by the concerned crop insurance companies to eligible beneficiaries.

## CHALLENGES & WAY FORWARD

- The state produces significant quantities of diverse Horticultural products, of which less than two percent are processed. There is a great opportunity to utilize the fresh Horticulture produce for processing/value addition and thus minimize post-harvest losses.
- In the realm of Horticulture, there is a constant need to manage novel and unforeseen pests and diseases impacting food security.
- Providing field-level market chain opportunities for producers to obtain better prices.
- To facilitate global trade for the Horticultural produce and Geographical Indicated Horticultural produce of the state.
- Mechanization plays an imperative part in securing the Horticulture farmers. Hence, it will be prioritized.
- Marketing and forecasting cell will be established.
- Providing branding and marketing for locally produced honey, geographical indication products and Farmer Producer Organization Horticulture related products on global and national platforms.
- To minimize the wastage of fresh Horticultural produce crops, it is essential to establish expansive cold Storages and primary processing facilities at massive scale.
- Horticulture activities such as area expansion, strengthening of departmental horticulture farms, processing and value addition and provision of appropriate marketing opportunities in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines and Geology to revitalize mine-affected areas.

## 6.5 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Livestock sector plays vital role in development of rural economy of the State. In Karnataka majority of the population is dependent on Agriculture and allied activities. As per the 20th Livestock Census, Karnataka has 3.03 crores of livestock and 5.95 crores of poultry population and its share in all India was 5.41% and 6.98% respectively.

The share of Animal Husbandry in total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the state was 3.78%. During 2022-23, in Cow and Buffalos milk production, India ranks first in the world. During 2022-23, Karnataka state stands 9th rank among the States. The production of milk in the state was 12.83 million metric tonnes during the year 2022-23.

### Animal Health and Veterinary Services

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary provide services through its institutional network. During 2023-24, the livestock and poultry are rendered health services through a network of 4234 Veterinary Institutions, comprising of 01 Super Specialty hospital, 4 Speciality Hospitals, 27 District Polyclinics, 665 Taluk/Hobli level Veterinary Hospitals, 2155 Hobli/Village Veterinary Dispensaries, 1206 Primary Veterinary Centers and 176 Mobile Veterinary Clinics. Further 64 other Veterinary Institutions are also rendering services.

During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.274436.16 lakhs (Rs.130.16 lakhs grant under RKVY scheme out of which Rs.105.16 lakhs has been released and expenditure is Rs. 72.75 lakhs at the end of November 2023) allocation is Rs.166679.16 lakhs have been released and Rs.154295.75 lakhs have been spent by the end of November-2023.



Table 6.5.1: During 2023-24, the major schemes financial progress shown in below

(Rs.in Crores)

Scheme Name	Allocation	Release	Expenditure (Upto the end of Nov-2023)
Maintenance of Buildings	23.34	4.52	0.34
Payments under the Karnataka Guarantee of Services Act	0.01	0.00	0.00
Vacant Post Provision	103.62	0.00	0.00
Animal Welfare Board	0.01	0.00	0.00
CSS-Central Share-Control of Animal Diseases	51.50	10.69	10.69
CSS-Central Share-National Livestock Mission	9.70	0.00	0.00
CSS-State Share-National Livestock Mission	4.73	0.00	0.00
Education Extension and Research-KVAFSU,Bidar	20.00	13.33	13.33
Establishment of Mega Dairy	30.00	20.00	0.00
Apathu Nidhi for Accidental Death of Small Animals	20.00	6.67	6.67
Apathu Nidhi for Accidental Death of Cattle	30.00	3.35	1.87
CSS-Central Share-Integrated Sample Survey	2.07	0.53	0.53
CSS-State Share-Integrated Sample Survey	2.07	0.53	0.53
CSS-State Share-Control of Animal Diseases	34.54	7.36	7.36
Strengthening of Extension Units	8.11	4.29	1.77
Assistance to Pinjarapole and Goshalas	5.11	1.65	1.12
Supply of Drugs, Chemicals & Equipments	56.47	32.96	25.15
CSS-Salary-Integrated Sample Survey	4.59	3.08	2.83
Grants to Animal Husbandry Co - Operatives	1.00	0.67	0.67
CSS-Central Share- Integrated Sample Survey- Other Components -100% GoI	0.62	0.23	0.23
State Poultry Farms	4.81	3.08	2.55
Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals and Clinical Laboratories, Bangalore	30.08	19.72	18.69
Executive Establishment	79.67	50.55	46.79
Director Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services	186.68	124.99	118.26
Opening of Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and their Upgradation as Taluk Level Dispensaries	685.14	453.99	407.18
Establishment of Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Bidar	149.48	99.65	96.25
Animal Husbandry Statistics	4.07	3.91	2.64
Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Limited	14.94	13.09	11.50
Incentive to Milk Producers	1180.70	786.91	765.29

Source: Animal Husbandry &amp; Veterinary Services Department

**Table 6.5.2: Livestock and Poultry Production**

Item	Unit	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 #(up to Nov. 2023)
Milk	'000 Tones	11796	12829	9147
Meat *	Tones	395528	433306	325093
Wool	Tones	862	733	402
Eggs	No. in crores	826.38	900.87	660.93

\* Includes Poultry Meat. # Estimate Production (Provisional).

The production of Milk and Meat during 2022-23 was 128.29 and 4.33 lakh tones respectively. The Wool production is 733 tones and 900.87 crores Eggs were produced. During 2023-24 (upto November 2023) 91.47 lakh tones of Milk, 3.25 lakh tones of Meat, 402 tones of Wool and 660.93 crores Eggs are produced.

The Department has undertaken several schemes is as below.

### (i) Performance under Artificial Insemination (AI) Programme

Artificial Insemination (AI) facility has been provided through 4234 institutions. Sperm stations are located at Bengaluru and Dharwad. During 2022-23, 7.95 lakhs calves were born, out of 35.82 lakhs cattles inseminated. During 2023-24 (up to November 2023), 5.00 lakhs calves are born, out of 24.35 lakhs cattles are inseminated. During the year 2022-23, for the target of 35.00 lakhs Artificial Insemination, 100 percent progress has been achieved. During 2023-24, for the target 27.36 lakhs Artificial Insemination, 24.54 lakhs has been achieved, 90% progress has been achieved till the end of Nov 2023.

### (ii) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)

Under this programme, financial assistance is provided for systematic control of livestock diseases of national importance. During 2023-24 (upto Nov-2023) Livestock vaccinated are as mentioned below.

- 67,06,952 of cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goat were vaccinated against Haemorrhagic Septicemia.
- Preventive vaccination against Enterotoxaemia (ET) was done for 1,69,42,430 sheep and goats.
- Vaccination against Blue tongue was done for 23,935 for sheep and goats. 2,47,733 cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goat were vaccinated for Anthrax.
- As a part of surveillance work 113 No's of brain samples from clinically suspected animals and were collected and forwarded to the IAH & VB laboratory and ascertained that BSE is not present in our state.
- In order to keep vigilance on the presence of Avian Influenza, 5574 serum samples, 5586 cloacal/tracheal and 984 environmental samples collected from all the districts and forwarded to the laboratories for examination.
- Under NADCP 4th round of FMD vaccination is under progress. 96.96 lakh cattle & Buffaloes were vaccinated.
- Under NADCP-Brucellosis, 7,95,000 female calves (cattle & buffaloes) were vaccinated.

### (iii) National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)

This programme envisages periodical online reporting of outbreaks of diseases from the field veterinarians. All the 239 block and 30 districts and one centre at state level have been provided with the hardware, software

and internet facility. The state monitoring unit located in Bangalore consolidates the reports at state level and forwards to the state Govt and GOI.

#### (iv) Mobile Veterinary Unit Vehicles

For the year 2023-24, for the allocated budget Rs. 1349.78 lakhs, Rs. 1349.78 lakhs was released and Rs. 1349.78 lakhs expenditure incurred upto the end of Nov 2023, from Aug 2023 To Nov 2023, 89967 calls have been received to Helpline No.1962 from Livestock owners . A total of 51729 animals have been treated through 275 well equipped mobile veterinary unit vehicles.

#### (v) Feed and Fodder Development

To mitigate the shortage of green fodder in the State livestock farms, fodder production, fodder seed production and training of farmers are being undertaken with the assistance of State disaster relief fund, RKVY Centrally sponsored scheme and Calamity Relief funds. During 2023-24 (up to November 2023), 817426 fodder seed minikits have been procured at a cost of Rs.22.00 crore, resulting in production of 25-30 lakh tonnes of green fodder. 80,000 lakhs Root slips were distributed in farms.

#### (vi) Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Ltd. (KSWDCL)

Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Limited has established 4 sheep breeding centers and 1 goat breeding center in the state. During the year 2023-24 (up to end of November 2023) 119 sheep/goat have been distributed from breeding centers to interested shepherds for upgrading native sheep and goat. During 2023-24 (up to end of November 2023), 78 SC/ST beneficiaries (members) of sheep and wool producers' Co-operative societies are provided with 6+1 sheep/ goat component at a unit cost of Rs.45000/- out of which loan/beneficiary contribution is Rs.4500/- (10%) and subsidy amount of Rs.40500/- (90%) to each beneficiary. During 2023-24, 360 shepherd kits are distributed to migrants: Semi-migrant shepherd sat a cost of Rs.49.89 lakhs. Each kit comprises of bag containing raincoat, tent, solar torch, rubber floor mat, gum boots and mosquito net.

- ▶▶▶▶ **Shepherds Suraksha Yojane/Anugraha Koduge for Shepherds:** According to the 20th livestock census, there are about 110.51 lakh sheep and 61.69 lakh goats in the state. In case of accidental death of sheep/goats compensation of Rs.5000/- per sheep/goat will be paid in case of death of sheep and goat of above 6 months of age and Rs.3500/- for sheep and goat between the age group of 3 to 6 months. The scheme continued for the financial year 2023-24 under the Calamity Fund for accidental death of small animals. Applications worth Rs.4.19 crore have been received by the Corporation for accidental death of 8526 sheep/goats from a total of 7363 beneficiaries in the months of September and October.
- ▶▶▶▶ **Establishment of a Leather Processing Plant:** A sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been released for this programme and steps have been taken to set up a leather processing plant at Survey No. 14 of Chelanahalli village in Sirataluk of Tumakuru district.
- ▶▶▶▶ **Goat Milk Project:** Goat milk project is being established for the first time in the state at Madalapur (Kudige sub-centre) in Kodagu district. The project aims to encourage goat milk production by establishing milk producing goat rearing unit and also training the farmers on rearing of milk producing goats. Equipped with equipment capacity of processing 500 liters of milk per hour.

#### (vii) Piggery Development

In the State, there are 10 pig breeding stations, which are located in Hesaraghatta in Bengaluru Urban District, Kalasa and Birur in Chickmagluru, Koila in Dakshinakannada, Kudige in Kodagu District, Kurikuppa in Ballari, Bangarapet in Kolar District, Bargi in Chamarajanagara, Teguru in Dharawad, Bidare in Hassan, These stations

are engaged in production and distribution of pure breed piglets & also in training and extension services in modern pig rearing to various socio-economic beneficiaries. In the state, most of the unemployed educated youths and farmers are interested in modern pig rearing as a result of which, production of good quality of pork and the lifestyle of the pig rearers are being improved. 2730 piglets are distributed to pig rearing farmers as against the target of 2490 during 2023-24 (upto November 2023).

### **(viii) Poultry Development**

There are 07 poultry farms functioning under the Department of AH&VS for development of poultry in the State. The major developmental activities are breeding and rearing of Giriraja parent stock and supply of day old chicks to the farmers. During 2023-24 upto the end November-2023, 443 farmers were trained in poultry rearing and 290463 eggs and 152139 chicks were produced.

### **(ix) Incentives to Milk Producers**

During 2023-24, the allocated budget is Rs.118070.40 lakhs. Amount will be utilized to provide an incentive of Rs.5/- per liter of quality milk, to the milk pourers of MPCS to encourage milk production. In the remaining incentive grant, dairy units will be distributed under SCSP and TSP. Rs. 1200.00 lakhs has been distributed as compensation to the livestock owners due to lumpy skin disease death. Rs.79356.79 lakhs has been released and Rs. 76664.31 lakhs expenditure incurred up to the end of November 2023.

### **(x) Samagra Go Sankula Samridhdhi Yojane**

The “Samagra Go Sankula Samridhdhi Yojana” programme is being implemented to develop Indigenous Native Breeds of cattle like Gir, Sahiwal, Ongol, TharParkar and Devani and to provide best quality heifers selected for Breed Breeding to Frozen Semen Processing Center’s of the Department for Semen Production and to introduce them to the interested farmers of the State. During 2023-24 (upto November 2023) a grant of Rs.100.00 Lakhs has been released for the implementation of the said programme. Out of which an expenditure of Rs. 78.72 Lakhs has been met out.

- **Sahiwal** : In Jersey Breeding Center, Kudige, Kodagu District, 10 Sahiwal Breed has been purchased and maintained. Out of this 06 female and 08 male calves are born from this Breed.
- **Gir**: 20 Breed of Gir Breed has been Purchased and maintained at Kadasu Production Center, Bargi, Chamarajanagar District. 15 Heifers and 05 male calves are born from this breed and 10 Heifers and 01 male calves are distributed to the interested farmers under Amrita Siri Scheme.
- **Ongol and Devani**: 22 Bulls of Ongol Breeds and 15 Devani Breeds are being purchased and maintained at the Cattle Breeding Centre, Kurikuppe, Bellary District, from which 10 Heifers and 06 male calves of Ongol Breed and 09 female and 11 male calves of Devani breed are born respectively.

### **(xi) Karnataka Milk Producers Federation**

Karnataka Co-operative Milk Federation is formed on the basis of co-operative principles and the organization is structured in 3 levels.

- 1) Primary Milk Producers’ Co-operative Societies at Villages level.
- 2) District Co-operative Milk Unions at District Level.
- 3) State Level Milk Federation.

Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producers’ Federation Limited (KMF) is the Apex Body for the dairy co-operative movement in Karnataka. It is the second largest dairy co-operative amongst the dairy co-operatives in the

country. Karnataka Milk Federation is implementing dairy development activities for milk production after funding from “World Bank” scheme in 1974. Karnataka Milk Federation has been successfully fulfilling the responsibility of providing remunerative price and continuous market to the rural milk producers of the state and providing clean milk and high quality milk products to the consumers as per global market demand after World Trade Agreement. At present 15560 Primary Milk Producers Co-operative Societies including 4106 Milk Producers Women Co-operative Societies are functioning under 15 District Milk Unions covering 24,356 villages. KMF has 27 lakh registered milk producer members with 9.25 lakh active pourer members. KMF collects 86.15 lakh liters of milk daily from 9.25 lakh producers by disbursing Rs.28.00 Crores to milk pourers bank account through DBT mode each day.

KMF has more than 150 milk and milk products and 50 lakh liters of Processed milk is being sold within the state, outside the state and abroad as per the demand. Also, A.P.D.D.C.F. of Andhra Pradesh. 1.10 lakh UHT Tetra Pac / Pleximilk is supplied every month under “YSR Sampoorna Poshana” scheme. Similarly, KMF is supplying 30.00 lakh litres of milk per month to Telangana state’s “Aarogya Lakshmi” scheme. At present, Federation has 210 Nandini outlets and sells Nandini products through CafeMoo in Kerala and Dubai. KMF has NABL accredited Central Quality Assurance Laboratory, funded by Central Government under NPDD scheme. The project was started with a grant of Rs. 8.00 Crores and 361 different tests are being conducted in this laboratory.

### Working Activities of Karnataka Milk Federation

- Karnataka Milk Federation has 4 training institutes at Bangalore, Mysore, Dharwad and Kalburgi providing various trainings to the milk producers and staff of the district unions approximately 25,000 members are being trained every year.
- Karnataka Milk Federation has 8 cattle feed units in operation producing 75000 MTs on minimum cost formulation of animal feed and selling it according to the demand of the producers through Primary Milk Producers’ Co-operative Societies.
- Artificial insemination of 37.40 lakh heifers is done annually through 2884 Artificial Insemination centres of District Milk Unions where sperms are collected and processed from superior bulls at Nandini Sperm Station Hesaraghatta, Bangalore.
- Karnataka Milk Federation and District Milk Unions in collaboration with Sri Kshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Yojana are providing grants for building construction of 250 Primary Milk Producers Cooperative Societies every year.
- Veterinary services, vaccination programs, Heifer group insurance and various types of fodder seeds are provided to milk producers, through Karnataka Milk Federation and District Milk Unions with 50% subsidy.
- Karnataka Milk Federation in collaboration with and District Milk Unions and Rotary has distributed 868 cows under Kamadhenu Yojana to milk producers in this current year, 250 heifers are planned to be given to producers through 8 milk unions.
- Karnataka Milk Federation in collaboration with Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (KSRLPS) has released Rs.8.57 lakh for social and economic development of 6000 women milk producers in milk producer’s co-operative societies under Ksheera Sanjeevini phase-3 project. In the current year, 150 milk producers societies have been organised under 15 district milk unions.
- Karnataka Milk Federation is supplying 1890 MT of milk powder for Karnataka government’s ambitious Ksheera Bhagya Yojana that aims to supply 18 grams per day to each children to a total of 119693 Anganwadi centers and government school children in the state from Class 1 to class 10.

## National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)

A grant of Rs.54.05 crores has been released to Karnataka Milk Federation and District Milk Unions for dairy development activities/infrastructure under the current year of Central Government's NPDD scheme for pure milk production, milk products development, training and research out of which Rs.21.65 crores of grants has been utilized.

### Achievements of Karnataka Milk Federation

- KMF has won "Highest Grossing Business Partner 2022-23" award at the NCDFI e-Market Award Ceremony.
- **Kheera Bhagya Scheme:** Ksheera Bhagya Scheme was launched on 1st Aug 2013 by GOK in co-ordination with KMF to provide nutritious food with protein and fat which is essential for healthy growth and allround development of School Children as well as Anganwadi in the State. This special scheme has been honored by World Dairy Federation in 2022 by "Dairy Innovation Award-2022" (for school milk program).
- The daily average milk procurement of Karnataka Milk Federation is 86.15 lakhs liters per day. Out of this, approximately 50.00 lakhs liters of liquid milk is being sold daily to customers. The rest of the quantity is being converted to different kinds of milk products.

### Challenges and Way forward of KMF

- Milk procurement target of 1 crores kg/day.
- To provide market for the milk produced by the dairy farmers of the state ensuring better price throughout the year.
- To supply high quality milk and milk products to the customers in the state, outside the state and abroad as per the demand of the customers.
- To help & adopt transparent and modern technologies for optimal growth of dairy farmers in rural areas of the state.
- Produce high quality milk and milk products to face competition from private and multinational companies and Collaborative implementation of programs for all-round development of milk producers and societies.

### Achievements of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

- 4th round of Foot and Mouth disease vaccination programme under National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) by Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, state level training of 5962 Pashusaki (A-help workers) and establishment of new veterinary dispensary at Sarakari Uttanahalli village was launched in Mysore.
- **Incentives to Milk Producers:** Incentives amounting to Rs.741.27 crores to 8.65 lakh milk producers in the state have been deposited to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries through Direct Beneficiary Transfer (DBT).
- Compensation of Rs.12.00 crores has been distributed to the owners of 5851 cattle who have died due to Lumpy skin disease in the state.
- Rs. 10,000/- compensation has been released to the owners of Cattle, Buffaloes, Oxen, Bullocks and Cows to cover the financial loss caused to the farmers due to accidental death of cows and till now action has been taken to distribute compensation of Rs.3.23 crore to 3231 beneficiaries.

- Actions have been taken to distribute 20+1 sheep/goat units to 10000 beneficiaries under Amrita Swabhimani Kurigahi Yojana and till date total grant of Rs.42.70 crore has been distributed to 3254 beneficiaries.
- A grant of Rs.20.00 crore has been earmarked for distribution of compensation of Rs.5000/- to their owners for the accidental death of sheep/goats, till now action has been taken to distribute compensation of Rs.419.54 lakhs to 7363 beneficiaries.
- Artificial insemination has been carried out for 24.35 lakhs cattle in the state.
- 4.70 crore cattle have been vaccinated in the state as a precautionary measure against various infectious diseases.
- **Establishment of Govt. Goshala:** It has been announced to increase government goshala from 30 to 100 in the budget of 2022-23. Accordingly, 70 new government goshala are to be started. a grant of Rs.1750.00 lakhs has been released to the respective district deputy directors for the establishment of 35 government goshala.
- **Pinjirapol Goshala:** During the year 2023-24, a total grant of Rs.170.33 lakhs has been released and Rs.170.33 lakhs has been spent till November 2023 for development of Govt. Goshalas and maintenance of cattle.
- **Punyakoti Adoption Scheme:** Upto the end of December-2023, under the program "PunyaKoti Adoption Scheme" of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department, out of total Goshalas registered at [www.punyakoti.karahvs.in](http://www.punyakoti.karahvs.in) web portal, a total of 2075 cattle in 209 Goshalas were adopted at Rs.11000/- per cattle per annum at Rs.228.25 lakhs Donations are made and adopted for a period of one year.

## CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

- To promote export of animal products by creating disease free zones by controlling livestock/ poultry diseases of economic importance and contagious animal diseases.
- Creation of awareness about communicable animal diseases.
- Preparedness for control of Avian Influenza / Equine influenza.
- Health coverage of livestock in remote villages.
- Conservation and development of indigenous breeds of cattle like Krishna Valley, Amruthmahal, Khillar, Deoni and breeds of Sheep and goat.
- Genetic characterization of these native breeds and establishing milk traits.
- Providing clean and hygienic milk, healthy and wholesome meat and meat products to consumers.
- Selective breeding for sustainability of cross breeding programmes.
- Developing permanent pasture land for zero input management system, a system that was traditionally followed.
- Reducing the gap between availability and requirement of cattle feed, fodder and essential nutrients.
- Correcting low productivity by addressing the problem on animal reproduction, infertility, low fat and SNF etc.
- Encouraging biomass fuel and organic farming practices.
- Providing effective delivery systems for adopting new and innovative technologies.

## 6.6 FISHERIES

Fisheries is an important sector in the state contributing fish production besides, source of foreign exchange earner. Fish being one of the sources of quality protein, use of fish as food helps in eradication of malnutrition among rural population. Fisheries Sector contributes to production of quality animal protein required for human beings besides provides more employment opportunities. The vast marine, brackish water and inland freshwater resources are the source of fish production in the State. Karnataka is in 5th position in marine fish production and 7th position in inland fish production in the country during 2021-22. The total fish production during 2022-23, is 12.25 lakh metric tonnes. The share of fisheries in total GSDP of the state was 0.57%.

Karnataka State has 320 Km long coast line along with 27000 Sq. km continental shelf area, 5.83 lakh hectares of various inland water resources and has vast scope for fisheries development. The brackish water area of 8000 hectares also provides good scope for shrimp/fish culture. There are about 9.84 lakh fishermen involved in various fisheries activities in the state of which 3.31 lakh in marine and 6.53 lakh are in inland.

It is a matter of pride that the Central Government has recognized our Karnataka state as the best coastal state during the year 2022-23. So far, 62 FFPO (Fish Farmer's producers Organization) have been set up in the state to help the fishermen. Kisan credit cards have been distributed to 13503 fishermen.

### Fish Production

The annual fish production in Karnataka has shown a considerable increase from 2.97 lakh metric tons in 2005-06 to 12.25 lakh metric tons in 2022-23 with an annual average growth rate of 10.54%. During the year 2023-24 (up to Nov. 2023) 7.11 lakh MTs fish production was produced.

With respect to Marine fisheries 25188 fishing boats including 4693 Mechanized boats, 10770 Motorised boats and 9725 traditional boats are involved in marine fisheries in the state. With respect to Inland fisheries, the state has 16 fish seed production centers, Fish seed production during the year 2022-23 was 7759.00 lakhs (Size: Fry fish seeds). During the year 2023-24 (up to Nov. 2023) 7311.00 lakhs fish seed (size: Fry fish seeds) produced as against the target of 11251.00 lakhs.

During the year 2023-24, the budget allocation for the department is Rs.27135.05 lakhs, out of which Rs.15192.66 lakhs have been released and Rs. 13245.14 lakh is the expenditure upto the end of November 2023.

**Table 6.6.1 : During 2023-24, the major schemes financial progress shown in below.**

(Rs. in Crores)

Scheme Name	Allocation	Release	Expenditure (Upto end of Nov. 2023)
Direction and Administration	33.25	22.43	20.54
Assistance for development of inland fisheries	13.80	9.20	6.06
CSS- Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (Blue Revolution - Integrated Development and management of Fisheries)	58.75	39.16	39.16
Supply of Kerosene to traditional boats	24.00	15.77	15.77
Reimbursement of sales tax on diesel used by fishing boats	0.00	0.00	0.00
Centrally Sponsored Savings and Relief Scheme	6.12	4.08	3.78
Contribution to Distress Relief Fund	4.00	2.67	2.67



Scheme Name	Allocation	Release	Expenditure (Upto end of Nov. 2023)
Share of Expenditure on Tunga Bhadra Board Fisheries	0.01	0.00	0.00
Vidyanidhi Yojana - Scholarship for further and higher education for children of fishermen/fish farmers	1.00	0.60	0.60
Matsyashraya Scheme	10.00	3.33	0.00
Encouragement to convert kerosene boats into petrol boats	20.00	0.00	0.00
District and other Staff	35.83	24.18	20.12
Construction and Maintenance of Fisheries Buildings and Facilities	5.03	2.52	0.53
Assistance for development of inland fisheries	9.15	5.79	2.64
Assistance for Construction of Fish Markets and Fish Marketing	1.91	1.21	0.31
Exhibition and Training	1.50	1.00	0.28
Dredging of Fishing Harbours -CSS	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction of Fishing Harbours- CSS	30.00	20.00	20.00
Renovation of Fishing Harbours, Landing Centers and Dredging	15.00	0.00	0.00
Nabard Assistance for Construction of Fishery Link Roads and Jetties	0.00	0.00	0.00
Establishment of Fish Seed Production and Rearing Center in Haveri District	2.00	0.00	0.00

Source : Fisheries Department

The Department has undertaken several schemes is as below.

### (i) Pradhan Manthri Matsya Sampada yojana - Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries

Central Government has introduced a flagship programme called Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana-Integrated development and management of fisheries to bring about a significant growth in the fisheries sector in the next 5 years (2020-21 to 2024-25). All aspects of the fisheries sector are included in the scheme and the beneficiaries can take up components in culture, capture, value addition, marketing and infrastructure development. SC/ ST/ women and General categories are given the financial assistance of 60% and 40% respectively. The assistance is shared by the central and state government on a 60:40 basis.

From the year 2020-21 to the year 2023-24 (up to November 2023) under the said scheme, a total of Rs. 181.54 Crores was the expenditure and a total of 3359 beneficiaries have received assistance under this scheme.

### (ii) Construction of fishing harbours (CSS)

Under this scheme, the construction and expansion of major fishing harbours and landing centres will be taken up for the marine infrastructure development in the coastal districts of the State. Apart from this, the preference will be given for construction of new harbour and jetties for the movement of motorised

boats. During 2023-24 budget of Rs.1999.99 lakh has been released, and Rs.1999.99 lakh expenditure has been incurred up to November 2023 for construction of breakwater at Alevkodi Thenginagundi Harbour, construction of Hejamadi kodi harbour and construction of Mangalore 3rd stage Harbour.

### **(iii) Savings-cum-relief scheme for marine fishermen - CSS**

Under this Scheme, a total amount of Rs.1500 will be collected from each fisherman during fishing period and a matching contribution of Rs. 1500 each both by State and Central Governments is given. Rs.4500 thus collected will be distributed during 3 lean months (July, August and September) to the beneficiaries equally at Rs. 1500/- per month. During 2023-24 Rs. 378.33 lakh relief has been given to 12611 fishermen upto the end of November 2023.

### **(iv) Group Accident Insurance Scheme CSS**

Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme, fishers which include fishermen, fish farmers and any persons directly involved in fishing and fisheries related activities can avail accident insurance. During 2023-24 a premium of Rs. 30.44 lakh (State share) has been paid to NFDB (National Fisheries Development Board) to cover the insurance of 80,099 registered fishers.

### **(v) Marine Fisheries**

#### **1) Subsidy on the electricity used by ice plants**

Under this scheme provision was made to provide subsidy @ Rs.1.75 per unit of the electricity consumed by the Ice plants subject to a maximum of Rs.3.50 lakh per ice plant. During 2023-24 an allocation of Rs.386.00 lakhs has been released, and an expenditure of Rs.386.00 lakhs has been incurred and subsidy was distributed to 180 Ice plants up to end of November 2023.

#### **2) Reimbursement of sales tax on diesel used by fishing boats**

During 2023-24 under this scheme, 1,33,333 KL of state sales tax exempted Diesel was allocated, of which 1,15,400 KL Diesel is distributed to mechanised fishing boats at designated diesel bunks up to November 2023.

#### **3) Supply of Kerosene to traditional boats**

In Karnataka coast many traditional boats are involved in fishing activity and these boats have been installing outboard engines stage by stage and are able to go for fishing too far off from the seashore in short time and have been successful in profitable fisheries. These 8030 motorised boats are being supplied with 300 liters kerosene per month per boat at Public Distribution System (PDS) rate. During 2023-24 (up to November, 2023), an amount of Rs.1576.88 lakh expenditure has been incurred against the release of Rs. 1576.88 lakhs.

### **(vi) Inland Fisheries**

During the year 2023-24, 2822 departmental tanks and 2904 Gram Panchayat tanks have been developed by stocking 2071.46 lakh fingerlings and 547.00 lakh fingerlings respectively upto November 2023. It is estimated that 2.58 lakh MTs. of fish has been produced from inland resources upto November 2023.

#### **(a) Assistance for Inland fisheries development (State Sector)**

The following programs are being implemented under this scheme.

- 1) Distribution of fisheries requisite kits.

- 2) Fish seed stocking in reservoirs.
- 3) Distribution of subsidy for purchase of fish seeds.
- 4) Distribution of subsidy for construction of ponds on the edge of tanks/reservoirs.
- 5) Encouragement for shrimp and brackish water fish farming.
- 6) Stocking of fish seeds in Gram Panchayat tanks are being implemented.

During the year 2023-24, under this scheme for the above programmes Rs.919.99 lakh budget has been released and as on November 2023, Rs.606.20 lakh has been spent.

#### **(vii) Reimbursement of differential interest to commercial banks**

Provision has been made to the fisher women to avail loan upto Rs. 50,000/- at 0% interest from Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks. Under this scheme the difference of interest will be reimbursed to the banks which extend the loans to fisher women. An allocation of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been released during 2023-24 and Rs. 33.53 lakh expenditure has been incurred up to end of November 2023.

#### **(viii) Fishermen's Distress Relief Fund**

In case of death/disability while engaged in fishing, financial compensation is provided to their dependents/fishermen from Distress Relief Fund. Dependents of fishermen who die while engaged in fishing will receive a maximum of Rs. 6,00,000/- as compensation and for loss of fishing net, boat and medical expenses up to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000/- will be provided as assistance. In the year 2023-24, Rs. 5.41 crores compensation is given to the dependants of 97 death cases of fishermen from the Distress Relief Fund.

#### **(ix) Assistance for development of inland fisheries (District Sector)**

Allocation is made towards the operation cost for production of fish seed in fish seed production centers, rearing of fish seed in production centers and at taluk level nurseries, cages and pens, procurement and transportation of fish seed, purchase of seed transport vehicles, maintenance of vehicles and purchase of farm equipments. During the year 2023-24, an allocation of Rs.578.72 lakh has been released and Rs.263.58 lakh expenditure has been incurred up to November 2023.

#### **(x) Assistance to construction of fish markets and fish marketing**

In order to help fisher folk, to sell and transport the harvested fish in fresh and hygienic condition, assistance is being provided for the purchase of a bicycle and insulated boxes with 50% subsidy, subject to a maximum of Rs.2000/- and 25% subsidy for purchase of 2 wheeler and ice box subject to maximum of Rs.10,000/-. For quick transportation of fresh fish in hygienic condition from fish landing centres to marketing places, financial assistance is provided under "Matsya Vahini". During 2023-24, an allocation of Rs.121.08 lakh has been released and Rs. 30.76 lakh expenditure is incurred up to end of November 2023.

#### **Achievements**

- ▣ Overall improvement in the socio-economic status of fishermen.
- ▣ During 2023-24 Rs. 378.33 lakh relief has been given to 12611 fishermen upto the end of November 2023 under savings & relief scheme.
- ▣ In the year 2023-24, Rs. 5.41 crores compensation is given to the dependants of 97 death cases of fishermen from the Distress Relief Fund scheme.
- ▣ During 2023-24 an Rs.386.00 lakhs subsidy is distributed to 180 Ice plants up to end of November 2023.
- ▣ Under PMMSY Scheme, for "Matsyavahini" programme the first stage 100 e-Auto Rickshaws have been handed over to the beneficiaries in Bangalore city.

## CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

- ▣ Inadequate availability of inputs including fish seeds.
- ▣ High Cost of feed and non availability of feed locally is affecting the feed based aquaculture.
- ▣ Non-availability of alternative fast growing candidate species to diversify the aquaculture practices.
- ▣ Lack of field functionaries to take up effective extension.
- ▣ Implementation of “MISSION FINGERLINGS” to address the inadequate supply of quality fish seed.
- ▣ Strengthening Inland fish marketing infrastructure and cold chain.
- ▣ Diversification of aquaculture practices.
- ▣ Introduction of high yielding and eco friendly culture systems.
- ▣ Paradigm shift towards new opportunities in the sector to achieve the intended objectives of “BLUE REVOLUTION”.
- ▣ To improve the Broodstock both in quality and quantity to keep the hatcheries to be functioning continuously as the breeding season is short.
- ▣ Establishing more number of new hatcheries in the production centers.
- ▣ Encouraging the establishment of fish feed mills by giving financial assistance.
- ▣ Up-gradation of existing fisheries training centers.
- ▣ Need based trainings/IEC programmes to be conducted to the fish farmers/ fish processors.
- ▣ Support and incentives/subsidies to be given for culture of new candidate species like Pungasius, Genetically Improved Farmed Tilapia and local varieties of carps.
- ▣ To promote open sea cage culture as an alternative to capture fishery.
- ▣ To reduce the cost of production, subsidy on use of electricity for incorporation of innovative aqua culture techniques like RAS/Bio-floc may be given.

## 6.7 FOOD SECURITY

### 6.7.1 Provision of Food to the Poor through Public Distribution System in Karnataka

Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affair Department is one of the major Government Departments involved in providing food security to the poor through Public Distribution System(PDS). Fixed quantity of food grains are being distributed to eligible households under Public Distribution System free of cost. The intention of implementing this system is to provide food security to eligible households and achieve hunger free state. Under National Food Security Act (NFSA) Anthyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Household(PHH) are covered for food grain allocation. 35 kg food grain per AAY household and 5 kg food grain per PHH beneficiary is allotted every month. Under this Act the Central Government has specified percentage population coverage under priority household as 76.04 % in rural area and 49.36% in urban area.

### 6.7.2 Food Grain distribution to PDS beneficiaries under Annabhagya Scheme

#### i) Anthyodaya Anna Yojane (AAY)

The Central Government has implemented Anthyodaya Anna Yojane (AAY) from August-2002 in the State. 10.87 Lakhs of AAY cardholders have been allotted 35 kgs food grains (per card) free of cost under NFSA with effect from November 2023.

## ii) Priority Household Ration Cards (PHH) and Non Priority Household Ration Cards (NPHH):

5 kg food grain is being allotted to each PHH beneficiary every month free of cost. Non priority Household Ration card holders who register their willingness to obtain ration are eligible for foodgrains every month and accordingly, single member household gets 5 kg Rice and more than one member household gets 10 kg Rice per month at subsidised rate of Rs.15/- per kg.

## iii) Categorywise Ration cards details for the last 5 years:

Among the total 11.28 Crores of Ration Cards existing in the state, 10.87 Lakhs of Ration cards (covering 44.13 lakhs of members) under Anthyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and 1.16 Crores of Ration cards (covering 3.93 crores of members) under Priority Households (PHH) are distributed to families.

**Table 6.7.1: Category wise Ration card details**

Year	Number of Ration Cards							
	AAY	%	PHH	%	NPHH	%	Total Cards	Total %
2018-19	776287	6.02	11678053	90.6	435240	3.38	12889580	100
2019-20	1096935	8.24	11657387	87.57	557449	4.18	13311771	100
2020-21	1090389	8.12	11678942	87.03	648651	4.83	13417982	100
2021-22	1092178	8.28	11380855	86.31	711634	5.39	13184665	100
2022-23*	1089335	8.02	11719458	86.31	770377	5.67	13579170	100

\* April 2023 card figures updated

## iv) Allocation of Food Grains

During the year 2023-24 (upto November 2023) among the total of 1.55 Lakhs of Metric Tonnes of foodgrains distributed in the State, 1.15 Lakhs of Metric Tonnes of Rice, 0.32 Lakhs of Metric Tonnes of Ragi and 0.07 Lakhs of Metric Tonnes of Jowar are distributed.

## v) Anna Bhagya Yojane – DBT ( Direct Benefit Scheme)

Anna Bhagya, being the one of the ambitious schemes of Government of Karnataka has been implemented all over the State since July 2023 providing a total of 10 Kg Rice, 5 kg from Central NFSA and bearing additional 5 k.g. rice from State Budget. State is paying an amount equivalent to price of Rice i.e. Rs.34/- per k.g. of Rice multiplied to 5 k.g's. i.e. Rs.170/- per member in AAY and PHH cards, up to September 2023 Rs. 1771.18 Crores have been distributed to 3.83 Crores of beneficiaries through Bank Accounts under the Anna Bhagya Yojane.

As part of National Food Security Act 2013, from January 2023 onwards NFSA food grains are being allotted free of cost to the States under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY). Under StateNFSA, 13.24 lakhs of PHH Ration card holders exists in State (As on November 2023).

## 6.7.3 Allotment of foodgrains to the Welfare Institutions under “DASOHA” scheme

The foodgrain allocation received from Central Government under welfare institutions and Hostel scheme is being distributed free of cost to State run/aided welfare institutes such as Nariniketans, Old Age Homes, Orphanages, Hostels, Homeless/Beggar rehabilitation Centres, Swadhar homes, Hostels for blind children, Remand homes, Hostels providing free accommodation and food run by religious institutions etc. Accordingly, 10 Kg rice and 5 kg wheat per inmate is being distributed to the welfare institutes in the State.

As per November 2023 allotment, 171 institutes run by GoI with 11485 beneficiaries have been allotted 114.850 MT of Rice and 57.425 MT of Wheat. Similarly 273 institutes run by GOK with 31368 inmates have been allotted 313.680 MT of Rice and 156.840 of Wheat.

#### 6.7.4 Kerosene Distribution through PDS

- ▣ Presently, in all taluks of Uttara Kannada District, 3 litre kerosene is being distributed to Non-LPG cardholders. In all taluks of Chamarajnagar and Uttara Kannada Districts, and in 11 select taluks of Hassan, Mandya and Mysore districts, 1litre kerosene is being distributed for illumination purpose.
- ▣ **Fisheries Kerosene Distribution:** 8030 boats (1345 boats in Dakshina Kannada, 4896 boats in Udupi and 1789 boats in Uttara Kannada District) are considered for allotment of 300 litre kerosene per boat per month for 10 months. Government Of India-GOI has allocated 1488 Kilo Litre of Kerosene for the year 2023-24.

#### 6.7.5 Details of Fair Price Shops in the state

Presently there are 20413 Fair Price Shops existing in the state. Among these Fair Price Shops, 48 are under KFSCS, 10658 are under Co-operative societies and 9707 are working under private persons.

#### 6.7.6 Allocation and expenditure of Budget

For the year 2023-24, Rs.10381.43 Crores have been allotted to Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department out of which 4981.75 Crores have been released and 3296.47 Crores are spent till November 2023.

#### Achievements

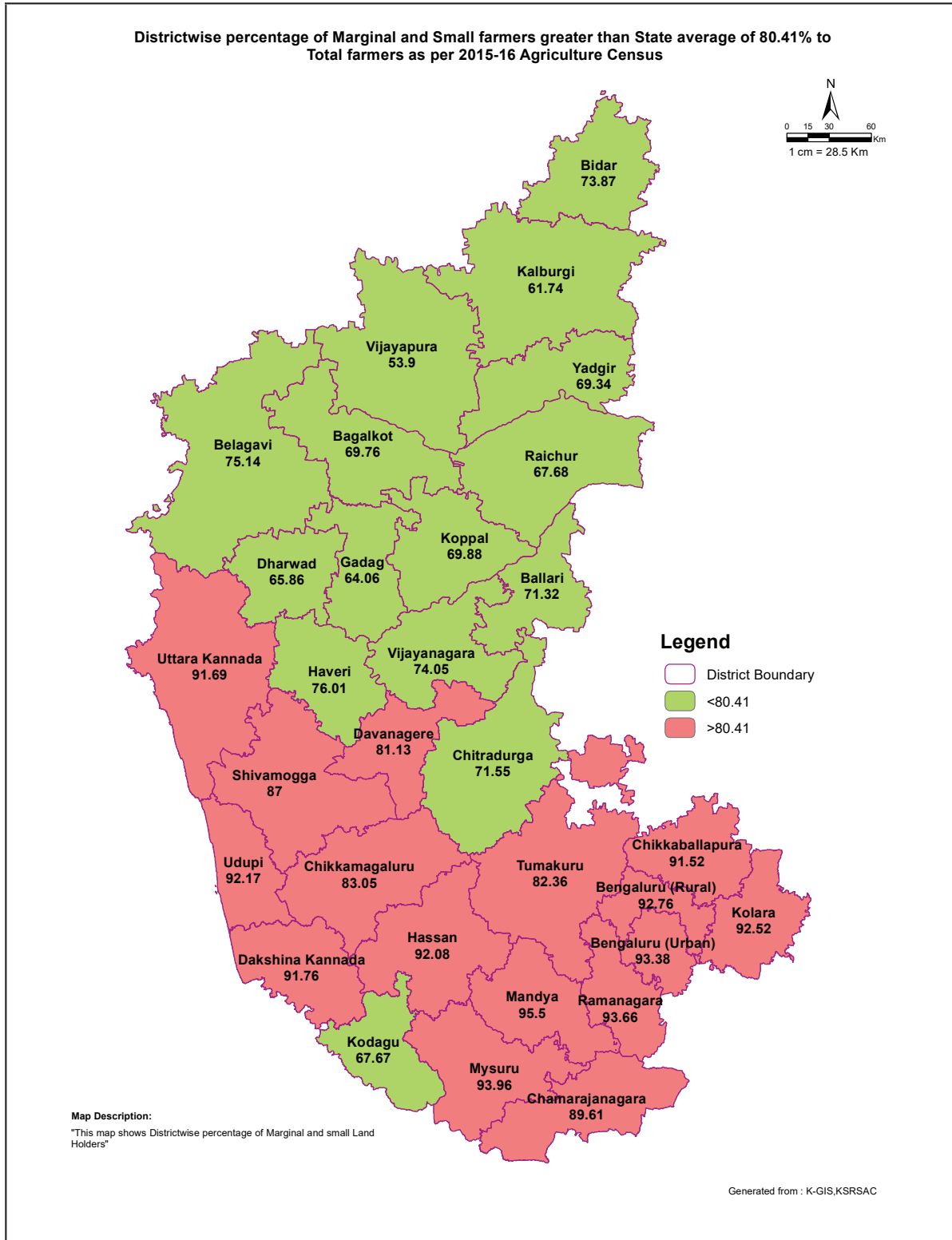
- ▣ Among the total 11.28 Crores of Ration Cards existing in the state, 10.87 Lakhs of Ration cards (covering 44.13 Lakhs of members) under Anthyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and 1.16 Crores of Ration cards (covering 3.93 Crores of members) under Priority Households (PHH) are distributed to families.
- ▣ Under both Anthyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH) schemes, totally 1.16 Ration cards have undergone E-KYC covering 4.23 Crores of members. According to this, 91.18% of the ration cards and 96.59% of the members have completed the e-KYC.
- ▣ All these ration cards and details of ration members are computerized and linked with Aadhaar number.
- ▣ There are 20,413 Fair Price Shops in the state and 20,377 Fair Price Shops are distributing ration through bio-authentication.
- ▣ 3.38 Lakhs of ineligible Anthyodaya Anna and PHH cards have been identified and have been cancelled / converted to NPHH from 01.04.2022 to 30.09.2023.
- ▣ A total of Rs. 13.57 Crores of fine has been levied from Ineligible ration card holders.
- ▣ Govt. of Karnataka is distributing additional 5 k.g. rice in addition to 5 k.g. rice given by Central Government under National Food Security Act.
- ▣ From July 2023 to September 2023 an amount of Rs.1771.18 Crore has been transferred to 3.83 eligible beneficiaries under Anna Bhagya Yojane.
- ▣ Under the Transformation of Fair Price Shops, in order to increase the income of Fair Price Shop owners, Govt. of Karnataka has initiated the following programmes such as Common Service Center (CSC) services at FPS, IPPB Business Correspondent (BC) / financial services at FPS, Retail sale of 5 kg LPG cylinders at FPS, PM-WANI services at FPS and Sale of non-PDS commodities.

- ▣▣▣▣▶ The department is sharing public distribution system data with other departments of the state government and Govt. of India as well.
- ▣▣▣▣▶ The department is in forefront of disbursing Government approved facilities through bio-authentication.
- ▣▣▣▣▶ Any ration card holder of the State and other States are allowed to avail ration at any Fair Price Shops in any part of the State.
- ▣▣▣▣▶ Under the Essential Commodities Act 1955. at present the total of 1305 cases have been FIR booked from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023 to reduce irregularities. In this regard, approximate Value of Rs. 94.14 Crores has been confiscated.
- ▣▣▣▣▶ Providing Doorstep Ration delivery to the most vulnerable sections i.e., Senior citizens above 90 years, single member PHH and AAY ration card holders..In the month of Oct-2023, 789 AAY and PHH beneficiaries throughout the state have successfully received ration at their doorstep with the help of mobile app.
- ▣▣▣▣▶ 1934 applications / requests have been received and 1911 applications have been disposed off till November 2023 through Integrated Public Grievance Redressal System .

### **CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD**

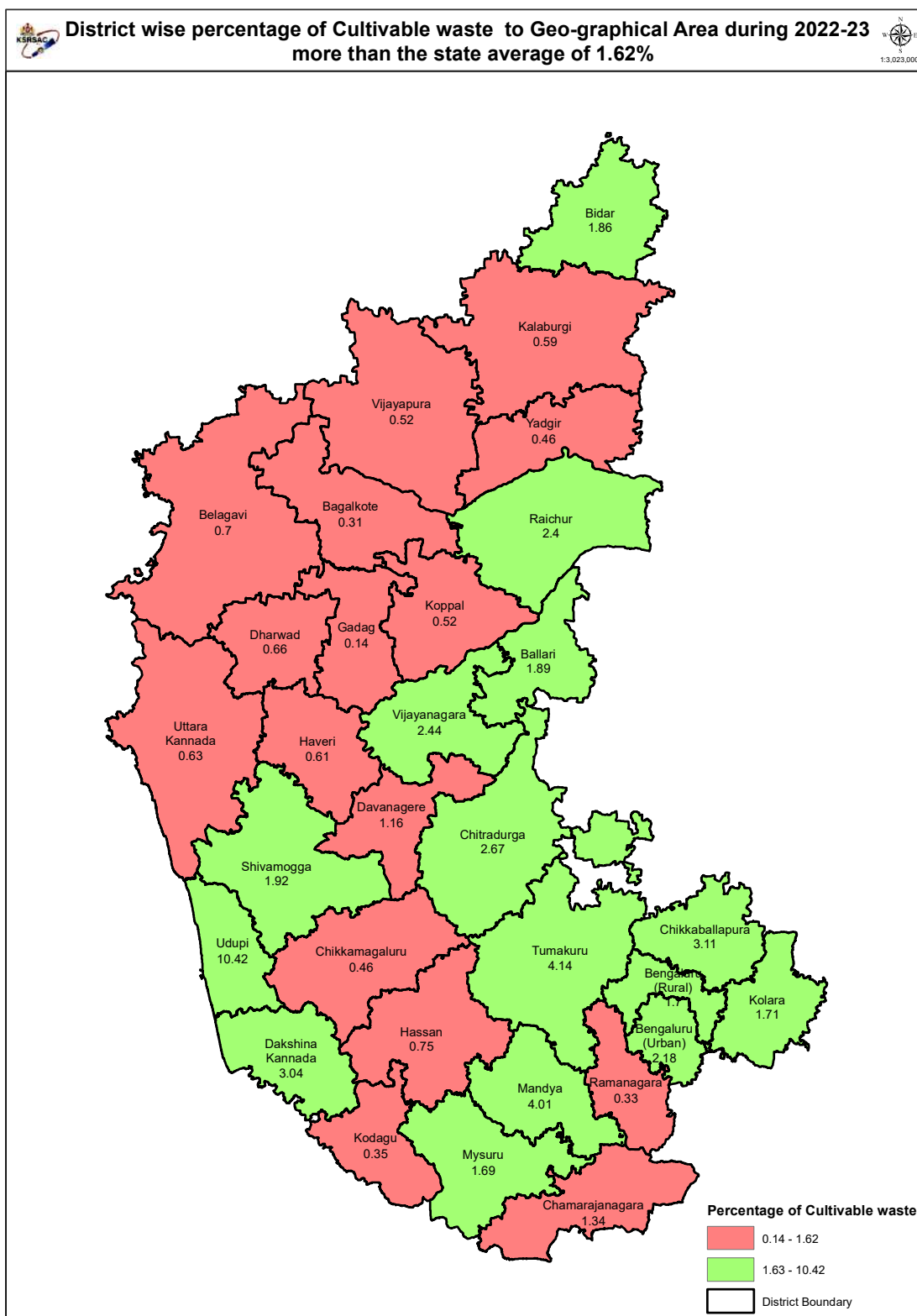
- ▣▣▣▣▶ At present Rice, Ragi and Jowar are distributed under Public Distribution System to the AAY and PHH card holders. There is an idea of distributing dietary rich fibre food grains such as Navane, Saave, Haaraka, Sajje, Baragu to be worked upon in the future. In case these rare millets can also be distributed to the AAY and PHH card holders along with rice it will improve the health conditions of the beneficiaries and will promote rare millets as well in common public.

MAP 6.1





MAP 6.2



**APPENDIX 6.1**  
**Land Holdings in Karnataka**

Size Class	1995- 96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16
<b>I. Number of Operational Holdings ('000)</b>					
Marginal (Below 1 ha.)	2610	3252	3655	3849	4767
Small (1 to 2 ha.)	1707	1909	2014	2138	2214
Semi Medium (2 to 4 ha.)	1204	1259	1278	1267	1193
Medium (4 to 10 ha.)	594	569	555	511	451
Large (Above 10 ha.)	106	90	79	68	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>6221</b>	<b>7079</b>	<b>7581</b>	<b>7832</b>	<b>8681</b>
<b>II. Area of Operational Holdings ('000 hectares)</b>					
Marginal	1248	1492	1651	1851	2080
Small	2480	2742	2876	3020	3107
Semi Medium	3298	3429	3468	3393	3188
Medium	3490	3317	3206	2904	2569
Large	1593	1327	1184	994	861
<b>Total</b>	<b>12109</b>	<b>12307</b>	<b>12385</b>	<b>12161</b>	<b>11805</b>
<b>III. Average Size of Operational Holdings (hectares)</b>					
Marginal	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.48	0.44
Small	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.41	1.4
Semi Medium	2.74	2.72	2.71	2.68	2.67
Medium	5.88	5.83	5.78	5.69	5.69
Large	15.02	14.74	14.99	14.71	15.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.36</b>

Source: Agricultural Census 2015-16, GoI.

APPENDIX 6.2: Land Utilisation 2022-23 (Area in Hectares)

District	Geo-graphical Area	Forest	% of Forest Area to Geo-Graphical Area	Non Agricultural uses	% of Non Agricultural uses to Geo-Graphical Area	Barren & Uncultivable Land	% of Barren & Uncultivable Land to Geo-Graphical Area	Cultivable waste	% of Cultivable waste to Geo-Graphical Area	Permanent Pasture	% of Permanent Pasture to Geo-Graphical Area	Trees & Groves	% of Trees & Groves to Geo-Graphical Area	Current Fallow Land	% of Current Fallow Land to Geo-Graphical Area	Other Fallow Land	% of Fallow Land to Geo-Graphical Area	Net sown	% of Net sown to Geo-Graphical Area	% Land utilization to Geo-Graphical Area
Bagalkot	658877	81126	12.3	29853	4.5	23810	3.6	2035	0.3	3429	0.52	274	0.04	22536	3.42	2788	0.4	493026	74.8	100
Bangalore Urban	217410	5055	2.3	125527	57.7	5778	2.7	4750	2.2	6806	3.13	4615	2.12	9780	4.50	18516	8.5	36583	16.8	100
Bangalore Rural	229519	11322	4.9	55225	24.1	11124	4.8	3898	1.7	3879	1.69	6680	2.91	12600	5.49	13514	5.9	111277	48.5	100
Belagavi	1344382	190424	14.2	70801	5.3	32309	2.4	9465	0.7	21360	1.59	2306	0.17	35046	2.61	27294	2.0	955377	71.1	100
Bellari	400043	31885	8.0	48594	12.1	29567	7.4	7569	1.9	389	0.10	517	0.13	34179	8.54	27685	6.9	219658	54.9	100
Bidar	541765	27707	5.1	25374	4.7	19127	3.5	10081	1.9	13964	2.58	2833	0.52	9680	1.79	7961	1.5	425038	78.5	100
Vijayapura	1053471	1787	0.2	36543	3.5	29059	2.8	5529	0.5	9575	0.91	1321	0.13	38874	3.69	7349	0.7	923434	87.7	100
Chamarajanagar	569901	275610	48.4	24646	4.3	21434	3.8	7637	1.3	22827	4.01	9154	1.61	34350	6.03	20473	3.6	153770	27.0	100
Chikkaballapura	404501	49704	12.3	32743	8.1	34302	8.5	12596	3.1	55550	13.73	8005	1.98	32645	8.07	21097	5.2	157859	39.0	100
Chikkamagaluru	722075	202028	28.0	43638	6.0	28322	3.9	3322	0.5	83837	11.61	4613	0.64	10194	1.41	8448	1.2	337673	46.8	100
Chitradurga	770702	73719	9.6	55506	7.2	25403	3.3	20612	2.7	88740	11.51	10459	1.36	27832	3.61	20367	2.6	448064	58.1	100
Dakshina Kannada	477381	128476	26.9	88877	18.6	32449	6.8	14521	3.0	7990	1.67	8183	1.71	9171	1.92	2704	0.6	185010	38.8	100
Davanagere	454573	67688	14.9	28742	6.3	6340	1.4	5254	1.2	11025	2.43	3773	0.83	20683	4.55	377	0.1	310691	68.3	100
Dharwad	427329	35235	8.2	27055	6.3	3985	0.9	2800	0.7	3571	0.84	188	0.04	20824	4.87	7788	1.8	325883	76.3	100
Gadag	465715	32862	7.1	27020	5.8	12024	2.6	640	0.1	2598	0.56	356	0.08	8170	1.75	2430	0.5	379615	81.5	100
Kalaburgi	1094120	35316	3.2	41511	3.8	35113	3.2	6417	0.6	25855	2.36	1131	0.10	64353	5.88	42066	3.8	842358	77.0	100
Hassan	662602	58775	8.9	80722	12.2	30365	4.6	4942	0.7	32943	4.97	2063	0.31	3777	0.57	4249	0.6	444766	67.1	100
Haveri	485156	47454	9.8	33515	6.9	5793	1.2	2962	0.6	12209	2.52	1295	0.27	2037	0.42	1102	0.2	378789	78.1	100
Kodagu	410775	134597	32.8	24299	5.9	24250	5.9	1458	0.4	12009	2.92	3011	0.73	2395	0.58	2438	0.6	206318	50.2	100
Kolar	374966	20620	5.5	49500	13.2	28870	7.7	6397	1.7	36575	9.75	7009	1.87	52908	14.11	5008	1.3	168079	44.8	100
Koppala	552495	29451	5.3	50489	9.1	23635	4.3	2874	0.5	17842	3.23	210	0.04	5736	1.04	2961	0.5	419297	75.9	100
Mandya	498244	24765	5.0	64762	13.0	21519	4.3	19980	4.0	32049	6.43	3887	0.78	21594	4.33	19177	3.8	290511	58.3	100
Mysore	676382	62851	9.3	75279	11.1	47871	7.1	11407	1.7	46808	6.92	4191	0.62	17463	2.58	18418	2.7	392094	58.0	100
Raichur	835843	18167	2.2	20768	2.5	20084	2.4	20084	2.4	19816	2.37	5409	0.65	62532	7.48	26231	3.1	642752	76.9	100
Ramanagara	355912	69946	19.7	29675	8.3	24339	6.8	1178	0.3	24662	6.93	1424	0.40	23596	6.63	28794	8.1	152298	42.8	100
Shivamogga	847784	276855	32.7	88708	10.5	13312	1.6	16311	1.9	163463	19.28	26868	3.17	13067	1.54	9205	1.1	239995	28.3	100
Tumakuru	1064755	45177	4.2	90444	8.5	67539	6.3	44042	4.1	76453	7.18	15957	1.50	125074	11.75	22624	2.1	577445	54.2	100
Udupi	356446	100102	28.1	44403	12.5	11464	3.2	37152	10.4	10618	2.98	35722	10.02	2582	0.72	9139	2.6	105264	29.5	100
Uttara Kannada	1024679	813595	79.4	34713	3.4	16196	1.6	6450	0.6	6730	0.66	4806	0.47	5618	0.55	16990	1.7	119581	11.7	100
Yadgir	516088	33773	6.5	31333	6.1	27788	5.4	2385	0.5	11755	2.28	772	0.15	14593	2.83	3093	0.6	390596	75.7	100
Vijayanagara	556177	87362	15.7	73036	13.1	26484	4.8	13595	2.4	6486	1.17	1148	0.21	11205	2.01	9045	1.6	327816	58.9	100
<b>State total</b>	<b>19050068</b>	<b>3073434</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>1553301</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>739655</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>308343</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>871813</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>178180</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>755094</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>409331</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>11160917</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>100</b>

## APPENDIX 6.3

## District wise percentage of Cultivable waste to Geo-graphical Area

(Area in Hectares)

Sl. No.	District	Geo-graphical Area	Cultivable waste	% of Cultivable waste to Geo Graphical Area
1	Udupi	356446	37152	10.42
2	Tumakuru	1064755	44042	4.14
3	Mandya	498244	19980	4.01
4	Chikkaballapura	404501	12596	3.11
5	Dakshina Kannada	477381	14521	3.04
6	Chitradurga	770702	20612	2.67
7	Vijayanagara	556177	13595	2.44
8	Raichur	835843	20084	2.40
9	Bangalore Urban	217410	4750	2.18
10	Shivamogga	847784	16311	1.92
11	Bellari	400043	7569	1.89
12	Bidar	541765	10081	1.86
13	Kolar	374966	6397	1.71
14	Bangalore Rural	229519	3898	1.70
15	Mysore	676382	11407	1.69
16	Chamarajanagar	569901	7637	1.34
17	Davanagere	454573	5254	1.16
18	Hassan	662602	4942	0.75
19	Belagavi	1344382	9465	0.70
20	Dharwad	427329	2800	0.66
21	Uttara Kannada	1024679	6450	0.63
22	Haveri	485156	2962	0.61
23	Kalaburgi	1094120	6417	0.59
24	Vijayapura	1053471	5529	0.52
25	Koppala	552495	2874	0.52
26	Yadgir	516088	2385	0.46
27	Chikkamagaluru	722075	3322	0.46
28	Kodagu	410775	1458	0.35
29	Ramanagara	355912	1178	0.33
30	Bagalkot	658877	2035	0.31
31	Gadag	465715	640	0.14
<b>State Total</b>		<b>19050068</b>	<b>308343</b>	<b>1.62</b>

**APPENDIX 6.4**  
**District wise Potential area for Irrigation**

(In hectares)

Sl. No.	District	Net Area Cultivated	Net Area Irrigated	Potential Area for Irrigation
1	Kalaburgi	842358	129697	712661
2	Vijayapura	923434	449006	474428
3	Bidar	425038	67333	357705
4	Belagavi	955377	618741	336636
5	Hassan	444766	108645	336121
6	Gadag	379615	75380	304235
7	Dharwad	325883	38124	287759
8	Chitradurga	448064	170959	277105
9	Tumakuru	577445	331447	245998
10	Koppala	419297	183514	235783
11	Mysore	392094	166433	225661
12	Raichur	642752	422883	219869
13	Chikkamagaluru	337673	118055	219618
14	Vijayanagara	327816	109313	218503
15	Kodagu	206318	1806	204512
16	Yadgir	390596	213920	176676
17	Haveri	378789	203041	175748
18	Bagalkot	493026	357131	135895
19	Davanagere	310691	177897	132794
20	Kolar	168079	49016	119063
21	Ramanagara	152298	36541	115757
22	Chikkaballapura	157859	51471	106388
23	Mandya	290511	194938	95573
24	Bangalore Rural	111277	27809	83468
25	Shivamogga	239995	168459	71536
26	Udupi	105264	43741	61523
27	Bellari	219658	168108	51550
28	Uttara Kannada	119581	68748	50833
29	Chamarajanagar	153770	106154	47616
30	Bangalore Urban	36583	10622	25961
31	Dakshina Kannada	185010	168598	16412
	<b>State total</b>	<b>11160917</b>	<b>5037530</b>	<b>6123387</b>





## 7.1. FORESTS

Forests are an integral part of natural resources and an integral part of environmental and ecological systems. The State's dense forests are in the Western Ghats region. About 60% of the Western Ghats of the country are in the State. To protect and develop biodiversity, the State has formed 6554 Biodiversity Management Committees at Grama Panchayat level. Bio-diversity heritage sites (such as the 400-year-old tamarind grooves at Nallur, Devanahalli taluk) have been developed to conserve and develop unique genetic diversities.

In recent years, due to fundamental and proximate factors, Western Ghats, one of the hot spots of the world's biodiversity has been under severe threat. Although the depletion of forest cover is largely halted and forest cover has quantitatively increased in the recent years, the natural forest stock is qualitatively still under degradation. Increased deforestation and degradation of the environmental resource base has serious implications for production and resilience of the ecosystem. The loss of forest cover is a serious threat to the environment, sustainable development, and the livelihoods of millions of people in the State.

Forest resources significantly contribute to the State's Gross Domestic Product (SGDP) by being a major source of timber, medicinal plants, non-timber forest products (NTFPs), grazing, recreational activities, carbon sequestration, watershed provisions etc. Forest resources are under severe pressure due to rapid population growth and in this scenario, meeting developmental, livelihood, agricultural and industrial needs and conserving forests for productive and ecological services is a major challenge. The main factors responsible for the depletion of the forest resource base are:

- ▣▣▣▣▣ Diversion of forest areas for developmental activities
- ▣▣▣▣▣ Encroachment of forest area, destruction of natural habitat, mining and quarrying, wildlife poaching, smuggling of timber, erosion of common property resources, excessive fuel wood collection and livestock grazing etc.

The Forest Department of Karnataka has succeeded in halting quantitative depletion of forest cover through afforestation and improved conservation programmes. However anthropogenic pressure on forests continues to be a major threat to the sustainability of both human beings, animals and natural resources.

### 7.1.1 Area under forests

Karnataka, the seventh largest state of country with a geographical area of 1,91,791 sq. km. constitutes 5.83% of the geographical area of the country. The state is endowed with a diverse climate, topography and soils which have resulted in rich biodiversity. The diverse ecological niches support characteristic flora and fauna. The evergreen forests Western Ghats, which cover about 60% of the forest area of state are recognized as one of the 35 biodiversity hotspots in the world and one of the four biodiversity hotspots of India. As per Champion and Seth classification of the Forest Types (1968), the forests in Karnataka belong to 8 forest type groups, which are further divided into 21 forest types. Protection and management of degraded forest for community participation is a major thrust area of the State Forest Department besides biodiversity conservation and ecotourism. The major species found in the forests of the state are *Tectona grandis*, *Santalum album*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Terminalia* spp, *Pterocarpus* spp, etc. In the Scrub and Thorny forests *Balanites roxburghii*, *Cordia myxa*, *Capparis* spp, *Acacia* spp, *Prosopis* spp and so on.

The total area of forest in Karnataka is 40649.30 sq.km. which includes Reserved Forests, Protected Forests, Village Forests, Private Forests and Sec-4 Notified Forests, Unclassed Forests and Forests as per statutory provisions.

The details of Classification of the total forest area in Karnataka are given in **Table 7.1** and **Figure 7.1**.

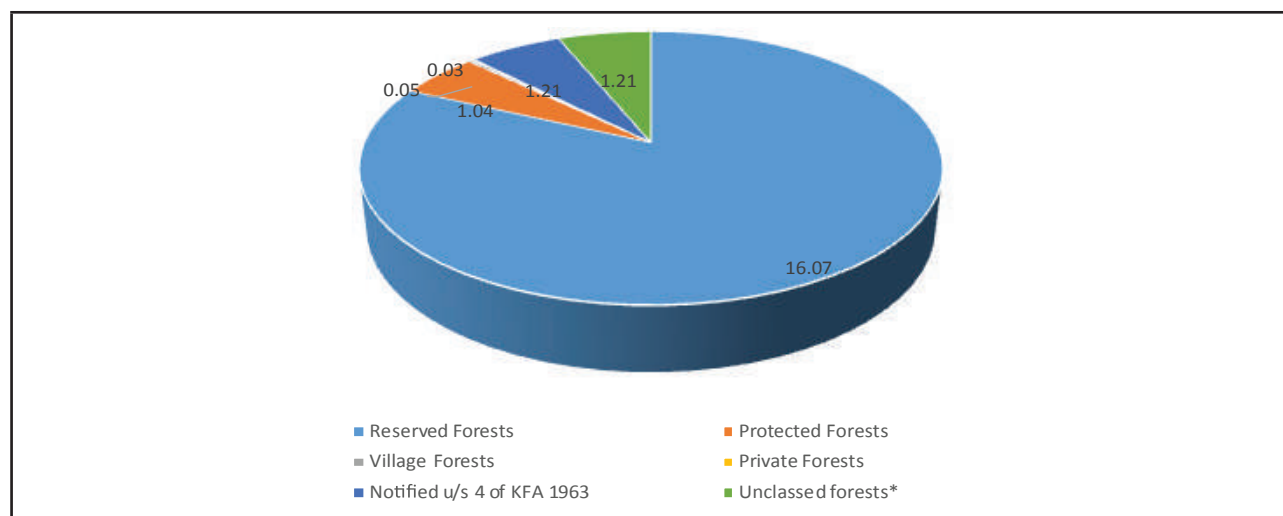
**Table 7.1 : Classification of forest areas in Karnataka**

Legal Status	Area (Sq. Km.)	% of Geographical area
Reserved Forests	30824.83	16.07
Protected Forests	1999.25	1.04
Village Forests	87.95	0.05
Private Forests	52.47	0.03
Notified u/s 4 of KFA 1963	2315.96	1.21
Unclassed forests*	5368.83	1.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>40649.30</b>	<b>21.19</b>

Source: PCCF (Working plan)

Unclassed Forests which include Deemed Forests and Forests as per State Provisions.

**Fig. 7.1: Classification of Total Forest Area (% to geographical area) in Karnataka**



\* Unclassed Forests: Includes Forest areas which are not notified but categorized as Forests as per statutory provisions and Deemed Forests.

Note: The total extent of forest land/area in the State is under the reconciliation process under GSFIS project.

**Table 7.2 : Forest cover within and outside recorded Forest Area as per Forest Survey of India -2021**

Area under Forest cover	Area in Sq. km
Forest cover within Recorded Forest Area	22548
Forest cover outside Recorded Forest Area	16182
Tree cover	7494
<b>Total</b>	<b>46224</b>
Percentage of State's Geographical Areas	24.10%

Source: Forest survey of India 2021.



Table 7.3 : District-wise Forest Cover along with Geographical Area in 2021 (sq.km)

District	Geographical Area	Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest Area	% of Geog. area	Change	Scrub
Bagalkot	6552	0	18.99	238.24	257.23	3.93	4.26	393.02
Bellary	8461	0	110.19	627.30	737.49	8.72	-1.73	485.08
Belgavi	13433	35.99	736.99	392.68	1165.66	8.68	24.06	671.67
Bengaluru Urban	2196	0	24.88	263.60	288.48	13.14	1.05	7.45
Bengaluru Rural	2298	0	24.04	133.98	158.02	6.88	-4.73	27.00
Bidar	5448	0	21.48	76.10	97.58	1.79	9.16	46.28
Chamarajnar	5648	93.19	1525.16	1112.85	2731.20	48.36	7.01	125.82
Chikmagaluru	7202	901.63	2584.95	478.92	3965.50	55.06	13.72	77.10
Chickaballapur	4244	0	19.73	255.59	275.32	6.49	5.62	184.37
Chitradurga	8436	0	47.06	559.94	607.00	7.20	30.39	618.33
D.Kannada	4861	557.88	1471.73	1035.37	3064.98	63.05	0.32	2.85
Davangere	5924	11.00	167.02	535.56	713.58	12.05	4.01	323.80
Dharwad	4260	0	223.71	151.20	374.91	8.80	0.49	3.52
Gadag	4657	0	0.23	140.82	141.05	3.03	-0.57	117.63
Hassan	6814	147.66	771.51	565.63	1484.81	21.79	6.37	73.39
Haveri	4823	0.0	144.76	202.37	347.13	7.20	3.88	102.29
Kalaburagi	10954	0	91.93	102.96	194.89	1.78	-0.16	40.89
Kodagu	4102	794.32	1886.30	577.29	3257.91	79.42	-5.47	2.16
Kolar	3979	0	58.05	325.67	383.72	9.64	2.33	67.95
Koppal	5570	0	0	35.96	35.96	0.65	2.64	168.95
Mandya	4962	0	114.15	394.18	508.33	10.24	9.01	103.68
Mysuru	6307	124.96	586.74	351.35	1063.05	16.86	10.22	36.02
Raichur	8442	0	0.94	43.29	44.23	0.52	0.00	184.91
Ramanagara	3516	0	196.71	477.30	674.01	19.17	9.32	176.23
Shivamogga	8478	481.89	2827.90	963.39	4273.18	50.40	2.40	22.33
Tumkuru	10597	0	72.34	1250.73	1323.07	12.49	39.03	402.96
Udupi	3582	216.53	1383.74	656.46	2256.73	63.00	-26.65	0.00
Uttara Kannada	10277	1167.88	5856.60	1106.46	8130.94	79.12	7.19	3.49
Vijayapura	10498	0	0	27.12	27.12	0.26	2.07	8.71
Yadgiri	5270	0	17.02	129.89	146.91	2.79	-0.73	132.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>191791</b>	<b>4532.93</b>	<b>20984.85</b>	<b>13212.20</b>	<b>38756.99</b>	<b>20.21</b>	<b>154.51</b>	<b>4610.76</b>

Source: Forest Survey of India 2021.

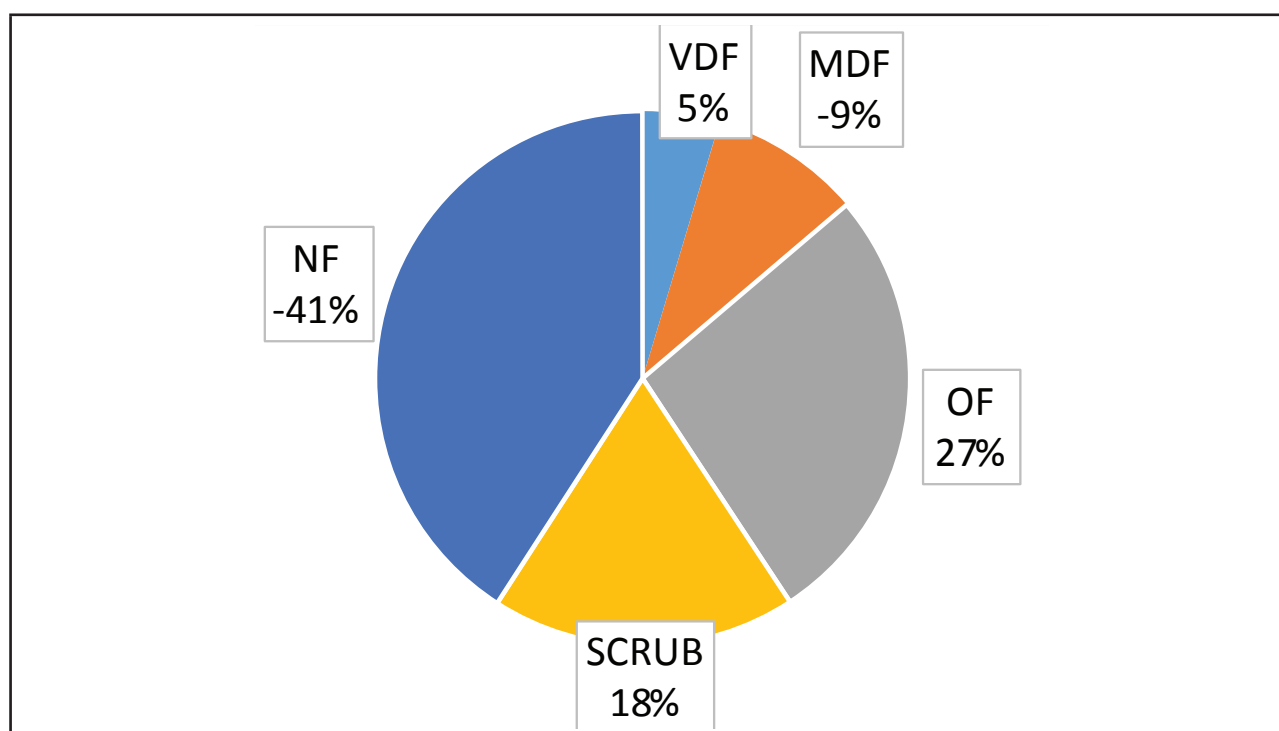
**Table 7.4 : Forest cover according to Forest Survey of India (sq.km)**

Forest Class	Yearwise Forest cover (area in Sq km)			
	2015	2017	2019	2021
Dense Forest	21956	24946	25549	25518
Open Forest	14176	12604	13026	13212
Total	36132	37550	38575	38730
India	701673	701495	712249	713789
Percentage forest cover of state vis-a vis India	5.19	5.19	5.41	5.42

**Table 7.5 : Forest Cover Change Matrix of Karnataka according to Forest Survey of India** (Area in Sq. km)

	2021 Assessment					Total ISFR 2021 updated
	VDF	MDF	OF	Scrub	NF	
Very Dense Forest (VDF)	4499	0	0	0	2	4501
Moderately Dense Forest (MDF)	34	20954	2	0	58	21048
Open Forest (OF)	0	12	12898	19	97	13026
Scrub	0	1	71	4381	31	4484
Non-Forest (NF)	0	18	241	211	148262	148732
Total ISFR 2021	4533	20985	13212	4611	148450	191791
Net Change	32	-63	186	127	-282	

Source: Forest Survey of India 2021.

**Figure 7.2: Classification of Total Forest Area (Percentage to geographical area) in Karnataka**

### Forest Cover as per Forest survey of India 2021

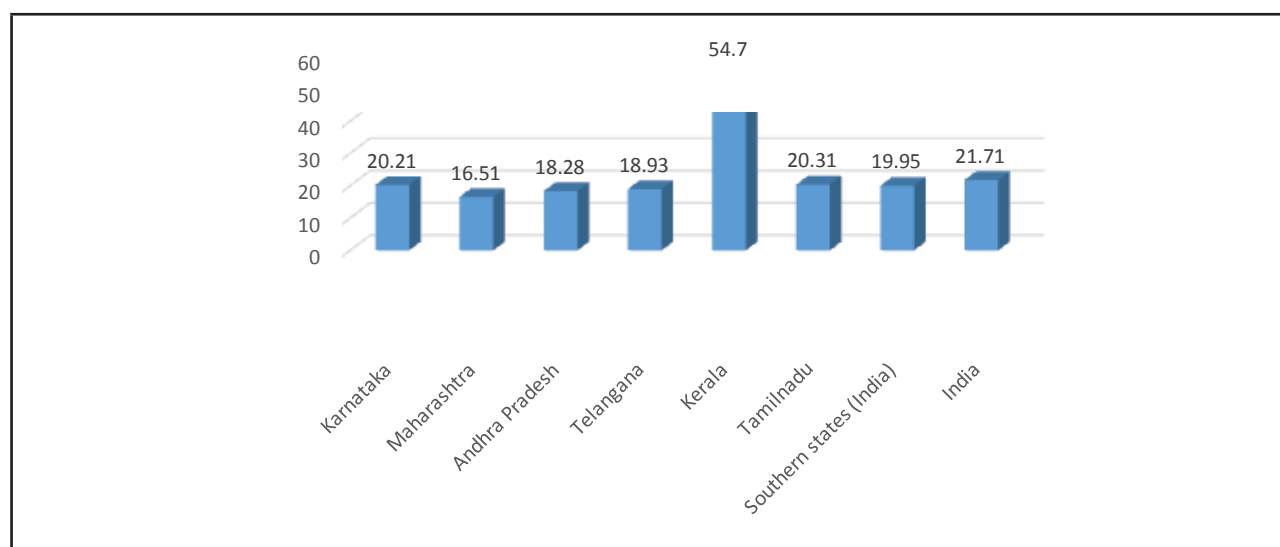
#### B. Comparison with Southern States

Forest cover in Karnataka is 20.21% to total geographical area of the state as per Forest Survey of India. Whereas, in southern states Kerala has highest proportion of forest cover to its total area. The comparison with neighboring states is given in **Table 7.6**.

**Table 7.6 : Comparison with southern states**

State	Geographical Area	Total Forest Cover	Percentage of Geographical Area %
Kerala	38852	21253.49	54.70
Tamilnadu	130060	26419.23	20.31
Maharashtra	307713	50797.76	16.51
Telangana	112077	21213.98	18.93
Andhra Pradesh	162968	29784.30	18.28
Karnataka	191791	38756.99	20.21
Southern states (India)	943461	188225.80	19.95
India	3287469	713815.00	21.71

**Figure 7.3: Percent of Geographical area**



#### C. Forest cover in Different Forest Types

The forest vegetation is classified into seven types based on gradients of rainfall, length of dry season and temperature. About 4.19% of forests are wet evergreen, 4% is semi-evergreen, 3.56% is moist deciduous and 3.66% is dry deciduous. Thorn forests form 3.09%, plantations form 3.26% and broad-leaved hill forests form 2.53% (**Table 7.7**)

**Table 7.7 : Forest cover in Different Forest Types**

Types of Forests	% of Forest Area
Wet Evergreen Forests	4.19
Semi-Ever green Forests	4.00
Moist Deciduous Forests	3.56

Types of Forests	% of Forest Area
Plantation/TOF	3.26
Dry Deciduous Forests	3.66
Thorn Forests	3.09
Sub-Tropical Broad-Leaved Hill Forests	2.53

Source: Forest Survey of India 2021.

#### D. Tree Cover and Forest Cover

The estimated forest cover is 20.11% and the tree cover is 3.26% of the geographical area totaling 23.37% (Table 7.8).

**Table 7.8: Forest and Tree Cover**

Category	Area (in sq. km.)	% of Geographical Area
Tree Cover	7,494	3.91
Forest Cover	38,757	20.21
Total Forest & Tree Cover	46,251	24.12

Source: Forest Survey of India 2021.

#### 7.1.2 National parks and wildlife sanctuaries

The forests of Karnataka support a wide range of flora and fauna (biodiversity) through a network of well-connected and protected wildlife sanctuaries and national parks. The details are shown in the Table. The state has 5 national parks and 36 sanctuaries (including 5 Tiger Reserves) covering an area of 11,004.734 Sq. km (A+B). Apart from the National Parks and Sanctuaries, the state has 17 Conservation Reserves and 1 Community Reserve, comprising 294.30 Sq.km (C+D). as presented in Table 7.9 to 7.11.

**Table 7.9 : Wildlife preservation: National Parks/bird sanctuaries/wildlife sanctuaries  
Details of Circle/Division wise National Parks with extent in Karnataka - (A)**

Circle	Division	National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary	Area (Sq.Kms)
CCF Bangalore Circle	1. DCF, Bannerghatta National Park	1. Bannerghatta National Park	260.51
CCF, Mangalore Circle	9. DCF, Kudremukh WL Dvn, Karkala	2. Kudremukh National Park	600.57
CCF Kanara Circle	10. DCF & Director, Kali Tiger Reserve Dandeli	3. Anshi National Park /Tiger Reserve	417.34
APCCF Field Director Project Tiger, Mysore.	20. CF & Director Bandipur Tiger Reserve	4. Bandipur National Park/Tiger Reserve	872.24
	21. DCF & Director Hunsur, Nagarahole National Park	5. Nagarahole National Park/Tiger Reserve	643.39
<b>Total Area (A)</b>			<b>2794.05</b>

Table 7.10: Details of Circle/Division wise sanctuaries with extent in Karnataka (B)

Circle	Division	National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary	Area (Sq.Kms)
CCF Bangalore Circle	1. DCF, RamanagaraDvn.	1. RamadevaraBetta Vulture Sanctuary	3.46
	2. DCF, KolarDvn.	2. Kamsandra Wildlife Sanctuary	78.62
CCF, Mysore Circle.	3. DCF, WLD, Mysore	3. Adichunchanagiri Peacock Wildlife Sanctuary	0.84
		4. Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary	0.67
		5. Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary	13.50
		6. Melkote Wildlife Sanctuary	49.82
CCF, Chamarajanagar Circle,	4. DCF & Director, BRT Tiger Reserve Chamarajanagar	7. BRT Wild life Sanctuary / Tiger Reserve	539.52
	5. DCF, Cauvery WLD, Kollegal	8. Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	1027.53
		Cauvery Extension Wildlife Sanctuary,	53.39
CCF, Kodagu Circle	7. DCF, WLD, Madikeri	9. MalaiMahadeshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	906.19
		10. Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	102.92
		11. Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	105.59
CCF, Mangalore Circle	8. DCF, Kudremukh WL Dvn, Karkala	12. Bramhagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	181.29
		13. Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	314.25
CCF Kanara Circle	9. DCF & Director, Kali Tiger Reserve Dandeli	14. Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary	370.37
		10. DCF, Yellapura (T)	15. DandeliWild life Sanctuary/ Tiger Reserve
CCF, ShimogaCircle	11. DCF, WL Dvn., Shimoga	16. Attiveri Bird Sanctuary	2.23
		17. Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary	395.60
		18. Sharavathi Valley LTM Sanctuary,	930.16
CCF Chikmgalur Circle	12. CF & Director, Bhadra T.R.	19. Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	0.73
		20. Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary/ Tiger Reserve	500.16
CCF, Dharwad Circle	13. DCF, Haveri Dn.	21. Ranebennur Blackbuck Sanctuary	119.00
	14. DCF, Gadag Dn.	22. Kappathagudda Wildlife Sanctuary	244.15
CCF, Bellary Circle	15. DCF, Vijayanagara, (T)	23. Daroji Bear Sanctuary	82.72
		24. Gudekote Sloth Bear Sanctuary	47.61
		Gudekote Extension Sloth Bear Sanctuary	120.05
	16. DCF, Davanagere (T) Dvn, Davanagere	25. Rangayyadurga Four Horned Antelope Wildlife Sanctuary	77.23
	17. DCF, Chitradurga	26. Jogimatti Wildlife Sanctuary	100.48
		27. Uttaregudda WL Sanctuary	189.26
18. DCF, Koppal	28. Bankapur Wolf Sanctuary	3.3268	

Circle	Division	National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary	Area (Sq.Kms)
APCCF, Field Director Project Tiger, Mysore.	19. CF & Director Bandipur Tiger Reserve	29.Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary	30.32
CCF, Belgaum Circle	20. DCF, Belgaum (T) Dvn, Belgaum	30. Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary	190.42
	21. DCF, Gokak (T) Dvn, Gokak	31. Ghataprabha Bird Sanctuary	29.78
	22. DCF, Bagalkote (T)	32. YadahalliChinkara Wildlife Sanctuary	96.36
CCF, Gulbarga Circle	23. DCF, Gulbarga (T) Dvn. Gulbarga	33. Chincholi Wildlife Sanctuary	134.88
CCF, Hassan Circle	24. DCF, Tumkur (T) Dvn., Tumkur	34. Thimlapura Wildlife Sanctuary	50.86
		35. BukkapattaChinkara Wildlife Sanctuary	136.11
	25. DCF, Hassan (T) Dvn, Hassan	36. Arasikere Sloth Bear Sanctuary	100.88
<b>Total Area(A)</b>			<b>8210.684</b>

Table 7.11 : Conservation &amp; Community Reserves (C)

Circle	Division	Conservation / Community Reserves	Area (in Sq. Kms)
Dharwad	Haveri	Bankapura Peacock Conservation Reserve	0.56
	Gadag	MagadiKere Conservation Reserve	0.54
Hassan	Tumkur	Mydhanahalli (Jayamangali) Black Buck Conservation Reserve.	3.23
		Thimlapura Conservation Reserve	17.38
Chikkamagaluru	Chikkamagaluru	Basur Amruth Mahal Kaval Conservation Reserve	7.36
Canara	Haliyala	Hornbill Conservation Reserve	52.50
	Sirsi	Bedthi Conservation Reserve	57.30
		Shalmala Riparian Eco-System Conservation Reserve	4.89
		Mundige Lake and Bird Conservation Reserve	0.16
Ballari	Vijayanagar	Thungabhadra Otter Conservation Reserve (Approximate)	20.00
		Ankasamudra Birds Conservation Reservation Reserve	0.9
Bengaluru	Bengaluru (Urban)	Puttenahalli Lake Birds Conservation Reserve	0.15
	Kolar	Kolar leaf Nosed Bat Conservation Reserve, Kolar Division	0.9
Mysuru	Mysuru WL	Melapura Bee Eater Bird Conservation Reserve	0.03
Kalaburgi	Yadagiri	Bonal Bird Conservation Reserve, Yadgiri Division	2.73

Circle	Division	Conservation / Community Reserves	Area (in Sq. Kms)
Chamarajanagar	BRT	Ummathur Conservation Reserve (Chamarajnagar Dist.), BRT Tiger Reserve	6.08
Belagavi	Bagalkot	Chikkasangam Bird Conservation Reserve	116.38
<b>CONSERVATION RESERVE (C) TOTAL</b>			<b>291.18</b>
<b>COMMUNITY RESERVE (D)</b>			
Mysuru	Mysuru Wild life	Kokkarebellur Community Reserve, Mysuru WL Division	3.12
<b>TOTAL (C+D)</b>			<b>294.30</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D)</b>			<b>11299.03</b>

The state has 25% of the country's elephant population. As per the 2023 population estimation, there are 6395 elephants in the state. The state has five Tiger Reserves. As per 2022 tiger estimation, the State is now ranked as the number two Tiger State in the country with an estimated population of 563 Tigers.

The decisions to approve the proposal to declare the Nethravathi Island Conservation Reserve- Mangaluru Division in the 12th meeting of the State Board for Wildlife held on 26.09.2019 chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

The following decisions were taken to declare forest area or revenue land as a wildlife sanctuary or conservation reserve at the 15th meeting of the State Board for Wildlife held on 19.01.2021, chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

### 1) Hiresulekere Sloth Bear Conservation Reserve– Koppal Division

The decisions to approve the proposal for declare the Dhamane S Bailuru Conservation Reserve- Belagavi Division in the 16th meeting of the State Board for Wildlife held on 03.11.2022 chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

### 7.1.3 Eco-tourism Activities

#### (A) Information of visitors to National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries

1. Among the visitors to the sanctuaries, 99.65% are Indians and 0.34% is foreigners.
2. The maximum number of foreigners visited Mysore Wildlife Area During- 2022-23 & 2023-24

**Table 7.12: Information on visitors to national parks/wildlife sanctuaries**

Year	No. of Visitors	
	Indians	Foreigners
2022-23	14,89,699	6,479
2023-24 (up to November-2023)	11,37,653	3,994

3. From this analysis, it is clear that some of the protected areas are experiencing high pressure from eco-tourism while others are underutilized. Therefore, to reduce the pressure on the protected areas like

Bandipura, Nagarahole and Kudremukh, it is necessary that the less visited protected areas like BRT, Bhadra, Dandeli and some other protected areas may be provided with better eco-tourism facilities.

### (B) Death of wild animals

**Table 7.13** provides the details of death of wild animals (due to natural and unnatural causes) during 2022-23 and 2023-24 (upto end of November).

**Table 7.13 : Death of wild animals during 2022-23 and 2023-24 (up to November-2023)**

Name of the Animal	No. of Deaths	
	2022-23	2023-24 (Upto November-2023)
Elephants	73	54
Tiger	16	07
Other animals	93	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>153</b>

Source: Office of the PCCF (Wildlife), Bengaluru.

### (c) The scale of ex-gratia payments for the damages caused by wild animals

- As per Government order No. FEE 114 FWL 2022 dated 15.12.2022, ex-gratia of Rs 15,00,000.00/-is paid to the legal heir of the deceased person in case of death caused due to wild animal attack and vide Govt. order No. FEE 114 FWL 2022 dated 15.12.2022, in the case of permanent disability caused by wild animals, ex-gratia of Rs. 10,00,000/-is paid to the disabled person and in the case of partial disability, ex-gratia of Rs. 5,00,000/-is paid to the disabled person. "A monthly pension of Rs.4,000 for a period of 5 years is also given along with the ex-gratia to the family of a person killed by wild animals and for permanent disability caused by wild animals as per G.O. No. FEE 114 FWL 2022 dated 15.12.2022.
- Further a medical expenditure as per the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) rates vide G.O FEE 128 FWL 2013 dated 15-09-2015.
- The Government has doubled the amount of compensation being paid under the existing Govt order 130 FWL 2016 dated 19.09.2016 for crop damage by wild animal attack and compensation for new crops such as Mango, Sapota, Seebe, Jackfruit, Pomegranate, Custard apple and Mulberry are added in the order FEE 156 FWL 2022 dated 18.01.2023.
- In the case of the loss of domestic animals such as cows, ox and buffalo due to wild animal attack, an ex-gratia payment to the owners of such animals is enhanced from Rs. 10,000/-to Rs. 30,000/-as per the rates of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) vide Govt. order No: FEE-144-FAP-2020, Date: 20.04.2021.
- Including this in the case of the loss of domestic animals such as Chicken, Horses, Donkeys etc. due to wild animal attack, an ex-gratia payment to the owners of such animals is paid as per the rates of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) vide Govt. order No: FEE-171-FWL-2022, Date: 16.02.2023.

During 2023-24 up to end of November 2023, due to attack by wildlife's, 45 people were killed. Ex-gratia of Rs 15.00 lakh per person was paid to the victims, totalling of Rs. 406.00 lakh. Details of Man -Animal conflict - Loss of Human Life & Compensation paid are given in the **Table 7.14**.



**Table 7.14 : Man – Animal conflict – Loss of Human Life & Compensation paid**

Loss of Human Life and Ex-gratia paid	Year	
	2022-23	2023-24 (Up to November-2023)
No. of persons killed due to wild animals attack by wild animals.	54	45
Total Compensation paid (Rs. in lakhs)	492.25	406.00

Source: Office of the PCCF (Wildlife), Bengaluru.

#### (D) Expenditure on wildlife development activities in National parks and wild life sanctuaries

Among the schemes of the Forest Department concerning wildlife and national parks, Mitigation Measures to mitigate Man-Animal Conflict incurred an expenditure of 76.79%, Project Tiger 100%, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats 100%, and Project Elephant 100%, and the amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been allocated for the year 2023-24 to Kudremukha wildlife division for the rehabilitation people from protected areas. In 2023-24 up to November 2023, Rs. 14619.93 lakh has been spent on Wildlife sanctuaries, National Parks and Tiger reserves.

**Railway Barricade to Prevent Man-Animal Conflict:** Loss of human lives, crop damages are on increase. This scheme envisages construction of 120.787 km of used rail track barriers. Rs.10,000.00 lakh is provided for the year 2023-24 to prevent Man-Animal conflict.

#### (E) Revenue Realized from Forestry

The State has realized revenue to the tune of Rs.26051.19 lakh during 2023-24 (upto November 2023) from the marketing of forest products such as timber, firewood, sandalwood, bamboos, canes and other non-timber forest products. Details are given in the **Table 7.15**.

**Table 7.15 : Revenue Realized from Forest Produce-2023-24**

Forest Produce	Revenue Realized (Rs. in lakh)
Timber	13333.68
Firewood and Charcoal	3341.38
Bamboos	44.45
Receipts from Sandalwood	256.46
Minor Forest Produce	74.19
Other Sources of Revenue	9001.03
Non-taxable Revenue of the Department	26051.19
Forest Development Tax(FDF)	1128.75

Source: APCCF(FRM), Upto November-2023

#### 7.1.4 State Sector schemes

**Special Component Plan:** The LPG gas connection and the distribution of solar lamps are given to the beneficiaries of schedule caste families, bee-hive boxes were distributed to improve their economic conditions and maintenance of avenue plantations along the roads that lead to Scheduled Caste colonies is carried out.

In 2023-24, an amount of Rs.200 lakh was earmarked out of which Rs.159.99 lakh is provided for refilling of 2 cylinders to 7207 schedule caste beneficiaries and Rs.40.01 lakh for free distribution of 50 nos bamboos

to each Scheduled Caste family. Rs. 133.32 lakh was released out of which Rs.114.61 lakh was utilized upto November 2023 for 2 free cylinder refills to 6378 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries.

**Tribal Sub-Plan:** To relieve pressure on the forest, LPG gas connections, gas cylinder refilling, solar water heaters and solar lamp distribution were provided to Schedule Tribe beneficiaries. In addition to this, bee hive boxes were also given them to improve their economic conditions. An initiative has been taken to maintain raised avenue plantations along the roads leading to the colonies inhabited by the Schedule Tribe population.

In 2023-24, an amount of Rs.200 lakh was earmarked out of which Rs.159.99 lakh is provided for refilling of 2 cylinders to 7207 schedule tribe beneficiaries and Rs.40.01 lakh for free distribution of 50 nos bamboos to each Scheduled Tribe family. Rs. 133.32 lakh was released out of which Rs.113.56 lakh was utilized upto November 2023 for 2 free cylinder refills to 6392 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries.

**Siri Chandana Vana:** The area of sandalwood plantation and naturally grown sandalwood trees is protected and maintained through the installation of chain link mesh, watch and ward, soil working, cultural operations and other protective measures.

An amount of Rs.801.794 lakh has been provided for the year 2023-24, out of this, Rs.350.167 lakh has been spent by the end of November-2023 for maintenance of 613 ha naturally growing sandalwood plantation, recruitment and maintenance of 55 watchmen, maintenance of 9 dogs, maintenance of 2618.64 ha of old plantation, 67.30 km. Inspection route maintenance, 148.50 km. Fire Road maintenance works.

**Development of degraded forests:** Under this scheme, degraded forests are rejuvenated through afforestation and soil and water conservation measures. Where there is adequate rootstock, such areas are protected from biotic pressure, thereby encouraging natural regeneration. Alternatively, plantations are raised in other areas based on the requirement for small timber, fuel wood, and fodder.

An amount of Rs. 7862.58 lakh has been allocated during the year 2023-24. By the end of November 2023, Rs.2459.93 lakh for 850ha raising of plantation, 1338.515ha advance work, 2093ha maintenance of plantation, 1808ha protection works, 19.815lakh maintenance of seedlings, 898.248ha maintenance of fencing area.

In the year 2023-24, under Deemed Forest Area Rs. 255.041 lakh is allocated. An expenditure of Rs.81.27 lakh is incurred by the end of November 2023 for the maintenance of 2430 ha plantation.

**Eco Budget :** Budget speech No.344 for the year 2022-23,In order to compensate for the adverse effects caused by natural and man-made pressures on the forest biological system in the state during the last five years, the following activities have been approved and implemented under the new Eco-Budget scheme.

1. Barren hillock restoration
2. Eco restoration of degraded forest area
3. Mangroves afforestation in coastal areas
4. Shelter belt in coastal area
5. Krishna Riverine eco system restoration
6. Landslides and landslides prone areas management
7. Agro-forestry in Bayaluseeme Areas

During the year 2023-24, Rs.6579.396 lakh has been allocated and Rs.3179.195 lakh has been spent upto November 2023 raising of 2658ha plantation, maintenance of 1074 ha plantation, advance work in 60ha, protection works in 1833 ha. degraded area, maintenance of 36.91 lakh seedlings.

In the year 2023-24, under Deemed Forest Area Rs.255.041 lakh is allocated. An expenditure of Rs.81.27 lakh is incurred by the end of November 2023 for the maintenance of 2430 ha plantation.

### **Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution**

**(a) Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution:** Under this scheme, seedlings are being raised for distribution to the public, farmers, and organizations at subsidized rates to plant on their lands. For this purpose, seedlings of suitable local species as per demand are raised in 6" x 9" and 8" x 12" sized bags every year by the department.

During the year 2023-24, a grant of Rs.2204.584 lakh has been allocated for the implementation of the scheme for raising saplings for public distribution, in which Rs.764.899 lakh was spent on the maintenance of 204.09 lakh saplings and 67.575lakh on raising of seedlings upto the end of November 2023.

**(b) "Krishi Aranya ProtsahaYojane"(KAPY) programme:** In the year 2023-24, a total of Rs.1000.00 lakh has been allocated for the disbursement of incentive funds to farmers under the Agricultural Forestry Incentive Scheme program. The said grant will be allocated to the pending cases of payment of incentive funds to farmers in the years 2021-22 and 2022-23 as per rules.

**7. Roadside Plantation Scheme:** Karnataka State has an area of about 4000 km of national highway, 21,000 km of state highway and 38,000 km of district roads under various afforestation programmes. In the year 2023-24, a grant of Rs.3048.803 lakh has been allocated, of which Rs.1409.901 lakh will be spent on carrying out plantation maintenance work of 1218 km and raising of plantation of 485.26 km and advance work for 1399 km by the end of November-2023.

**8. Greening of Urban Areas:** The main objective of this scheme is to reduce the effects of pollution caused by the high concentration of people, vehicles and industries in urban areas by planting ornamental, shade-giving and fruit-bearing trees. Tree parks, wood lots and avenue plantations are also established in towns and cities to improve aesthetics.

In the year 2023-24, a grant of Rs.1215.957 lakh has been provided and expenditure upto the end of November-2023 is Rs.512.195 for maintenance of 1418.50 kms plantation, maintenance of 1.025 lakh seedlings, raising of 247.40 kms plantation has been undertaken.

**9. Hasiru Karnataka:** With more emphasis on social forestry, indigenous species of trees will be extensively planted on government lands around small hills, mangroves and lakes. In this regard, it has been announced to implement the "Green Karnataka" program in the budget of 2018-19 with an expenditure of Rs. 10.00 crore to grow a tree for every house, a forest for a village, a small forest for a taluk, and a forest for a district, with the active involvement of school and college students and environmental organizations.

An amount of Rs. 202.053 lakh is allocated for the year 2023-24 under the Green Karnataka scheme. Out of which Rs. 89.647 lakh is spent upto the end of November 2023, for maintenance of 975 ha plantation.

**Afforestation in Other Areas:** During road widening on state and national highways, trees across the road are felled. For planting saplings in place of the said trees, deposit the prescribed amount from the utility companies like K-Ship, KPTCL, KRDC and other utility companies to account number 0406-01-800-0-08-000.

In the year 2023-24, a grant of Rs.1000.00 lakh have been allocated and Rs. 666.64 lakh is released out of which Rs. 347.429 lakh is spent upto November 2023, to carry out afforestation works such as advance work, Raising and maintenance of plantations etc as per rules within the limits of the amount paid by the User Agencies.

**Tree Park Scheme and Smruthivana Nirmana:** The Scheme is to provide better environment to public in urban areas. Under this scheme, it was envisaged to set up tree parks in each of district and talukas headquarters and forest or Non-forest land or any other community land, wherever there is more population and these Tree parks may be useful to the public, in each taluk place.

An amount of Rs.2000.00 lakh is provided during 2023-24, out of which Rs. 1909.062 lakh has been allocated to Tree Park scheme and remaining amount of Rs. 90.938 lakh is allocated under Smruthivana Scheme. Total Rs. 1250.00 lakh have been released and Rs. 718.697 lakh expenditure was incurred upto the end of November 2023 for the programme, out of 181 Tree-parks, 146 Tree-parks maintenance and 13 New Tree parks were undertaken.

**Development and Preservation of Devarakadu (Dyvivana):** The Devarakadu Forests are very unique and significant from religious and ecological points of view. This scheme has been introduced to conserve the valuable eco-systems in their pristine conditions as sacred groves, allowing them to have their natural evolutionary process continue without any disturbance. This scheme has been started to construct and develop one Daivivana in each district.

In 2023-24, Rs. 300.00 lakh has been provided and Rs.150.00 lakh was released, out of which Rs.58.55 lakh has been spent upto November 2023. for the programme, out of 91 Devarakadus, 32 Devarakadus maintenance and 6 New Devarakadus are being carried out.

**Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas & Medicinal Plants Development Areas (MPCA & MPDA):** Under the scheme, revitalization of Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas and Medicinal Plants Development, areas in the forest areas being implemented and also conserving endangered species, myristica swamps. During 2023-24, a target of Rs.130.00 lakh has been made and Rs.64.99 lakh was released, out of which Rs.49.09 lakh was spent up to November-2023.

**Forest Protection Natural Re-generation and Cultural Operations:** An amount of Rs.1070.00 lakh has been allocated for fire protection works and Engaging Fire Watcher, Creation New Fireline, Maintenance existing fire line, Procurement of Fire Fighting Equipments, Awareness Programme, SMC Work. Accordingly, allocations are made to the unit offices. Up to November-2023 is Rs. 178.33 lakhs has been released and Rs. 137.68 lakhs has been spent.

### 7.1.5 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

**National Bamboo Mission:** The Department of Agricultural and Co-Operation, the Government of India has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled National Bamboo Mission with 100% Central assistance from 2007-08 onwards. The main objective of the Scheme is to develop bamboo in forest lands through Forest Development Agencies (FDA's) with the support of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC's) and in non-forest areas through Bamboo Development Agencies (BDA's).

In the year 2023-24, a sum of Rs.Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been provided in the State Budget for implementing National Bamboo Mission schemes under the following budget heads as mentioned in **Table 7.16**.

**Table 7.16: Budget provision during 2023-24 under National Bamboo Mission**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Head of Account	Budget Provision during 2023-24	
	Central (60%)	State (40%)
2406-01-101-2-30-140	4530.00	-
2406-01-101-2-30-422	105.00	-
2406-01-101-2-30-423	42.00	-

Head of Account	Budget Provision during 2023-24	
	Central (60%)	State (40%)
2406-01-101-2-31-140	-	302.00
2406-01-101-2-31-422	-	70.00
2406-01-101-2-31-423	-	28.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>

Government of India has approved the work programme for Rs.1236.96 lakh for implementation of the scheme during current year in the ratio 60:40 and Released Rs.162.50 lakh to the state Government as 1st installment. Inturn the State Government has released Rs.270.833 lakh to the department including its share of Rs.108.333 lakh.

**Conservation and Management of Mangroves:** The main objective of the scheme is to check and prevent sea erosion in the coastal region. Under this scheme, activities like raising of mangrove plantations, maintenance of older mangrove plantations in coastal Divisions, besides creating awareness, training and publicity among the local population are being undertaken. This Programme is being implemented in Honnavara, Mangalore, Karwar and Kundapur Divisions.

In the year 2023-24 a budget provision of Rs.113.00 lakh has been provided under the budget head 2406-01-101-2-32-Conservation and Management of Mangroves-140-Minor works. Proposal has been submitted to Government of India for the year 2023-24 for Rs. 572.18 lakh for approval. Approval is awaited.

Further, the central share of Rs.16.59 lakh released during 2022-23 has been released to Honnavar, Karwar and Mangalore Division for incurring expenditure after revalidation during 2023-24.

**Green India Mission:** The main objective of the scheme is to Increase Forest/tree cover in forest/non forest lands to an extent of 10 million ha in total. To provide Improvement of eco-system services including biodiversity, Hydrological services etc., to increase forest based livelihood income to about 3 million households residing in and around forests

This programme is under implementation in Kalburgi, Hassan and Sirsi forest divisions since 2015-16. In the year 2023-24, a sum of Rs.Rs.1736.62 lakhs has been provided in the State Budget for implementing Green India Mission schemes under the following budget heads as mentioned in **Table 7.17**.

**Table 7.17: Budget provision during 2023-24 under Green India Mission**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Head of Account	Budget Provision during 2023-24	
	Central (60%)	State (40%)
2406-02-110-0-53-140	781.000	-
2406-02-110-0-53-422	177.000	-
2406-02-110-0-53-423	92.620	-
2406-02-110-0-56-140	-	520.000
2406-02-110-0-56-422	-	118.000
2406-02-110-0-56-423	-	48.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1050.62</b>	<b>686.00</b>

Government of India has approved the works programme for Rs.593.45 lakh for implementation of the scheme during current year in the ratio 60:40 and Released Rs.233.04 lakh to the state Government as 1st installment of Rs.89.00 for 2023-24 and the balance amount of Rs.144.04 lakh of 2022-23. Inturn the State Government has released Rs.394.885 lakh to the department including its share of Rs.161.845 lakh. This amount has been released to the various implementing officers to execute the works through K2(PFMS) system.

**CSS Intensification of Forest Management Scheme:** It is a centrally sponsored Forest Fire Prevention and Management scheme with 60% central shares and 40% State shares which aims at overall protection of forest from fire. Works carried out under the scheme include protection of forest from fire, creation of fire lines, maintenance of existing fire lines, construction of water storage structures, purchase of modern firefighting equipment, awareness campaigns regarding control of forest fire, etc. Up to the end of November-2023 Central Govt. has been released Rs.52.85 lakhs as Central Share and State Share of Rs.35.23 lakhs to be release pending by the State Government up end of November-2023.

**Nagaravana Scheme:** In recent days due to modernization pollution is being increased drastically in towns and cities. This results in health hazards and great impact on daily activities of human. In order to control and to provide eco-friendly environment, to increase green cover and to develop bio-diversity Department of Forest and climate change, Government of India has proposed to implement a scheme titled Nagaravana in towns and cities.

Government of India has approved the work programme for Rs.372.08 lakh for implementing the scheme at Uplam area of Kalburgi Division, Bhuthanal in Vijayapara Division, Muddinkoppa area of Shivamogga Division and Malvi in Vijayanagara Division and released Rs.260.44 lakh has 1st installment. The same has been released to the above implementing officers for incurring the expenditure.

### **CSS-Agroforestry component under the Umbrella Scheme of RKVY**

To encourage and expand tree plantation in a complementary and in integrated manner with crops to improve productivity, employment opportunities, Income Generation and livelihoods of rural households, especially the small marginal farmers. Agroforestry is mainly performed on farm land along with regular / seasonal crops to contribute to the farmers income even under adverse climatic and weather conditions. The main focus of the Agroforestry Component shall be production of Quality Planting Material (QPM). Accreditation of nurseries & tissue culture units, certification of QPM, skill development, monitoring and evaluation, project-based R&D, etc., also taken care.

The new scheme Agroforestry is a component under the RKVY Umbrella Scheme of Agriculture Department implemented by Forest Department from 2023-24. The Annual Action Plan for Rs.26.00 crore has been approved which contains SMAF plantations maintenance of previous years and new programmes like establishment / development of 30 new nurseries, raising of high-quality seedlings (QPM) in nurseries, development of existing 2 Nos of tissue culture units, capacity and skill development in 5 private nurseries. This scheme is being implemented by the 30 Social Forestry Divisions.

Department received 1st installment funds of Central Share of Rs.700.00 and State Share of Rs.466.70 totaling Rs.1166.70 lakhs (at the ratio of 60:40). Expenditure being done through treasury system Khajane-2 (through PFMS).

### **7.1.6 Developmental Programs Afforestation**

Afforestation works are being carried out from time to time. By the end of November 2023, 273.467 lakh saplings have been planted in an area of 50012 hectares by carrying out afforestation works. Under agroforestry, 238.088 lakh saplings have been distributed to farmers and public for planting in their private lands.

### 7.1.7 District sector schemes

#### Social Forestry

Social Forestry Scheme of Forest Department implemented in 30 Social Forestry Divisions works under Zilla Panchayat Systems. The main objective of the Social Forestry scheme is to undertake afforestation to create greenery by planting of seedlings on the Nala-bund, Roadside, Railway side, River edge, Schools & College campus, Institutional premises and other non-forest areas by creating employment to rural.

During 2023-24, Financial Target of Rs.10463.00 lakh approved. Physical achievement of 3,720.60 ha raising of plantations, maintenance of 9728.07 ha older plantation, raising of 7.2024 lakh seedlings and maintenance of 15.0206 lakh seedlings and 17 other works have been achieved. Rs.6,920.40 lakh has been released, out of which Rs.5370.459 lakh spent till November-2023.

#### Buildings

Under this scheme, construction of new buildings and residential quarters required for Officers/Staff and repairs / maintenance to the existing buildings are being under taken by Zilla Panchayats through PRED/KRIDL.

During 2023-24, Target has been fixed to construct 74 number of staff /officer's quarters / office buildings and maintenance of 205 number of older buildings and Rs.1,462.00 lakh of financial target has been fixed. Execution entrusted to PRED / KRIDL / Nirmithi Kendra by the Zilla Panchayats. Out of this, 1 new building has been constructed and maintenance carried out for 17 older buildings. By the end of November-2023, Rs.513.03 lakh amount is released and Rs.57.65 lakh amount spent.

### 7.1.8 Revenue and Expenditure

The Forest Resource Management (FRM) wing of Karnataka is primarily responsible for the management of forests from the point of production as well as overall protection. Revenue is realized by the sale of forest products such as timber, firewood, bamboo, sandalwood and non-timber forest products as well as revenue realized from sanctuaries and other miscellaneous revenue items. The expenditure includes the establishment cost as well as the cost of afforestation and other departmental programmes. The detail of Revenue and Expenditure over the years is as shown in **Table 7.18**.

**Table 7.18: Revenue and Expenditure from Forest Department**

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
2017-18	310.62	1425.31
2018-19	280.11	1536.22
2019-20	245.34	1759.78
2020-21	255.36	1774.63
2021-22	260.35	2101.26
2022-23	319.66	2280.58
2023-24 (upto November -end)	284.38	1002.60
2023-24(A)	305.00	1380.77

Source: Annual Reports of Karnataka Forest Department, \* Upto November-2023

### 7.1.9. ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

- ▶▶▶▶ Elephant Task Force and Leopard Task Force have been created to respond quickly and take necessary action in case of human wildlife conflict.
- ▶▶▶▶ Sasyashyamala scheme has been announced by Education Department in co-ordination with Forest Department during the current year to distribute more number of seedlings to Schools.
- ▶▶▶▶ KFD intends to implement Karnataka-Strengthening Coastal Resilience and the Economy Project with financial assistance of the World Bank.
- ▶▶▶▶ Action is being taken to evict the encroached forest lands.
- ▶▶▶▶ GoK already approved 2022 Sandalwood Promotion Policy, whereby Sandal trees could be extracted as per need and traded in open market.
- ▶▶▶▶ Plantation maintenance work has been done in an area of about 4000 km of national highway, 21,000 km of state highway and 38,000 km of district roads under various afforestation programmes.
- ▶▶▶▶ Green Karnataka” program to grow a tree for every house, a forest for a village, a small forest for each taluk and one forest for a district, with the active involvement of school and college students and environmental organizations.
- ▶▶▶▶ Smruthivana is honour of Sri SriSri.Shivakumara Swamiji at Tumakuru and PejawaraSri.Vishweshwara Theertha Shripada at Udupi will be constructed with an expenditure of Rs.2 crore each.
- ▶▶▶▶ Increase provision of eco-tourism facilities and publicity to less visited protected areas like BRT, Bhadra, Dandeli, etc., while continue the strengthening of places like Nagarhole, Bandipur, to develop eco-tourism activities.
- ▶▶▶▶ Simplify regulatory frameworks to promote agro-forestry with planting of short rotation species, like Silver Oak, Melia dubia, and other species, like Sandal, Neem, Teak and Red sanders.
- ▶▶▶▶ For promotion of Tree growth in private land, the Government has relaxed felling and Transit regulations.
- ▶▶▶▶ Comprehensive accounting of ecosystem services provided to society by forest areas and harvesting of medicinal plants in a scientific manner would generate huge revenue for the Department.
- ▶▶▶▶ Degraded forests are rejuvenated through afforestation, soil and water conservation measures.
- ▶▶▶▶ Under the Scheme RKVY-Agroforestry ensured production and supply of quality planting material to the farmers as well as community land development works.
- ▶▶▶▶ Under State Sector Tree Park Scheme, provided natural environment to the Urban dwellers and play areas for children which provides recreation, aesthetics, good air, well-being of communities.
- ▶▶▶▶ Under State Sector Devarakadu Scheme, conserved the valuable eco-system through maintaining the existing sacred groves, temple forest etc.
- ▶▶▶▶ The Gomal and other Government lands with very low-density tree cover which will be tackled by planting fodder and fruit yielding trees in consultation with Gram Panchayat.
- ▶▶▶▶ To facilitate and to regulate, Agroforestry growers the Farmers Producers Organization (FPOs) are being established in phased manner.
- ▶▶▶▶ Private farmers and other nursery growers interested in producing forestry species will be encouraged to produce Quality Planting Material (QPM) by imparting skills and capacity building.
- ▶▶▶▶ To enhance agroforestry activities many training programs will be organized in co-ordination with the RSKs/Universities, ICAR training center/KVKs/State Training Centers regarding practice of Agroforestry along with the traditional Agriculture/Horticulture practices.



- ▣▣▣▣ Setting of standards for each species of agroforestry as per the requirement of wood industries to have enhance income through establishing app and efforts to link to e-NAM.
- ▣▣▣▣ Imparting skill training to Traditional Artisans with modern tools and assistances to have value addition products.
- ▣▣▣▣ Under Daivivana Scheme efforts will be made to cover all the districts based on available budget.
- ▣▣▣▣ Under Tree Park Scheme, efforts will be made to complete the balance 82 Assembly constituency targets during the year considering budget.

### 7.1.10 KARNATAKA BIODIVERSITY BOARD (KBB)

Karnataka Biodiversity Board was established vide section 22 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002, by Government of Karnataka on 01.08.2003.

#### Objectives of the Board

- ▣▣▣▣ The conservation of biological diversity.
- ▣▣▣▣ The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity.
- ▣▣▣▣ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources.

#### a) Awareness Training Programmes

Karnataka Biodiversity Board conducted following Biodiversity Awareness Training Programmes in collaboration with Karnataka Medicinal Plant Authority related to conservation of Biodiversity, Medicinal Plants and sustainable utilization to all BMC Members, line Department Officers, Women, Teachers, Students, Forest officers, frontline forest staff and farmers.

**Table 7.19: Awareness Trainings conducted**

29/12/2022	Celebrated 'Festival of medicinal plants in the foothills of the Western Ghats' Thribuvana Mala, Vya Bajagoli, Karkala, Dakshina Kannada District.
31/01/2023	Divisional Level training programme on conservation of Biodiversity and Medicinal Plant at Chikkamagalore.
03/02/2023	Under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chairman meeting with Campco representatives related to Conservation of Myristic Swamps at Mangalore.
04/02/2023	Mangalore divisional Level Training programme on Conservation of Biodiversity and Medicinal Plants.
16/02/2023	Workshop on Conservation of Biodiversity and Medicinal Plants at HCMGC PU College, Halkurike, Tipture Taluk, Tumkur District and D.M. Kurke High school, Aarsikere, Hassan District.
27/03/2023	Training programme on Conservation of Biodiversity and Medicinal Plants at St. Josephs College, Bangalore.
22/06/2023	Training programme on Conservation of Biodiversity and Medicinal Plants at Ganesh Rural PU College, Goluru, Tumkur District.
11/08/2023	Hassan District level Training programme on Conservation of Biodiversity and Medicinal Plants at Hassan District.
23/08/2023	Training programme on Conservation of Biodiversity and Medicinal Plants at Horn Bill Bhavana, Dandeli, Canara Circle.
29/08/2023	Programme conducted District level stakeholders workshop to prepare Annual Plan on Medicinal Plant at Vikasa Soudha, Bangalore.

04/10/2023	Community level workshop to encourage the use of cereals at Tiptur
10/11/2023	Capacity Training programme on Conservation of Biodiversity and Medicinal Plants at Male Mahadeshwara Wildlife Division.
05/12/2023	Divisional Level capacity Training programme on Conservation of Biodiversity and Medicinal Plants at Zilla Panchayat Office, Chitradurga.
06/12/2023	Community level workshop at Zilla Panchayat, Chitradurga.
21/12/2023	Conservation of Biodiversity and Medicinal Plant conservation workshop at Dharoji Karadidhama Prakruthi Center, Bellary.

### b) Board Meetings conducted

Table 7.20: Board Meetings conducted.

52nd Board Meeting	07/01/2023
53rd Board Meeting	24/03/2023
54th Board Meeting	04/11/2023

### c) Declaration of Bio-diversity Heritage Sites

Under section-37 of the Biological Diversity Act- 2002 the following areas are proposed to declare as Biodiversity Heritage Sites:

- ▣ Kagga paddy region of Aghanashini estuary in Kumata taluk (U.K. dist.)
- ▣ Antaragange hill in Kolar District.
- ▣ Sri Lakshmi Adinarayana hill in Gudibande Taluk (Chikkaballapura District)
- ▣ Mahima Ranga hill in Kuluvanahalli Grama panchayat, Nelamangala (B.Rural District).
- ▣ Urumbi village stretch of Kumaradhara River” in Sullya taluk (Dakshina Kannada district)
- ▣ Ramapthre Jaddi in Katthalekhan Forest, Siddapura taluk, Uttara Kannada District
- ▣ Devikarani and Rorich Estate (Thathaguni Estate), Bangalore urban.

### d) Survey of Bio industries and Utilization of bio resources

Table 7.21: Amount collected from the companies

Applications	No. of Applications	Amount Received
Form-1 Applications	115	1,15,000/-
ABS Applications	64	1,13,09,554.34/-

### e) On going Research Projects and Special Studies

- ▣ Dr. Mallikarjun G. Kerutagi Prof. & HoD University of Horticultural Sciences Udyanagiri, Bagalkot implementing the supply chain management and value addition of medicinal plants in selected Forest Divisions of Karnataka.
- ▣ Dr. Satish B.N. Asst. Prof. College of Forestry, Ponnampet, Kodagu district implementing the Project Proposal titled Survey, documentation and establishment of community linked germplasm for wild edible fruits.

- ▣ Dr. B. C. Nagaraja, Associate Professor, Department of Environmental Science, Bangalore University, Bangalore implementing the Shola Forest Grassland complexes of Karnataka.
- ▣ Dr. Shivanand S. Bhat, Assistant Prof. of Botany, Government Arts & Science College, Karwar implementing the Plant Diversity of Honnavara and Karwar towns of Uttara Kannada, Karnataka.

#### f) Celebration of International Biodiversity Day 2023

In collaboration with Karnataka Biodiversity Board and Rural Development and Panchayath Raj celebrated International Day for Biological Diversity 2023 on the theme of “From Agreement to Action build back Biodiversity” in all the Grama Panchayath, taluka Panchayath and Zilla Panchayath from 22/05/2023 to 05/06/2023.

- ▣ On the occasion of International Day for Biological Diversity 2023 organised Awareness Training programme on conservation of Biodiversity and Medicinal Plants for teachers and children’s at Bruhath Bengaluru MahanagaraPalike High School and Primary School, Malleshwaram Bengaluru.
- ▣ Conducted World Environment day at Jain University, Bannerghatta, Bengaluru on 09/06/2023 for students and teachers.

#### g) Budget and Expenditure details for the year 2023-24

Table 7.22: Budget details

Budget Head	Grant allocation F.Y.2023-24	Grant Received during the Year 2023-24	Expenditure upto 28-12-2023	Balance to be released
Grant in Aid (3435-03-103-0-06) (101 Salary)	91,00,000.00	91,00,000.00	72,61,081.00	0.00
Grant in Aid (3435-03-103-0-06) (115 Outsourcers Salary)	63,07,000.00	63,07,000.00	41,56,033.00	0.00
Grant in Aid (3435-03-103-0-06) (103 General)	160,00,000.00	106,63,000.00	81,37,577.00	53,37,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>314,07,000.00</b>	<b>260,67,000.00</b>	<b>195,54,691.00</b>	<b>53,37,000.00</b>

#### h) Publications

- ▣ Annual Report for the year 2022-23 and Audit Report for the year 2021-22.
- ▣ Commercially Exploited Traded Plants of Karnataka.

#### Achievements, Challenges and Way forward

- ▣ Implementation of Biological Diversity Act 2002.
- ▣ Reconstitution and Strengthening of Biodiversity Management Committees.
- ▣ Updation of People’s Biodiversity Registers and E-PBR at different level of administration blocks across the state as per NBA guidelines.

- ▣▶ Conducting Awareness Training Programmes on Biodiversity Act 2002.
- ▣▶ Identification, Declaration and Conservation of Biodiversity Heritage Sites.
- ▣▶ Research Projects and Special Studies on Biodiversity.
- ▣▶ Other activities of the Board and Government towards Biodiversity conservation.
- ▣▶ Enactment of Access and Benefit Sharing of Biological Resources and preparation of standard of operations for the Biodiversity Management Committees.
- ▣▶ Challenges for implementing the Biological Diversity Act 2002.

### 7.1.11 Coastal Regulation Zone Management (CRZM)

The coastal stretches up to 500 metres from the HTL towards the landward side all along the coast, area up to 12 nautical miles in the sea, river, creeks, bays, estuaries and backwaters up to a point till the tidal influence is felt and the land on either side of these tidally influenced water bodies up to a maximum of 100 metres is declared as “Coastal Regulation Zone” as per the MoEF Notification No. S.O. 19 (E) dated 6th January 2011 which was issued in supersession of Notification No.S.O.114(E) dated 18.2.1991. The coastal stretches so declared as CRZ have been classified into 4 zones, viz., CRZ-I, CRZ-II, CRZ-III and CRZ-IV based on the ecological sensitivity and the land use pattern. Norms for regulation of activities in these zones and the institutional mechanism for enforcement of the provisions of this notification have also been built in.

Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment for ensuring compliance to the provisions of CRZ Notification.

Earlier, Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) was prepared in accordance with the provisions of CRZ Notification, 1991. Then the job of preparation of CZMPs for Karnataka as per CRZ Notification, 2011 was entrusted to the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai. The revised CZMP has been approved by the MoEF& CC, GoI on 07.08.2018.

Further, the MoEF& CC, has issued CRZ Notification 2019 vide No. G.S.R 37 (E) dated 18.01.2019. As per this said notification, all coastal states and union territories need to revise or update their respective coastal zone management plan (CZMP) and submit the same to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for approval and till the CZMP is revised or updated, provisions of the said notification would not apply and the earlier CZMP as per provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011 shall continue to be followed for the purpose of appraisal and CRZ clearance.

The work of preparation of CZMP as per the provisions of CRZ Notification 2019 has been entrusted to NCSCM, Chennai on 11.11.2019. The MoEF& CC has given its approval for the CZMP of Karnataka on 02.09.2022.

Presently the project proposals are received & processed through Parivesh Portal developed by MoEF& CC.

## 7.2 WATER RESOURCES

The Water Resources Department (Major and Medium Irrigation) is one of the major Department in the Government of Karnataka. Irrigation is an important source of raising productivity in agricultural sector.

Mean annual rainfall of the State is 1,355 mm. More than 73% of this rainfall is received due to the South – West monsoon. Expansion of both the groundwater and surface water resources has helped to increase the cultivated area under irrigation in the state over time. Around 80% of fresh water is used for irrigation purpose and remaining for domestic and industry purposes.

### 7.2.1 River Basins of Karnataka And Allocation of Water

There are 7 River Basin Systems in Karnataka. The details are given in the **Table 7.2.1**

**Table 7.2.1: 7 River Basin Systems in Karnataka**

River Systems	Drainage Area		
	1000 Sq. Km	%	Yield TMC
Godavari	4.43	2.31	50
Krishna	113.01	58.93	970
Cauvery	36.13	18.84	388
North Pennar	6.94	3.62	32
South Pennar	3.76	1.96	
Palar	2.97	1.55	
West Flowing Rivers	24.53	12.79	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>191.70</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,440</b>

### 7.2.2 Objective of Water Resources Department (WRD)

The objective of WRD is to harnesses Surface Water for Irrigation and providing water for Drinking/Industrial use and the ultimate goal of Department is to achieve targeted ultimate Irrigation Potential of 40.66 Lakh Hectare through implementation of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.

#### Major category of implementation of Projects / activities in WRD include

- ▣▣▣▣ Implantation of Irrigation Projects (Conventional Flow Irrigation, Lift Irrigation and Drip Irrigation) for providing irrigation facilities to the farmers of Command Areas.
- ▣▣▣▣ Land Acquisition for Projects and providing Rehabilitation & Resettlement for Project Displaced families (PDF's)
- ▣▣▣▣ Modernization of Old Canal Networks including SCADA Based Automation for ensuring improvement of Water Use Efficiency.
- ▣▣▣▣ Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Projects (DRIP) under World Bank Assistance.
- ▣▣▣▣ Command Area Development Works (CADA) involving construction of FIC's, Land Leveling activities, stabilization of Water Logged areas etc.
- ▣▣▣▣ Tank filling Schemes to provide Drinking water and for augmentation of Ground water recharge.
- ▣▣▣▣ Operation and Maintenance of the Projects, etc.

### 7.2.3 Irrigation Potential Created through Major & Medium Irrigation Projects

The cultivable command area of the State is 1,40,598 Sq. Km. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential under Major and Medium Irrigation Projects has been estimated as 40.66 Lakh Hectare. So far to end of November 2023, Irrigation Potential of 30.61 Lakh Hectare is achieved and balance of 10.05 Lakh Hectare is yet to be achieved. Irrigation Potential Created Cumulative Area details are given in the **Table 7.2.2 and Appendix 7.2.1**.

**Table 7.2.2 : Irrigation Potential Created – Cumulative Area**

(in Lakh Ha.)

Source	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Anticipated)
Major & Medium Irrigation	29.34	29.81	30.15	30.50	30.90
Minor irrigation	12.11	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.45</b>	<b>42.01</b>	<b>42.45</b>	<b>42.90</b>	<b>43.25</b>

Details of trends in Irrigated Area for the past years are given in the **Table 7.2.3**

**Table 7.2.3 : Trends in Irrigated Area in Karnataka**

(in Lakh Ha.)

Year	Gross Cultivated Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Net Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area as a % of Gross Cultivated Area
1980-81	106.60	16.76	13.62	16
1990-91	117.59	25.98	21.13	22
2000-01	122.84	32.71	26.43	27
2010-11	130.62	42.79	34.90	33
2020-21	149.10	60.64	49.31	41
2021-22	147.48	60.85	49.20	41
2022-23	148.16	62.71	50.38	42

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

Water for irrigation purpose comes from various sources such as wells, ponds, canals, rivers, dams, reservoirs, rainfall etc. Source-wise irrigation developed during 2022-23 is given in **Table 7.2.4**. Among all the sources of irrigation, the net area irrigated from the tubewells is highest (i.e.56.55%). The second important source is canals covering 21.02% and 7.86% area are covered by wells. Historically, though tanks have been considered the principal source of irrigation, their contribution is very minute (i.e.2.07%).

**Table 7.2.4: Source-wise Irrigation during 2022-23**

(in Lakh Ha.)

Source	Irrigated Area		% Share to Net Irrigated Area
	Gross	Net	
Canals	13.17	10.59	21.02
Tanks	1.22	1.04	2.07
Wells	4.94	3.96	7.86
Tube/Borewells	35.25	28.49	56.55
Other Sources	8.13	6.30	12.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.71</b>	<b>50.38</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

### 7.2.4 Year wise allocation/expenditure on Major & Medium Irrigation Projects

The State Government provides Budget to Water Resources Department under Capital / IEBR for Project Works apart from Budgetary support for Debt Servicing towards re-payment of Loans / borrowed funds by Nigam. There is also funding for the Schemes in WRD by NABARD, under PMKSY-AIBP GoI Assistance, World Bank and ADB assistance.

Expenditure on Major & Medium Irrigation Projects during 2022-23 was Rs.23,351.91 Crore. The Budgeted Expenditure for Financial Year 2023-24 is Rs.16,735.49 Crore and the expenditure incurred to the end of December 2023 is Rs.10,225.59 Crore. The **Table 7.2.5** highlights investment in irrigation projects.

**Table 7.2.5: Year wise Allocation and Expenditure of Irrigation Sector**

(Rs. In Crore)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure (*)	Expenditure to Allocation ratio
2019-20	16,984.25	17,277.69	100
2020-21	18,936.13	19,212.46	100
2021-22	19,960.98	19,820.19	99.29
2022-23	23,393.65	23,351.91	99.82
2023-24	16,735.49	10,225.59 (December 2023)	61.10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96,010.50</b>	<b>89,887.84</b>	<b>93.62</b>

(\*) Expenditure Including Opening Balance.

## 7.2.5 Establishments of Nigam in Water Resources Department

The Water Resources Department has established following four Nigam as under the Companies Act of 1956, for speedy implementation of irrigation projects and to enable the Government to borrow funds from external sources.

- Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited (KBJNL-1996)
- Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited (KNNL-1998)
- Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited (CNL-2003) and
- Visvesvarayya Jala Nigam Limited (VJNL-2016)

### 7.2.6 Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam (KBJNL)

The Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam was established by the Govt. of Karnataka on 19.08.1996 under Companies Act 1956 to accelerate the implementation of Upper Krishna Project and to enable the Govt. to borrow funds from external sources.

### 7.2.7 Implementation of Upper Krishna Project

#### (a) Upper Krishna Project Stage – I & II

The Upper Krishna Project Stage I & II (UKP Stage-I&II) was envisaged for utilization of 173 TMC allocated under Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal Award-I (KWDT-I) to provide irrigation for 6.22 Lakh Hectare in Yadgir, Kalburgi, Vijayapur, Bagalkot & Raichur Districts of Northern Karnataka. UKP Stage-I&II are completed in 2012-13 and Irrigation Potential of 6.20 Lakh Hectare has been created and completion report of the projects submitted to Central Water Commission (CWC).

#### (b) Upper Krishna Project Stage – III

The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II (LWDT-II) has passed an award in December, 2010 and Further Report in 2013 allocating 173 TMC of water to the Karnataka State. Out of this, 130 TMC is the share of Upper Krishna Stage-III (UKP Stage-III). The KWDT-II Award is yet to be Gazetted by Govt. of India.

The utilization of allocated 130 TMC under UKP Stage-III involves raising the storage at Almatti Reservoir from RL:519.60 Mt to RL:524.256 Mt. (additional storage of 100 TMC) and it is contemplated to provide irrigation for 5.94 lakh Hectares of command area in Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Kalaburgi, Yadgiri, Raichur, Koppal and Gadag districts of Northern Karnataka.

The Govt. of Karnataka had accorded administrative approval to the Revised Estimated cost of UKP Stage-III for Rs.51,148.94 Crore (2014-15 price level) vide GO Dtd:09.10.2017. The cost of LAQ and R&R of UKP Stage-III is Rs.30,143.17 Crore.

Under UKP Stage-III, the works under 9 Project Sub components, viz; Mulwad, Chimmalgi, Mallabad, Herkal, Koppal LIS, Indi & Rampur LIS Extension, Narayanpur Right Bank Canal Extension and Bhima Flank are in various stage of progress.

The implementation of UKP Stage-III also involves Acquisition of 1,33,867 Acres of Land and Rehabilitation and Resettlement of 20 Villages to be submerged under backwaters of Almatti Reservoir including R&R of part of Bagalkot Town. Details of Land Acquisition under UKP Stage-III are given in the **Table 7.2.6**.

**Table 7.2.6 : Details of Land Acquisition under UKP Stage-III**

Particulars	Land Acquisition Extent (in Acres)
Submergence	75,563
Formation of RC Centres	6,467
Canal Network	51,837
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,33,867</b>

Land Acquisition and R&R is being implemented as per “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013”. So far, 27,242 Acres of Land has been acquired and awards have been passed.

Govt. vide GO Dtd:25.01.2023 has approved Consent Award for payment of Land compensation at Rs.5.00 Lakh / Acre for Dry Lands and Rs.6.00 Lakhs / Per Acre for Wet / Bagayat Lands (payable at 4 Times).

As part of Rehabilitation & Resettlement under UKP Stage-III, the activities for Rehabilitation of 20 Villages and Part of Bagalkot Town coming under submergence in backwater of Almatti Reservoir (from RL 519.60 Mt to RL 524.256 Mt) are in various stages of progress.

Cumulative Outlet Irrigation Potential of 1,22,080 Hectare has been achieved so far. Total cumulative expenditure of Rs.20,204.39 Crore (including LAQ & R&R Expenditure) has been incurred up to the end of December 2023.

### 7.2.8 Other Projects under implementation under KBJNL

In addition to the Upper Krishna Project, KBJNL is implementing other 33 number Irrigation, Modernisation & Tank Filling Projects in accordance with the Administrative approvals accorded by Government from time to time.

The estimated cost of other on-going Projects under KBJNL is Rs.18,767.00 Crore (excluding UKP Stage-I, II & III). The cumulative expenditure incurred up to December, 2023 on the other projects is Rs.20,078.68 Crore.

The cumulative irrigation potential created under additional projects up to December 2023 is 83,018 Hectare (Excluding UKP Stage I, II & III).



### 7.2.9 Projects under KBJNL announced in Budget of 2023-24 (July 2023) for completion during current year

#### (a) Completion of On-going Projects

In the Budget 2023-24 (July-2023), under KBJNL action to complete the four ongoing projects namely, Chadchan LIS, NRBC Distry. No.9A, Providing Vertical Lift Gates to 4 Barrages constructed across River Bhima and Strengthening of Korthi-Kolhar Bridge across River Krishna which has been pending or moving at a slow pace have been announced. All these projects are now completed substantially. Cumulative expenditure of Rs.911.80 Crore is incurred upto end of December 2023 under these projects.

#### (b) Completion of Tank Filling Schemes

To find a permanent solution to drinking water scarcity in the State, it is proposed in the Budget 2023-24 (July 2023) to complete 3 Tank filling projects under KBJNL at a cost of Rs.677.45 Crore through which 59 Tanks in Vijayapura, Raichur, Kalaburgi and Yadgiri districts will be filled up Cumulative expenditure of Rs.576.70 Crore incurred on these Tank filling schemes upto December 2023.

### 7.2.10 Financial Progress under KBJNL

Year wise allocation and expenditure on major irrigation and other projects by KBJNL is given in the Table 7.2.7.

**Table 7.2.7 : Year wise Allocation and Expenditure on major irrigation projects by KBJNL** (Rs. In Crore)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure*	Expenditure to Allocation ratio
2019-20	3,736.75	4,244.36	100
2020-21	5,201.42	6,328.11	100
2021-22	6,086.72	5,834.61	95.85
2022-23	7,049.59	6,744.15	95.66
2023-24	5,424.85	3,260.04 (Up to December 2023)	60.09

(\* ) Expenditure Including Opening Balance.

### 7.2.11 Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited (KNNL)

The Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited (KNNL) was established by Govt. of Karnataka on 26.11.1998 under Companies Act 1956 to accelerate the implementation of Krishna Basin Projects except Upper Krishna Project.

### 7.2.12 Implementation of Projects under KNNL

KNNL has taken up numerous Irrigation, Tank filling, Modernization & Other Projects for implementation.

Under KNNL 76 Tank Filling Schemes were taken for filling up of 2,652 Tanks with an estimated cost of Rs.13,165.73 Crore. So far 29 Schemes have been completed and 693 Tanks have been filled up. 35 Tank Filling Schemes are in progress and Tenders in process for 10 Schemes. Administrative approval is accorded for 2 new schemes and is yet to be taken up. Cumulative expenditure incurred upto December 2023 is Rs. 8,166.88 Crore.

To increase the irrigation efficiency, KNNL has taken up 10 Modernization Projects with an estimated cost of Rs.7,877.36 Crore incurring cumulative expenditure of Rs.4,194.93 Crore upto December 2023.

Apart from Tank filling & Modernization Projects presently KNNL is implementing 87 number of Projects with Plan to create irrigation potential of 17,80,316 Hectare. Since inception, upto December 2023 the cumulated potential created was 14,88,621 Hectare with an expenditure of Rs.31,992.54 Crore.

### **7.2.13 Projects under KNNL announced in Budget of 2023-24 (July 2023) for completion during current year**

#### **(a) Completion of On-going Projects**

In the Budget of 2023-24 (July 2023), it is announced for completion of six ongoing Projects viz; Upper Tunga Project, Sri. Venkateshwara LIS, Tubchi-Bableschwara LIS, Godachinamalki LIS, Chachadi LIS and Kinaye Project which have been pending or moving at a slow pace. Cumulative Expenditure of Rs.7,133.38 Crore incurred on these 6 Projects upto December 2023.

#### **(b) Completion of Tank-filling Schemes**

To find a permanent solution to drinking water scarcity in the State, it is proposed in the Budget 2023-24 (July 2023) to complete 11 Tank Filling Projects under KNNL at a cost of Rs.4,274.65 Crore through which 840 Tanks in Belagavi, Davanagere, Ballary, Haveri, Gadag, Uttara Kannada, Vijayanagar, Koppal & Kalburgi districts will be filled up. To end of December 2023 cumulative expenditure incurred on 11 Tanks filling schemes is Rs.3,611.88 Crore.

#### **(c) Completion of Ongoing stabilization Projects**

In the Budget of 2023-24 (July 2023), it is announced for completion of 4 ongoing Stabilisation Projects under KNNL namely, Kulhalli-Hannoor LIS, Thimmapur LIS, Sasalatti-Shivalingeshwara LIS and Mantoor Mahalakshmi LIS. The Thimmapur LIS Project is completed and other 3 Projects are in progress. Cumulative expenditure incurred on these 4 stabilisation projects to end of December 2023 is Rs.449.71 Crore.

### **7.2.14 Visvesvaraya Jala Nigam Limited (VJNL)**

Government of Karnataka vide its Order Dtd:20.08.2016 has accorded approval for creation of new corporation namely M/s Visvesvaraya Jala Nigam Limited, Bangalore, formed under Companies Act 1956 as a wholly owned Govt. of Karnataka undertaking under Water Resources Department. Accordingly VJNL has been registered under Companies Act 2013 on 20.10.2016.

The Government has also transferred the projects namely Upper Bhadra Project, Yettinahole Project, Gayathri and Vani Vilasa Sagar Projects and its related offices along with officers/staff to VJNL.

### **7.2.15 Implementation of Flagship Projects under VJNL**

#### **(a) Upper Bhadra Project**

Upper Bhadra Project envisage providing irrigation for 2,25,515 Hectares (5,57,022 Acres) of land in drought-prone areas of Chitradurga, Chikkamagaluru, Davangere, and Tumakuru districts of Central Karnataka through a Micro-Irrigation system and to fill 367 tanks in these districts to their 50% capacity.

Govt. of Karnataka has accorded the administrative approval to the Re-revised DPR of the Bhadra Upper Project amounting to Rs. 21,473.67 Crore.

The Project in the first stage involve lifting of water from the Tunga River to the Bhadra Reservoir (Package 1) and is in progress. Further, the works involving the lifting of water from the Bhadra Reservoir to the Ajjampur

Tunnel (Package-2) and the construction of the Ajjampur Tunnel (Package-3) have been physically completed and water has been released into the Vani Vilasa Sagar Reservoir since the year 2019–20.

Under Stage 2 of the Project works under Tarikere Lift Scheme, Chitradurga Branch Canal, Tumakuru Branch Canal is in various stage of progress. Further, Tank filling works in Hosadurga, Holalkere, Jagaluru, Challakere, Molakalmuru and Pavagada taluks under Chitradurga Branch Canal and Sira, Hiriyuru & Chikkanayakanahalli taluks under Tumakuru Branch Canal are under progress.

The Central Government in the Budget Speech of 2023-24, announced a grant of Rs.5,300.00 Crore for the Upper Bhadra Project. Govt. of Karnataka has requested Govt. of India for early release of grants to UBP under the National Project/AIBP Scheme.

Financial progress achieved for UBP since inception of the project till December-2023 is Rs. 8,645.70 Crore.

### (b) Yettinahole Drinking Water Project

To mitigate the problem of acute drinking water in drought prone areas especially in Chikkaballapura, Kolar Districts and other needy areas of Hassan, Chitradurga, Tumakuru, Ramanagar and Bengaluru Rural Districts, the Govt. of Karnataka has accorded administrative approval to re-revised DPR of Yettinahole Drinking Water Project amounting to Rs.23,251.66 Crore vide G.O. Dtd:10.01.2023 for diverting 24.01 TMC of water to cater the drinking water needs and filling up of 527 MI Tanks to its 50% capacity for ground water recharge.

Stage-I of the project involving lift components taken up in 7 packages which are almost completed and Power has already been supplied to the Power Sub-stations. It is planned to conduct a trial run in the present year by lifting water from Wier-1, 4, and 5. Following the trial run, water will be released to the Gravity Canal up to Km.42.00.

Stage II of the project consists of the construction of 261.69 Km of a Gravity Canal, out of which works in 185.25 Km has been taken up and 157.00 Km of the work is completed. The remaining works are at various stages of progress.

The construction works have been taken up for T.G. Halli–Ramanagara, Madhugiri- Gauribidanur (off-taking from canal before the balancing reservoir) and so far 213.80 Km of pipeline work is completed out of 254.97 Km and the remaining works are in various stages of progress.

Lift works after the balancing reservoir (near Lakkenahalli village) to DC-5 and Gravity Pipeline work up to Km.22.30 after DC-5 are in progress. Further Gravity Pipeline work from Km.22.30 to 36.96 and the Kolar-Srinivasapur Feeder works have been awarded, and the works are yet to be started. Financial progress achieved since inception of the project till December-2023 is Rs.14,726.26 Crore.

### 7.2.16 Physical & Financial Progress under VJNL

Expenditure incurred and Irrigation Potential created under Major Irrigation Projects by VJNL is given in the **Table 7.2.8**.

**Table 7.2.8 : Estimated Cost, Expenditure incurred and Irrigation Potential created on major projects by VJNL**

Name of the Project	Financial (Rs. In Crore)		Potential (In Hectare)	
	Latest Estimated cost	Cumulative Expenditure till Dec 2023	Total Planned Potential	Potential Created upto Dec 2023
Upper Bhadra Project	21,473.67	8,645.70	2,25,515	9,892
Yettinahole Drinking Water Scheme	23,251.66	14,726.26	Drinking water and tank filling project	-

Name of the Project	Financial (Rs. In Crore)		Potential (In Hectare)	
	Latest Estimated cost	Cumulative Expenditure till Dec 2023	Total Planned Potential	Potential Created upto Dec 2023
Kadur Tank Filling Scheme	1,281.80	216.16	Tank filling	-
Vani Vilas Sagar	-	5.05	12,135	12,135
Gayatri Project	-	6.78	2,305	2,305
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,007.13</b>	<b>23,599.95</b>	<b>2,39,955</b>	<b>24,332</b>

### 7.2.17 Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited (CNNL)

The Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited (CNNL) was established by the Government of Karnataka on 03.06.2003 under Companies Act 1956 to accelerate the implementation of Cauvery Basin Projects in Karnataka.

The Cauvery basin in Karnataka is 34,273 Sq.Kms which constitutes about 17.99% of the geographical area of 1,91,791 Sq.Km in Karnataka. Major Rivers flowing in this basin are Harangi (50 KM), Hemavathy (245 KM), Lakshmanatheertha (131 KM), Kabini (230 KM), Shimsha (221 KM), Suvarnavathi (88 KM), Arkavathy (161 KM) and the main river Cauvery (381 KM). The Cauvery Basin is spread across 11 districts.

### 7.2.18 Progress of Projects under CNNL

There are totally 29 potential oriented schemes taken up under the jurisdiction of CNNL, out of which 4 are Major Projects, 18 are Medium irrigation Projects and 7 allied LIS which are completed. Presently, the works under Yagachi Project and Kachenahalli LIS are in progress.

#### (a) Yagachi Project

The project envisages the construction of a composite Dam across Yagachi River a tributary of Hemavathy near Chikkabyadagere village in Belur taluk of Hassan district.

The planned utilisation under the project is 5.74 TMC to create an ultimate irrigation potential of 17,265 Hectare including Kyathanahalli LIS. The taluk benefitted by this project are Hassan, Belur and Alur of Hassan District.

Kyathanahalli LIS is a part of Yagachi Project and is completed. Kamasamudra Branch Canal under Yagachi Project is under progress. The irrigation potential created under Yagachi project (including Kyathanahalli LIS) since inception to the end of December-2023 is 11,869 Ha. Creation of Irrigation potential of 494 Ha is programmed for the year 2023-24.

#### (b) Kachenahally LIS

The project envisages to lift 0.73 TMC of water in 3 Stages from Hemavathy River near Kachenahalli Village in Channarayapatna taluk of Hassan District. The ultimate potential to be created is 5,100 Hectare. 1st Stage works are completed. In The 2nd Stage Canal Distributaries are under progress. Irrigation potential created under Kachenahally since inception to the end of December-2023 is 3,238 Ha. Creation of Irrigation Potential of 1,000 Ha is programmed for the year 2023-24.

### (c) Modernisation of Anicut Canals

Under the jurisdiction of CNNL, it is proposed to take up modernisation of anicut canals under 22 Anicuts. Accordingly, 29 Anicut Canals/ Branch Canal modernization are taken up in phases with the total estimated cost of Rs.1,577.83 Crore. Among these, 28 works are completed. 1 work is under tender process. The cumulative expenditure incurred up to end of December-2023 is Rs.2,301.54 Crore.

### (d) Improvements of Canal System

Total 47 modernization works at a cost of Rs.5,453.15 Crore have been taken up in CNNL out of which 35 works are completed, 9 works are under progress and Tender is under process for 3 works. Cumulative expenditure incurred up to end of Dec. 2023 is Rs.5,176.44 Crore.

### (e) Drinking Water Supply schemes (Tank Filling Schemes)

To alleviate the severe drinking water problems in the drought prone areas, 78 drinking water schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.5,113.55 Crore has been taken up under the jurisdiction of CNNL.

It is proposed to fill 1,795 Tanks (76 Schemes) coming under Mysuru, Mandya, Kodagu, Tumakuru, Hassan, Ramanagara and Chamarajanagara district. 39 Tank Filling Schemes are completed & commissioned. 36 Tank Filling Schemes are under progress. Tender is under process for 1 Scheme. Cumulative expenditure incurred up to end of Dec.-2023 is Rs.3,505.24 Crore.

## 7.2.19 Physical & Financial Progress under CNNL for FY 2023-24

Total grant of Rs.2,418.93 Crore has been allocated for the year 2023-24. Expenditure incurred upto end of December 2023 is Rs.1,256.05 Crore. It is programmed to create a physical potential of 1,494 Ha in the current year.

## 7.2.20 Externally Aided Projects(EAP) under Water Resource Department

### (a) Implementation of National Hydrology Project

National Hydrology Project (NHP) is taken up in the State with World Bank Assistance (100% Central funded project). The project is proposed over a period of 8 years and to be executed in two phases viz; Phase-I: FY 2015-16 to 2020-21(5 years) & Phase-II: FY 2020-21 to 2023-24 (3 years). The implementation of the project is effective from May 2017.

The National Hydrology Project (NHP) aims at establishment/modernization of new and existing hydro met observation networks to automated, real time monitoring systems for both surface water and ground water. Under this project, the works of establishment of Telemetric rain gauge stations, Automatic weather stations, Digital Water Level Recorder, Hydrological observations stations are being taken up. Also, the works of SCADA for reservoirs & Bathymetric Survey for reservoirs are being carried out.

The Annual Work Plan for 2023-24 is approved for Rs.32.64 Crore by MoWR. An amount of Rs. 28.07 Crore is released by Govt. of India and the Financial Progress till the end of December 2023 is Rs. 28.06 Crore.

### (b) Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP)

#### i. DRIP Phase-I

Karnataka State ranks 5th Place in the Country with 231 number of Dams. Karnataka State was included in DRIP-I as 5th State during 2014 at total cost of Rs.483.32 Crore for Rehabilitation & Improvement of 178 Dams with World Bank Loan Aid of Rs.386.66 Crore.

Rehabilitation works of 22 Dams of the State were taken up with an allocation of Rs.541.00 Crore under World Bank Loan assistance Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP). Out of 43 Packages of 22 Dams, the works of 42 Packages are completed. Remaining 1 package work (KRS Dam Package II) at cost of Rs.58.46 Crore is under progress.

## ii. DRIP Phase-II & Phase-III

Govt. of Karnataka has accorded approval for the Implementation of Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP) Phase-II and Phase-III for 58 Dams(41 New Dams & Additional Works in 17 Dams already taken up under DRIP-I), to be implemented with Loan Assistance from the World Bank at a total cost of Rs.1,500.00 Crore (with Central Share of loan of Rs.1,050.00 Crore-70% & State Share of Rs. 450.00 Crore-30%) vide G.O. Dtd:06.07.2021. The duration of project is 10 years for its implementation in two phases.

No Objection letter from CWC/World Bank has been received for Project Screening Templates (PSTs) of 08 Dams (Gayathri, Tungabhadra, KRS, Narayanpur, Almatti, Taraka, Votahole & Hemavathy). The 11 package works (including 2 works of DRIP-I) of these 8 dams amounting to Rs. 242.97 Crore are awarded on tender basis and are under progress.

Karnataka State has established “Dam Safety Organisation” (DSO) in January 2022 in accordance with the Dam Safety Act-2021.

Financial Progress of Rs.55.29 Crore was achieved up to 31.03.2023. During the Financial year 2023-24 upto end of December 2023 expenditure incurred is Rs.59.22 Crore. Thus, cumulative expenditure incurred for DRIP Phase-II is Rs.114.51 Crore.

## (c) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP) including CADWM

Govt. of India in 2015 has prioritized 99 projects under AIBP of PMKSY scheme for central assistance. Under PMKSY-AIBP Five Projects of Karnataka namely, Upper Tunga Project, Sri Rameshwar LIS, Bhima LIS, Karanja Project and Modernisation of Narayanpur Left Banal Canal System (NLBC-ERM) Projects are included.

For the 5 PMKSY-AIBP projects of the State total Central Assistance received since inception is Rs.1,965.92 Crore. Except Upper Tunga Project the other 4 Projects of the State under PMKSY-AIBP are completed.

Further under PMKSY-CADWM of Upper Tunga Project, Sri Rameshwar LIS and Karanja Project total Central Assistance received so far is Rs.62.74 Crore. Sri.Rameshwara LIS and Bhima LIS CADWM components are completed.

## 7.2.21 New Policies Under Water Resources Department

### (a) State Water Policy

The State of Karnataka has brought in “State Water Policy, 2022” in August-2022. The policy is framed to address the new challenges and to make it more comprehensively Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) oriented in order to address the growing inter-sectoral demands of water and ensure water, food and economic security of the State.

A ‘High Level Water Policy Committee’ under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government and an ‘Inter-Departmental State Water Resources Authority’ under the Chairmanship of Hon’ble Minister for Water Resources were constituted.

The High Level Water Policy Committee has conducted 2 meetings on 15.02.2023 and 06.11.2023 under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary wherein the role and responsibilities of the stakeholder Departments have been framed and directed to submit their action plans.

### **(b) Operation & Maintenance Policy for Lift Irrigation Schemes**

The significance of the Lift Irrigation Schemes has increased in the State over last few years, towards supply of water for Irrigation and Tank filling Schemes.

The State Water Resources Department has come up with a comprehensive Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Policy in November 2022 with Guidelines for effective O&M of Pump Houses of the LI Schemes.

The objective of the O&M Policy is to assess the existing system and suggest ways for improving the operational efficiency of the system.

#### **O&M Policy primarily focus on the following areas**

- ▣▶ Water usage and pumping efficiencies
- ▣▶ Power quality improvement involving Power factor management, transformer loading, power quality tests, lighting load, electrical metering and various other auxiliaries installed in the premises.

The Standard Bid Document for tendering the O & M of LIS schemes is under finalisation.

### **7.2.22 Achievements of the Department**

A total grant of Rs.16,735.49 crore has been provided to the Water Resources Department (Major and Medium Irrigation) in the 2023-24 budget. A financial progress of Rs.10,225.59 crore has been achieved and irrigation potential of 31,118 acres (12,593 hectares) is achieved up to end of December 2023.

As announced in the July-2023 budget speech for the current year 2023-24, 4 projects out of 10 slow pace irrigation projects are completed, 2 projects out of 4 is in-progress Stabilization projects and 11 out of 19 lake filling projects are completed.

The issue of handing over the compensatory afforestation land to the Forest Department for the quick implementation of the Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir and Drinking Water Project was discussed with the officials of the Forest Department and the Revenue Department on dated:03.07.2023 and 10.10.2023 under the Chairmanship of the Honorable Deputy Chief Minister and the measures to be taken will be finalized. Cauvery Irrigation Corporation Divisional Office and Sub-Divisional Offices have been relocated/renamed in order to expedite project works and land acquisition processes vide Government order dated:18.11.2023.

Major projects under the department such as Krishna Upper Bank Project Phase-3, Bhadra Upper Bank Project and Yettinhol Integrated Drinking Water Project have been prioritized.

The following projects have been given administrative approval during the current year.

- ▣▶ NABARD funded R.I.D.F. A detailed project report of Rs.146.80 crore for the project of filling Basappa Lake and other lakes from Tungabhadra River in Gunjalli village of Raichur Taluk proposed by Tranch-28 Road. (Government order dated: 29.08.2023 administrative approval granted)
- ▣▶ NABARD scheme RIDF. Proposed under Tranche-29 programme, for the purpose of providing drinking water to Magadi and Kunigal Taluk, the chain of Hemavati project is 70.00 km from Tumkur branch canal to Sriranga lake filling project through installation of gravity pipeline starting from 0.00 km to

17.00 km for detailed Project Report of Rs.490.20 Crore for the first phase upto. (Government order date: 12.01.2024 administrative approval given. Out of the total amount of Rs.490.20 crore of the project, Rs.200.00 crore will be financed by NABARD loan subsidy and the remaining amount will be financed by the State Government).

- ▣▣▣▣ NABARD scheme RIDF. Proposed under Tranche-29 programme, for the purpose of providing drinking water to Magadi and Kunigal Taluk, 70.00 km of Tumkur Branch of Hemavati Project, 17.00 km of project to ensure water supply to Sriranga lake filling project through installation of gravity pipeline. Detailed Project Report of Rs.495.80 Crore for second phase from 17.00 km to 34.54 km. (Government Order Date: 12.01.2024 Administrative approval given. Out of the total amount of Rs.495.80 crore of the project, Rs.200.00 crore will be financed by NABARD loan subsidy and the remaining amount will be financed by the State Government).

### 7.2.23 Challenges of the Department

- ▣▣▣▣ The progress of the projects is hampered due to the delay caused in the land acquisition process and in some cases the obstacles caused by the resistance of the farmers.
- ▣▣▣▣ The total balance cost of projects being implemented under the department is Rs. 1,01,754.03 crore, which is subject to the limit of the grant provided annually to the department, which is the cause of retardation of the progress of the projects.
- ▣▣▣▣ Due to delay in release of the CA from GoI for the ongoing projects undertaken for implementation under CSS, this which has led to the slow progress of the projects.
- ▣▣▣▣ Due to non-regular payment of water dues by the beneficiary farmers as prescribed by the government order for the now a days irrigation by WRD/ Nigamas. Hence, water dues collection is lagging behind.
- ▣▣▣▣ Due to pending cases in Tribunals/Honorable Supreme Courts related to many inter-state water disputes, implementation of the projects is being hampered/delayed.

### 7.2.24 Way Forward

#### i. Adoption of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) Based Automation & GIS Technology under Irrigation Projects for improvement of Water Use Efficiency (WUE)

The implementation of new technology i.e., Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) Based Automation & GIS under irrigation system will facilitate proper water management through equitable distribution of water and ensure water reaching tail end farmers. Ultimately there will be improvement in Water User Efficiency. Already, the SCADA Based Automation has been successfully implemented under Modernisation of Narayanpur Left Bank Canal System (NLBC-ERM) of UKP which is first of its kind in the State of Karnataka. It is proposed for adoption of SCADA System under all major irrigation projects in the State in phased manner for ensuring improvement of Water User Efficiency.

#### ii. Amendments to Irrigation Act 1965 & Rules

There is need for amendments to Irrigation Act 1965 and Rules with suitable provisions for penalty for damaging Canal network, penalty for endangering stability of canal etc., to ensure equitable water distribution and proper water management under canal system. Also there is need for suitable Amendments in the Act for periodical revision of water rates for various uses of water and effective mechanism for collection of water rate. The Water Resource Department is to bring suitable amendments to the Irrigation Act 1965 and related Rules.



### 7.2.25 Minor Irrigation ( Surface water)

Projects having atchkat up to 2,000 Ha. are classified as Minor Irrigation schemes. Projects having atchkat between 40 Ha to 2,000 Ha are under the jurisdiction of the Minor Irrigation Department. These include tanks, pickup, Bhandaras, Barrages and Lift Irrigation Schemes. These Minor Irrigation projects are widely spread all over the state. Presently, there are 11,252 minor irrigation projects in existence under the jurisdiction of this Department with a culturable command area of 8,90,843 hectares. In addition to these projects, this Department is looking after the operation and maintenance of 7 Medium Irrigation projects having a command area of 8,342 hectares.

Minor Irrigation Department is having 3,242 Irrigation tanks and 530 Percolation tanks. These tanks are being inspected twice in a year by the concerned Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineer. The defects noticed during inspection will be recorded in the inspection report. Necessary repair works will be taken up from the grants made available during the year on priority. The minor irrigation scheme progress from the year 2019-20 to 2023-24 (Upto end of the November 2023) is provided in the **Table 7.2.9**.

**Table 7.2.9 : Statement showing progress under Minor Irrigation (Surface water) Schemes**

Year	Expenditure (Rs.in Crore)	Potential created (in Ha).
2019-20	2,294.29	21,872.66
2020-21	2,782.77	33,138.05
2021-22	2,746.02	23,388.42
2022-23	3,239.31	18,403.72
2023-24 (Upto the end Of Nov 2023)	1,175.99	13,339.59

### 7.2.26 State Schemes

**Construction of new tanks:** Under this head of account new tanks are constructed and water is being stored during rainy season to supplement the deficit of water to the crops during non rainy period or scarce rainfall period. Earthen bunds are constructed across the rivers, streams etc and the water is being stored during rainy season which will be utilized for irrigation during deficit rainfall period. The Minor Irrigation Department is involved in proper distribution of stored water to the fields for irrigation by gravity flow. Construction of new tank is being carried out from state fund and also from NABARD loan assistance. Construction of the Percolation tanks are also being done under this head of account which are mainly intended to recharge the Ground Water table and help in raising the water level in the bore wells and open wells in the surrounding area which will be used for irrigation.

**Modernization of tank:** Under this head of account, Department is taking up modernization of tanks under which the works such as strengthening of bund, repair of waste weirs, canals including lining of canals are being taken up.

**Construction of Barrage, Anicut, Etc. :** Under this head of account Department is taking up the construction of barrages, bridge cum barrages, vented dams, salt water exclusion dams, anicut and pick ups across rivers and streams to store water. Permission is being given to the farmers to lift water from these storage structures for irrigation by using their own pumps. As a result, there will be increase in ground water table in the surrounding area and water will be available in the open wells and bore wells. Thereby, farmers will get water for irrigation and also for drinking purposes.

**Lift Irrigation Schemes:** Under this head of account Department is implementing the lift irrigation schemes to lift water from the rivers, streams, and other surface water sources to an elevated area and to provide irrigation to the farmers lands. Apart from this water is lifted and pumped to tanks under tank filling schemes.

Also, the secondary treated water of Bangalore City is pumped to tanks in Bengaluru Rural, Bengaluru Urban, Ramanagar, Kolar, Chikkaballapura and Tumakuru Districts under Tank filling Schemes.

**Special Component Plan** - Under this head of account, department has taken up MI Schemes such as construction of new tanks, anicut / pickup bhandars, modernization of tanks and lift irrigation schemes etc., to create irrigation facility to the lands belonging to scheduled caste beneficiaries.

An expenditure of Rs.32.55 crore is incurred against the grant of Rs. 50.00 crore during 2023-24 (End of November 2023). Irrigation facility of 1,012.65 Ha is created against the target of 3,884.1 Ha. during 2023-24 (End of November 2023). These schemes are being handed over to respective beneficiaries after construction.

**Tribal Sub plan:** Under this head of account department has taken up MI schemes such as construction of new tanks, anicut / pickup bhandars, modernization of tanks and lift irrigation schemes etc., to create irrigation facility to the lands belonging to scheduled tribe beneficiaries.

An expenditure of Rs.12.66 crore is incurred against the grant of Rs.20.00 crore during 2023-24 (End of November 2023). Irrigation facility of 563.55 Ha is created against the target of 1,957.88 Ha. 2023-24 (End of November 2023). These schemes are being handed over to respective beneficiaries after construction.

**Pashchima Vahini:** Vented dams are constructed under "PaschimaVahini" project to collect and store water flowing in west-flowing rivers of coastal districts. A total of 54 works have been approved under the scheme, with an estimated cost of Rs.374.00 crore. An expenditure of Rs.195.20 crore is incurred against the grant of Rs.290.00 crore during 2023-24 (End of November 2023)

**Land Acquisition/charges & settlement of claims :** Under this head of account an expenditure of Rs.26.38 crore is incurred against the grant of 47.29 crore during 2023-24 (End of November 2023). Mainly this grant has been utilized to make payments to land acquisition cases involving enhancement of land values including the interest as per the court orders.

**Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) Major works :** Government of India is giving approval for taking up of the new minor irrigation works involving the creation of fresh irrigation facility since 2009-10, in the Drought Prone Area Development Programme (DPAP) taluks under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). Minor irrigation department is implementing 1,273 minor irrigation works with an estimated cost of Rs.955.08 crore after obtaining approval to these works in 10 batches since 2009-10. So far 1,157 works are completed and the new irrigation facility is created in 10,255.00 Ha.

**State Schemes Flood Control Works:**The Minor Irrigation Department is implementing River bank protection works to prevent damages due to floods. The river banks are being protected by the construction of retaining wall to the river banks for the prevention of loss of lives and properties due to the erosion of the banks during the floods in rivers and streams.

**Karnataka Tank Conservation and Development Authority:** The Authority started functioning from November 2017. The functions of Karnataka Tank Conservation and Development Authority include Conservation of Lakes/Tanks, rejuvenation, Ground Water Development, Environmental Protection, Wet Land Development, Water Management, Agriculture and Horticulture Development, Development of Agriculture based Industries etc., either directly or through Departments/Agencies.

### 7.2.27 Atal Bhujal Yojana

Atal Bhujal Yojana is a community-led sustainable groundwater management program being implemented in 1,199 water stressed Gram Panchayats across 41 blocks of 14 districts. The central sector scheme

(The Government of India (GoI) and World Bank) is being implemented over a period of five years (FY 2020-21 – FY 2024-25). The Financial Progress of the Atal Bhujal Yojana is given in the **Table 7.2.10**.

**Table 7.2.10 : Financial Progress of the Atal Bhujal Yojana**

(Rs. in Crore)

Component	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure
Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building – IS&CB	194.51	72.61	66.11
Incentive Component	1,007.01	562.83	314.98

### 7.2.28 Way Forward

Promote sustainable agri-practices by creating awareness of the existing schemes around subsidizing micro-irrigation (Per Drop More Crop, Micro-Irrigation Fund), preserving soil health (Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Soil Health Card) and host of initiatives under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture. Prioritize districts like Belagavi, Raichur, Vijayapura, Bagalkot which have high potential for micro irrigation.

A holistic approach including precision farming, protective cultivation, automation in irrigation, fertigation, use of treated waste water for irrigation and collective farming are some of the methods suggested to address major concern of water scarcity in the state. A marked shift from traditional method of irrigation to innovative micro irrigation system is the solution to conserve water and thus increase the availability of water for various other purposes. Adoption of poly houses, net houses, green houses will not only save water, energy and labour costs but also will increase crop productivity and quality of the produce. Converting more and more areas of canal based and tank based flood irrigated land into drip irrigation leading to substantial reduction in the usage of fresh water. These key measures are expected to reduce water scarcity to a large extent in the state.

## 7.3 GEOLOGY AND MINING SECTOR

The Department of Mines and Geology is one of the leading scientific and technical department of the State with a long history of 129 years. Major functional activities of the department include mineral exploration, assessment of mineral wealth, quality analysis, sanctioning of mining leases and quarrying leases through the minerals administration which also include collection of royalty and regulation of unauthorized mining activities. The contribution of the department is immense in sustainable development of the State by promoting environment friendly and scientific mining. Asbestos, Bauxite, Chrome ore, Copper ore, Gold, Iron ore, Lead, Manganese ore and Zinc are the Major minerals. Brick and tile clays, Chalk, Clay(others), Fuller's earth, Gypsum, Lime stone(Non-Cement), Ordinary sand, Ordinary building stones for other than M-sand purpose, sand(others), sandstone used for making household article and slate are the Minor minerals.

### 7.3.1 Revenue collection and operational expenditure of the department

The annual target of revenue collection for the Department of Mines and Geology in the year 2023-24 is Rs.9,000.00 crores. The revenue target till November-2023 was Rs.5,760.00 crores and the achieved revenue collection is Rs.4,434.78 crores. The details of revenue collections from 2019-20 to 2023-24 (up to November-2023) are provided in the **Table 7.3.1**.

**Table 7.3.1 : Details of revenue target and achievement in the last five years**

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Annual Target	Achievement	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral
2019-20	3,550.00	3,629.02	1,816.67	1,812.35
2020-21	3,750.00	3,893.44	1,974.66	1,918.78
2021-22	4,357.00	6,308.31	4,092.80	2,215.51
2022-23	6,500.00	5,945.77	3,374.86	2,570.91
2023-24	9,000.00 (Rs.5,760.00 crores target up to Nov-2023)	4,434.78	3,152.54	1,282.24

Note: Royalty collection in the table is as per reconciled figures.

Source: Department of Mines & Geology.

Further, the compounded annual growth rate of 14.46% has been achieved in the royalty collection over the last five years. Compared to the last 5 years, revenue collection of the Department of Mines & Geology with the plan and non-plan expenditure, the ratio is just 0.01 which is very negligible. The detailed information is provided in the **Table 7.3.2**.

**Table: 7.3.2 : Details of the Department's royalty collection, plan & non-plan expenditure And their ratio over the past five years**

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Royalty	Expenditure	Royalty and expenditure ratio
2018-19	3,026.44	58.20	0.02
2019-20	3,629.02	78.41	0.02
2020-21	3,893.44	69.06	0.02
2021-22	6,308.31	66.18	0.01
2022-23	5,945.77	65.41	0.01

### 7.3.2 Major Achievements of the Department

- Annual target of Rs.9,000.00 crore Revenue collection is set for the department for the year 2023-24 and out of the Rs.6,480.00 crore target set up to December-2023, Rs.4,894.10 crore of revenue has been collected and achieved 76% progress.
- One State One GPS application is implemented to supervise all mineral transporting vehicles movement through the centralised tracking platform of the Department of Mines & Geology and to regulate illegal mineral transportation. Presently 40,000 vehicles have been registered in the One State One GPS platform and about Rs.36,00,000/- fine has been collected from the violating vehicles using this platform.
- As per the budget announcement for the year 2023-24, G3 level exploration in Amareshwara Lithium Block of Raichur district has been commenced in this year from the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and same is reserved in favour of GSI vide gazette notification. Apart from this, department has given importance for Mineral exploration of many Critical and strategic minerals including Rare Earth Element (REE) with the help of KIOCL, GSI & department exploration wing.
- To freeze the present Ground level (Reduced Level) of all the quarry areas in all the districts of the State using Drone/ DGPS survey, work order is issued to Karnataka State Remote Sensing Application Center (KSRSAC). Survey work has been completed in Bengaluru Urban & Kolar district and work is under progress in 08 districts.
- In the current financial year, Rs.463.88 crore has been collected to District Mineral Foundation Trust (DMFT) and 1496 projects have been undertaken in this year. Rs.214.37 crore has been spent and a total of 665 projects have been completed including last year's action plan projects.

### 7.3.3 Major Mineral Administration

Since the Inception of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 by Central Government, grant of mining leases through first come first serve basis had been replaced with transparent e-auction process, leading to an increased flow of revenue generation to the state exchequer. Further, a comparison between the revenue collection from the auctioned Iron ore mining leases and non-auctioned mining leases shown in the **Table 7.3.3** illustrates the economic impact after adopting new regime of granting the mining leases through e-auction.

**Table 7.3.3 : Comparative analysis of royalty collection from mining leases granted through auction and non-auction over the past four years** (Rs. in crore)

Type of grant of mining lease and their number and present status	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (November)
Non auction: Out of 286 mines 105 are working mines	1,382.06	1,919.12	1,108.41	1,246.57
Auction: Out of 17 mines 11 are working mines	121.57	255.81	760.98	156.60
** Percentage of value of Mineral Dispatched paid to government (auction premium)	471.02	1,550.66	1,146.64	1,531.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,974.65</b>	<b>3,725.59</b>	<b>3,016.03</b>	<b>2,934.80</b>

Note: \*\* Percentage of value of mineral dispatched (auction premium) is equal to or above the reserve price and the successful bidder shall pay to the State Government, an amount equal to the product of percentage so quoted and value of mineral dispatched.

A total of 110 iron ore & manganese mining leases have been sanctioned in the State over an extent of 8,568.48 hectares, 132 limestone mining leases have been sanctioned over an extent of 15,709.81 hectares and 44 other major minerals mining leases have been sanctioned over an extent of 8,480.17 hectares.

### 7.3.4 Auction of Mineral blocks

From 2016-17 to 2023-24 (till November-23), the Department has successfully auctioned 43 mineral blocks including 17 'C' category iron ore mines, 07 expired iron ore mines, 05 fresh Iron Ore blocks, 04 Gold blocks, 08 limestone blocks and 2 Bauxite blocks.

Out of these blocks, mining lease deeds has been executed for 17 blocks and Composite Licence deed has been executed for 5 blocks in remaining 21 cases, bidders are yet to comply with the statutory requirements for execution of lease deed. The details are given in the **Table 7.3.4, 7.3.5 and 7.3.6**.

**Table 7.3.4 : Details of successfully auctioned blocks in 2022-23**

Block Name	Extent (Ha)	Mineral	Resources (MMT)	VMD considered for VER (in Crores)	Auction Date	LoI holder	Final Price offer
Sri M Srinivasulu, ML.No. 2631	75.14	Iron Ore	9.88	3,138.92	02.09.2022	Rai Bahadur Seth Shreeram Narasingdas Private Limited.	80.60
M/s Ramgad Minerals & Mining (P) Ltd , ML. No. 2451	24.04	Iron Ore	2.137	320.39	01.09.2022	Udayshivakumar Infra Private Limited	85.20

Block Name	Extent (Ha)	Mineral	Resources (MMT)	VMD considered for VER (in Crores)	Auction Date	LoI holder	Final Price offer
M/S Thangavelu & Others, MI No - 2585	60.92	Iron Ore	3.303	470.61	01.09.2022	B L Ranisamyuktha	26.00
Sommanahalli block	190.13	Iron Ore	26.34	4444.74	20.03.2023	Ramalingam Constructions Company	140.10
Jaisinghpura South Block	297.38	Iron Ore	32.08	12,589.38	24.03.2023	M/s JSW Steel Ltd	145.80
Vyasanakere Iron Ore Mine	405.4	Iron Ore	27.22	11,588.63	28.03.2023	M/s JSW Steel Ltd	114.30

Table 7.3.5: Details of blocks successfully auctioned in 2023-24

(till November 2023)

Block Name	Extent (Ha)	Mineral	Resources (MMT)	VMD considered for VER (in Crores)	Auction Date	LoI holder	Final Price offer
Block No. 4 (H R Gaviappa ML No. 2483)	40.04	Iron Ore	5.32	2,146.7	24.07.2023	R Praveen Chandra	149.1
Basavanagudda Gold Block	2,501.9	Gold	Not estimated	-	21.08.2023	R K Transport Company	21.6
Thimmanahalli Gold block	2,000	Gold	Not estimated	-	16.09.2023	Oro Geo Exploration India Ltd	5.6
Niddodi Bauxite Block	52.82	Bauxite	0.145	42.28	21.09.2023	Redstone Trading Corporation	52.15
Kuddarka Bauxite Block	52.00	Bauxite	0.254	68.52	22.09.2023	Ocean Constructions India Private Limited	47.00
Jaisinghpura North Block	298.59	Iron Ore	17.66	6,372.71	21.08.2023	M/s JSW Steel Ltd	150.3

Table 7.3.6 : Details of auction blocks under progress in the year where NIT's are issued in 2022-23 and 2023-24

Block Name	Extent (Ha)	Mineral	Resources (MMT)	VMD considered for VER (in Crores)	Remarks
Ramanadurga South Block	64.76	Iron Ore	67.26	32,906.17	Case is pending in court.
Uduvalli Gold Block	675.72	Gold	Not estimated	-	-
Madadakere Gold Block	4,500	Gold and Polymetals	Not estimated	-	-
Dindavara Gold Block	3,160	Gold	Not estimated	-	-
Siranakatte Gold Block	2,300	Gold and Polymetals	Not estimated	-	-
Yadwad Limestone Mine	54.156	Limestone	18.47	839.48	-

### 7.3.5 National Mineral Exploration Trust

As per the section 9(C) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, all the major mineral lease holders are required to pay 2% of the royalty to the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) constituted by the Government of India. This fund is managed by the Central Government and by utilizing these funds upon taking the concurrence of respective State DMG's and within the approval of NMET the agencies notified by the Central Government like GSI, MECL and KIOCL etc., and also through the concerned State Mines and Geology Departments exploration activities of major minerals is being carried out.

During the period 2015-16 to 2023-24 (up to November 2023) an amount of Rs.249.15 crore has been collected and transferred to the NMET account by the State Government. The details are given in the following **Table 7.3.7**.

**Table 7.3.7 Details of amount collected for NMET fund from 2015-16 to 2023-24**

(Up to November 2023)

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Royalty collected	NMET contribution due (2% of royalty)	NMET contribution collected	Amount transferred to NMET account
2015-16	20.89	0.42	0.42	0.42
2016-17	776.08	15.52	16.33	16.33
2017-18	1,798.90	35.98	37.25	37.25
2018-19 (Month wise breakup till closure of SBI A/c)	194.15	3.88	10.97	10.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,790.02</b>	<b>55.80</b>	<b>64.97</b>	<b>64.97</b>
<b>NMET collection and transfer as per Accountant General's statement</b>				
2018-19 (Month wise breakup after adoption of new accounting procedure)	1,101.98	22.04	27.83	27.83
2019-20	1,379.22	27.58	28.94	28.94
2020-21	1,517.05	30.34	32.51	32.51
2021-22	2,553.39	51.07	52.79	52.79
2022-23	1,929.76	38.59	42.11	42.11
2023-24 (November -2023**)	1,569.37	31.39	32.46	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,050.77</b>	<b>201.01</b>	<b>216.64</b>	<b>184.18</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,840.79</b>	<b>256.81</b>	<b>281.61</b>	<b>249.15</b>

Note:\*\* 2023-24 (up to November-2023) information is non-reconciled amount as per the AG office.

### 7.3.6 Mineral Exploration programmes taken in the State under NMET fund

Mineral exploration is being carried out under the NMET fund through Exploration Agencies notified by the Central Government, Notified Private Exploration Agencies and State DMG by identifying mineral potential blocks in various districts of the state.

During 2023-24, NMET has approved 12 exploration projects at an estimated cost of Rs.20.30 crores. Out of this, DMG has taken 02 projects, Notified Private Exploration Agency (M/s: GeoExpOre) has taken 02 projects and 08 projects has been taken by Notified Exploration Agencies (M/s: MECL & M/s: KIOCL). At present all the 12 mineral exploration projects are in progress. Remaining 01 exploration project (Rangapura Block) has been

approved in the year 2022-23, to M/s: MECL exploration work is still under progress. Details of the above said 13 mineral exploration projects are given in the **Table 7.3.8**.

**Table 7.3.8 : Mineral exploration works in 2023-24 under NMET funds**

Name of the Block	Extent in Sq.km	District	Mineral	Exploration Agency	Exploration level	Total estimated cost (Rs. in Crore)
Rangapura Block (2022-23)	24.00	Hassan	PGE, Nickel, Cobalt, Gold and associated Minerals	MECL	G4	2.58
Malkhed Block - 1 & Block - 2	18.01	Kalaburagi	Limestone	MECL	G3	1.48
Kiranagi Block - 1 & Block - 2	11.41	Kalaburagi	Limestone	MECL	G3	1.28
Itga Block - 1 & Block - 2	10.60	Kalaburagi	Limestone	DMG	G3	1.32
Naddisinuru Block - 1 & Block - 2	12.09	Kalaburagi	Limestone	MECL	G3	1.38
Nagvanda Block	177.63	Haveri	Gold and associated Minerals	KIOCL	G4	1.48
Jevargi Block-1 -4	20.00	Kalaburagi	Limestone	KIOCL	G3	2.06
Rampura-Gollarahatti	2.00	Hassan	Ni, Co, PGE, REE/Rare Metals	GeoExpOre Pvt Ltd	G3	0.83
Hadanuru-Tagaduru	11.00	Mandya	Ni-Chromite-Cu-PGE	GeoExpOre Pvt Ltd	G3	0.86
Ganacharpur Block	33.60	Kolar	Graphite & Sulphide	MECL	G4	0.93
Katamadevarahalli Block	100.00	Kalaburagi	Phosphorite, Baryte & REE Block	KIOCL	G4	0.76
Kakol Block	5.00	Haveri	Gold	MECL	G3	4.48
Sirigere Gold Block	25.10	Ballari	Gold	DMG	G3	3.45

### 7.3.7 Exploration programmes carried out by the Department

During the year 2023-24 up to the end of November, the department has carried out preliminary exploration program in 05 blocks, the details are given in the **Table 7.3.9**.

**Table 7.3.9 : Exploration programmes carried out during the year 2023-24 up to the end of November**

Name of the Block & No.	Extent in Sq.km.	Village	Taluk & District	Mineral	Remarks
Yagavakote Molybdenum & Copper block	48.00	Yagavakote	Chintamani, Chikkaballapura	Molybdenum & Copper	Proposal preparation is in progress.
Gonavatla REE block	3.25	Gonavatla	Lingasuguru, Raichur	REE	Proposal preparation is in progress.
Amate Bauxite block	0.39	Amate	Khanapura, Belagavi	Bauxite	Proposal preparation is in progress.
Inambadas Bauxite block	3.00	Inambadas	Belagavi	Bauxite	Proposal preparation is in progress.
Betageri Bauxite block	2.00	Betageri	Belagavi	Bauxite	Awaiting Chemical analysis report of rock samples.



### 7.3.8 Minor Mineral Administration

641 specified minor mineral quarry leases (including ornamental granite) over an extent of 3,352 acres and 2,802 non-specified minor mineral quarry leases (excluding ordinary sand) over an extent of 10,548 acres have been granted in the State of Karnataka. In this year, till November 2023, the department has granted/executed 137 non-specified and 29 specified minor mineral quarry leases.

At present 57 auctioned sand blocks over an extent of 600.38 acres and 147 patta land sand blocks over an extent of 1,184.07 acres are working in the State.

### 7.3.9 Amendment Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1994

The Government of Karnataka has implemented the Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2023 on 17.03.2023, The salient features of the Amendments are as follows.

- Provision has been made to consider all the applications seeking grant of quarrying lease prior to 12-08-2016 and dispose of the same within two years after obtaining No Objection Certificates from the Revenue and Forest Departments.
- Provision has been made that all the quarry lease holders who have been granted Quarrying Lease areas in Government lands before and after 12-08-2016 shall pay royalty and an additional amount of 40% of royalty and also 10% of royalty towards District Mineral Foundation Fund.
- Provision has been made under Rule 31-ZC of Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2016 for the grant of Quarrying Lease (for a period of one year) by continuing to receive applications from the persons who have established/will establish M-Sand Unit through non auction.
- Provision has been made to grant quarrying leases for a period of 50 Years in case of Specified minor minerals and 30 years in case of non-specified minor minerals.
- Rules have been framed for Registration of Mineral Based Industry.
- Provision has been made to grant Quarrying Leases without auction to the Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribes and for the persons who are solely dependent on quarrying for their livelihood by considering the persons/organizations from the above category at Taluk level.
- Provision has been made to grant quarrying leases at a safer distance of 50 meters from the public structures like road, school, temple, railway line, residential areas etc. for quarrying without blasting and 100 meters safe distance for quarrying using control blasting techniques and 200 meters safe distance in cases where quarrying is being conducted by using blasting.
- Provision has been made to scientifically conduct Drone Survey of the Quarrying lease areas by KRSAC and to prepare Detailed Surface Plan of the leased/applied area and to freeze the present ground level by recording Reference Level/Reduced Level.
- Rules have been framed to rectify once for all the displaced sketch of the minor mineral quarrying lease area.
- Rules have been framed to grant Quarrying License for specified and non-specified minor minerals in Patta Land by the Jurisdiction Deputy Director or Senior Geologists after obtaining approval from the District Taskforce (Mines) Committee.
- Rules have been framed for exemption of submitting the performance guarantee deposit / bank guarantee while granting quarrying license in Patta Lands.
- Rules have been framed for exemption of additional payment while granting quarrying license in Patta Lands.

- ▣ Rules have been framed to grant license for quarrying of sand in Patta Lands at a distance of 50 meters from the river bank or 10% of the width of the existing river, whichever is higher.
- ▣ Rules have been framed to dispose the Sand seized from the unauthorized sand quarrying for low income residential construction schemes and to distribute /dispose of the remaining sand to the public after obtaining the prescribed rate by the District Sand Committee.
- ▣ Rules have been framed to collect additional amount apart from royalty for disposal of sand dunes from the lease holders in the Coastal Regulation Zone.
- ▣ A minimum extent of 2 Acres has been prescribed for conducting Systematic and Scientific Quarrying activities of all minor minerals.
- ▣ Rules have been framed to transport minor minerals by remitting the prescribed royalty and other charges stored in the quarrying lease area within 6 months from the expiry of the lease period.
- ▣ Rules have been framed to reduce the rate of interest from 15% to 12%.
- ▣ Rules have been framed to grant deemed extension for the expired quarrying leases considered for re-registration after collecting penalty of Rs.2.00 lakh levied.

### 7.3.10 Implementation of New Sand Policy-2020

Towards ensuring the availability of sand to the common people at an affordable price, the Government has formulated the new Sand Policy -2020. In this respect, the Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1994 has been amended on 01.12.2021, and as per Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2021 amended rule action has been initiated to implement. The details are as follows;

- ▣ A total of 334 sand blocks identified in the I, II & III order streams in the year 2023-24 upto end of November-2023, out of which 334 sand blocks have been notified and work order has been issued for extraction of sand in 332 sand blocks. 135 sand blocks are in operational and disposed 23,006 MT of sand through Grampanchayat with collection of Rs.23.88 lakhs.
- ▣ 80 sand blocks identified in higher order streams and river course out of which 43 sand blocks has been given to Hutti Gold Mine Limited and 37 sand blocks has been given to Karnataka State Mineral Corporation Limited. So far, 22 blocks have received environmental clearance, sand mining will be started and will be supplied to the public.
- ▣ In the year 2023-24 a total of 21.01 lakh MT of sand has been removed and transported from 57 sanctioned sand blocks through tender-cum-auction, 147 sanctioned sand blocks in patta land, 09 sand blocks granted for government works, sand reserve areas under Gram Panchayat, sand extraction available with silt and clearing of sand bars in river beds of CRZ areas. From this sand, Rs.48.23 crore has been collected which includes Royalty, additional periodical payment, average additional periodical payment and District Mineral Foundation Fund.

To maintain the ecological balance and adverse effect on groundwater, Government has taken the measures to promote/increase the M-Sand production and utilization as an alternate to river sand. Presently, 809 Crusher M-sand unites is being produced in the 31 districts of the state. By end of November-2022-23, 11 million MT of M-Sand has been produced against annual target of 30 million MT.

### 7.3.11 District Mineral Foundation Trust (DMFT)

Government of India has amended the MMDR Act w.e.f 12.01.2015, 1957 wherein under Section 9(B) a provision has been made to establish a trust called the "District Mineral Foundation" which is a non-profit body to formulate and implement programs for the development of the people living in the mine-affected

area and supplemented by the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Khanija Kshetra Kalyana Yojana issued on 16.09.2015.

The State Government vide G.O. dated 05.11.2015 notified the establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in each of the district of Karnataka. Further, the State Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15(4) of MMDR Act 1957, framed the Rules of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) on 11.01.2016 under the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Khanij Khsethra Kalyan Yojan (PMKKKY) and same has been amended on 25.07.2016, 08.03.2018 and 06.05.2020.

In respect of major mineral, Government of India vide Notification dated: 17.09.2015 has directed to collect the DMF from

- (i) Mining lease granted after 12.01.2015, Collection of DMF amount at the rate of 10% on royalty.
- (ii) Collection of DMF amount for Mining lease granted on or before 12.01.2015 at the rate of 30% on royalty. As per order dated: 13.10.2017 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Transfer Case (Civil) No: 43/2016 FIMI v/s Union of India and others, collection of royalty as per the DMF rules with effect from dtd: 17.09.2015. Accordingly, DMF amount is being collected from the mining lease holders from 17.09.2015.

With respect to minor minerals as per the KMMC (amendment) Rules, 2016, which is applicable from 12.08.2016, 30% of royalty is collected as DMF from the quarry lease holders which were granted prior to 2016 and 10% of royalty is collected as DMF from the leases granted through auction for which the lessees are paying average additional periodic payments/additional periodic payments.

District wise details of approved action plans under DMFT fund from 2015-16 to 2023-24 (up to October-2023) is given in the **Table 7.3.10**.

**Table 7.3.10 : District wise details of approved action plans under DMFT fund from 2015-16 to 2023-24**  
(up to October-2023) (Rs. in Crore)

District	DMF Collection from 2015-16 to 2023-24 (up to October-2023)	85 % Available Amount	Approved Action plan Amount	Amount Spent	Total No. of Projects	No. of on going projects	No. of projects completed	No. of project yet to start	No. of projects scrapped/ cancelled
Ballari	2197.32	1867.72	1593.68	692.51	1,785	169	1,014	179	423
Kalaburagi	551.84	469.06	606.47	194.20	2,662	272	936	1,130	324
Chitradurga	487.14	414.07	319.40	262.37	305	168	95	33	9
Vijayanagara	465.98	396.08	774.70	417.84	1,422	436	563	212	211
Bagalkote	113.29	96.29	114.10	75.29	349	59	218	68	4
Koppal	69.63	59.18	88.91	46.10	466	123	168	175	0
Chikkaballapura	65.46	55.64	78.03	30.49	152	46	60	17	29
Raichur	65.29	55.50	70.23	45.06	178	93	49	5	31
Bengaluru Urban	55.23	46.95	76.35	50.53	607	26	422	135	24
Ramanagara	52.08	44.27	36.06	35.91	628	141	396	24	67
Belagavi	51.40	43.69	31.04	31.15	272	141	117	5	9
Tumakuru	49.67	42.22	54.72	43.97	811	120	315	148	228
Bengaluru Rural	43.15	36.68	33.96	23.96	910	426	327	107	50
Chamarajanagar	33.33	28.33	26.73	15.94	64	18	16	22	8
Hassan	22.77	19.36	13.55	12.06	353	29	311	5	8

District	DMF Collection from 2015-16 to 2023-24 (up to October-2023)	85 % Available Amount	Approved Action plan Amount	Amount Spent	Total No. of Projects	No. of on going projects	No. of projects completed	No. of project yet to start	No. of projects scrapped/ cancelled
Kolar	16.74	14.23	5.93	3.39	160	78	82	0	0
DakshinaKannada	16.58	14.10	3.18	4.37	56	9	44	0	3
Uttara Kannada	16.33	13.88	7.62	7.39	97	5	85	1	6
Chikkamagaluru	15.93	13.54	12.33	7.64	203	54	49	76	24
Udupi	14.82	12.60	9.03	9.20	257	104	138	7	8
Gadag	10.68	9.08	6.07	4.76	103	16	50	37	0
Dharwad	9.69	8.24	7.16	6.28	133	7	107	19	0
Mandya	8.40	7.14	6.56	5.28	107	62	36	9	0
Haveri	8.15	6.93	9.18	3.41	160	15	29	72	44
Davanagere	7.75	6.59	8.27	5.91	22	2	12	8	0
Vijayapura	5.90	5.02	4.49	2.84	33	8	6	19	0
Shivamogga	3.68	3.13	1.13	1.19	21	2	10	9	0
Mysuru	3.25	2.76	1.77	0.67	8	5	2	1	0
Bidar	2.44	2.08	0.48	0.10	9	0	0	9	0
Kodagu	1.79	1.52	0.73	0.69	17	16	1	0	0
Yadgir	1.65	1.40	0.37	0.31	11	0	11	0	0
Covid -19 Activities Amount Spent up to October-2023				205.04					
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,467.39</b>	<b>3,797.28</b>	<b>4,002.22</b>	<b>2040.83</b>	<b>12,361</b>	<b>2650</b>	<b>5,669</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>1,510</b>

### 7.3.12 Rule 18 of DMF Amendment Rules 2018

- 10% of the fund is earmarked for endowments purpose (as amended on 08.03.2018) after closure of mining activity in the affected areas.
- 5% of the funds from DMF is earmarked for administrative purpose, out of which 4% is to be utilized for the administrative purpose at the District level and remaining 1% is to be transferred to the Director, Mines and Geology Department for the maintenance of the State Level Monitoring and Evaluation Cell and to meet the administrative expenses.
- Remaining 85% shall be utilized for implementation of projects and schemes prescribed under Pradhan Mantri Khanij Khsethra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) in the ratio of 60:40, for high priority areas and other priority areas, respectively.
- **The high priority areas (60%)** for utilization of funds are drinking Water Supply, Environment preservation and pollution control measures, Health Care, Education, Welfare of Women and Children, Welfare of Age old and disabled people, Skill development and Sanitation
- **The other priority areas (40%)** are Physical infrastructures, Irrigation, Energy and Watersheds developments, and other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining area.

### 7.3.13 Combating Covid – 19

Government of India order dated:28.03.2020 and 25.08.2021, provision has been made for purchase of necessary medical equipment, medicine and oxygen machine and cylinder etc. to prevent the spread of Covid-19 virus. Accordingly letter dated 28.03.2020 and 31.03.2021, 30% of the balance amount of DMF fund can be utilized for prevention of Covid-19 virus.

Details of the schemes undertaken as per Pradhan Mantri Khanij Khsethra Kalyan Yojana Guidelines and Rule 18 (3) of DMF T 2016 are given in the **Table 7.3.11**.

**Table 7.3.11 : Details of schemes implemented under Pradhan Mantri Khanija Kshetra KalyanYojana from 015-16 to 2023-24 (up to October-2023)** (Rs. in Crore)

Details of projects under implementation	Total Number of Projects	No. of projects completed	No. of on going projects	No. of project yet to start	No. of projects scrapped/ cancelled	Action Plan Approved Amount	Amount spent
Drinking water supply	1,616	677	301	354	284	577.35	141.99
Education	4,004	2,128	706	795	375	686.59	385.90
Energy and Watershed Development	527	237	28	103	159	102.96	49.26
Environment Preservation and Pollution Control Measures	275	138	64	42	31	108.76	55.54
Health care	723	270	211	156	86	494.90	252.38
Irrigation	116	48	37	16	15	110.77	67.36
Any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining district	137	35	22	37	43	52.70	27.54
Physical Infrastructure	2,191	988	412	440	351	1,173.26	655.85
Sanitation	753	297	144	252	60	218.60	81.58
Skill development	692	201	434	38	19	69.51	37.41
Welfare of Aged and Disabled People	290	94	77	112	7	39.43	17.41
Welfare of Women and Children	1,031	556	214	181	80	143.99	63.57
Yet to decide (6 Districts )	6			6		223.39	0.00
<b>COVID 19 Expenditure up to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2023</b>							<b>205.04</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,361</b>	<b>5,669</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>4,002.22</b>	<b>2,040.83</b>

### 7.3.14 Comprehensive Computerization of Mineral Administration

The mineral administration of the Department of Mines and Geology is computerized through the ILMS software. To track all mineral transport vehicles from the centralized tracking platform, government has given permission to develop the One State One GPS software. GPS based software "One State One GPS" system for tracking of all mineral transport vehicles from centralized tracking platform including mobile application. The vehicle registration process is going on, live tracking of vehicles equipped with GPS, information on vehicles

that have one MDP and traveled several times, and fines are collected on vehicles that have not reached their destination. Vehicle registration process is going on and 37,263 vehicles have been registered as on date: 06.12.2023.

Steps have been taken to integrate weigh bridges of stone crusher units in ILMS software to prevent leakage of royalties and to implement ILMS-2.0 with modern technology and innovative facilities.

The Integrated Lease Management System registration details for the year 2022-23 and 2023-24 up to December are given in the **Table 7.3.12**.

**Table 7.3.12 :Details of the Integrated Lease Management System registration for the year 2022-23 and 2023-24 up to December**

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24 (From 01.04.2023 to 05.12.2023)
<b>The ILMS Registration details of Major Mineral</b>		
Total No of Leases	1	0
Total no of Beneficiation plant	4	0
Total no of Weighbridge	35	20
No of weighbridge integrated	11	9
Total no of buyers	595	339
<b>The ILMS Registration details of Minor Mineral</b>		
Total No of Leases	427	278
Total no of Crushers	231	77

### 7.3.15 Ongoing schemes of the department

The following **Table 7.3.13** shows the allocation, release, revised, re-appropriation and expenditure of the budget earmarked for the ongoing schemes in 2022-23 and 2023-24 of the Department of Mines and Geology.

**Table: 7.3.13 : Details of the grant and expenditure of the on-going schemes of the Department of Mines & Geology for the past two years** (Rs. in Crores)

Name of the Scheme & Head of Account	Budget allocation 2022-23	Revised/re-appropriated Budget	Budget Released 2022-23	Expenditure 2022-23	Budget allocation 2023-24	Budget Released 2023-24	Expenditure Up to end of Nov-2023
Training of officers and staff 2853-02-102-0-10	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.19	0.20	0.13	0.05
Publication Wing 2853-02-102-0-11	This scheme is merged with Training of officers and staff scheme						
Exploration, Research and Development 2853-02-102-0-15	15.00	9.05	9.05	8.97	15.31	9.59	4.69
Filling up of Stone Quarry Pits 2853-02-102-0-17	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.87	2.00	0.50	0.00

Name of the Scheme & Head of Account	Budget allocation 2022-23	Revised/re-appropriated Budget	Budget Released 2022-23	Expenditure 2022-23	Budget allocation 2023-24	Budget Released 2023-24	Expenditure Up to end of Nov-2023
Modernization 2853-02-001-0-01 sub head 125	1.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	2.16	1.41	1.39
Capital Head Construction of Office Buildings 4852-01-800-0-01	Funds not allocated.						
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.28</b>	<b>16.83</b>	<b>16.83</b>	<b>16.53</b>	<b>19.67</b>	<b>11.63</b>	<b>6.13</b>

### 7.3.16. Challenges of the Department

- As per rule 8(5) of KMMCR-1994, it is mandated to get the No Objection Letter (NOC) from Revenue and Forest Department and Environmental Clearance from State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for grant of quarry lease in Government land within the stipulated time.
- Obtaining forest clearance within the stipulated time from the Forest Department for exploration of mineral blocks and also for the mining activities in auctioned mining lease blocks falling within forest area.

### 7.3.17 Way Forward

- Department is aiming to have full-fledged exploration wing with qualified Officers/ staff and have a NABL accredited Laboratory with modern instruments. Similarly, have plans for internal resource capacity building in association with National and International Organizations and to take up technology driven mineral exploration.
- More Exploration programmes will be taken up with the help of Government and Private Exploration Agencies by best utilizing the National Mineral Exploration Trust Funds and efforts will be made to optimally utilize the mineral resource of our State.
- Latest Technologies like Filament, PHP, Laravel Framework, MySQL will be used to develop new ILMS 2.0 software with the help of Centre for Smart Governance. This will support seamless scaling with new modules and functionalities.
- Revenue leakage will be prevented by regularly carrying out Drone Survey of all minor mineral quarries in the State to scientifically estimate the Quantity of mineral consumed every year.

## 7.4 CLIMATE CHANGE AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Karnataka State Strategic Knowledge Centre for Climate Change at Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI) has undertaken projects amounting to Rs. 238.64 lakhs to carry out several research activities/programs under climate change of which 101.01 lakhs has been spent up to end December 2023.

### I. Research Activities

#### A. On-going projects

- Emission reduction and energy economy by electric vehicle on Indian roads driving cycle based study

**Collaborating organization:** IIT Hyderabad

The main objective is to develop driving cycles for 2-wheelers and 4-wheelers and study the impact of inclusion of EVs in the existing traffic scenario on emission reduction. The project is under progress.

▶ Inventorization of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP) in Karnataka

**Collaborating organizations:** The Energy Research Institute (TERI), New Delhi and Vasudha Foundation.

The main aim of the project is to develop baseline inventory of SLCP emissions, socio-economic analysis and advocacy program for action under climate change in Karnataka. The project is under progress.

**B. New project**

Identifying emission hot spots and developing high-resolution emission inventory of major air pollutants using drone technology in Bengaluru

**Collaborating organization:** National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bangalore

The project is initiated to identify the emission hot spots of major air pollutants in the Bengaluru Urban district using hybrid technology with drone-based mapping to develop specific mitigation strategies for controlling different anthropogenic sources. The project is under progress.

**II. Projects under National Funding****Strengthening the State Climate Change Centre in the State of Karnataka – 2nd Phase**

Under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change (NMSKCC), the Department of Science and Technology (DST) sanctioned a phase II project to EMPRI for five years at a total cost of Rs. 276.96 lakhs. The main objective of the project is vulnerability assessment and risk analysis for water, agriculture, forest, health & urban heat island sectors at district level in Karnataka. Further, to undertake research studies at the permanent preservation plots in the forest areas of Karnataka and disseminate knowledge on climate change through various capacity building programmes and citizen science.

**III. State Action Plan on Climate Change (KSAPCC) Version 2.0**

EMPRI has revised the State Action Plan on Climate Change for the state of Karnataka (KSAPCC V.2) as per the MoEF& CC guidelines and submitted to Government of India in July 2023. The document has listed the priority adaptation and mitigation actions for various sectors. The priority mitigation actions include for the sectors of Energy, Transport and Forestry. The budgetary needs for the climate change strategies were included in the document. The action plan is under consideration for approval from Gol.

KSAPCC V.2 developed needs to be implemented through sector-specific projects in the area of adaptation and mitigation for disaster risk reduction, as the state is already experiencing increased occurrence of floods and droughts and aspires to enhance use of renewable energy, energy efficiency, water management, agricultural resilience, afforestation, efficient waste management and use of public transport. EMPRI has prepared policy briefs for ten different sectors from the action plan to enable the stakeholder departments for the ease of implementation.

**IV. Webinar/Workshop**

A two-day International conference on Environment Management and Climate Change was organised in partnership with Institute of Directors (IoD), New Delhi, during 22 – 23 June, 2023 at Hotel The Lalit Ashok in Bengaluru.



## Way forward

- ▣ Mainstreaming a State Action Plan on Climate Change across line departments requires the seamless integration of climate considerations into their day-to-day functions, policies, and practices. The first crucial phase entails initiating capacity-building programs through targeted training initiatives for personnel spanning various hierarchies. This ensures a comprehensive understanding of climate change impacts and the significance of the State Action Plan. Subsequently, trained individuals within each department should be designated as climate focal points (nodal officers), providing ongoing focus and expertise specific to their respective departments. Thirdly, the process involves monitoring identified key performance indicators within each department to gauge the effectiveness of climate mainstreaming efforts. The fourth step emphasizes engaging stakeholders relevant to each department, ensuring their valuable perspectives are taken into account during climate mainstreaming initiatives. Finally, comprehensive communication strategies are crucial to inform the public about climate-resilient practices within each department, fostering awareness and understanding.

## 7.5 KARNATAKA STATE NATURAL DISASTER MONITORING CENTRE

Karnataka has the distinction of being the first State in the Country to establish Drought Monitoring Cell (DMC) in 1988 as an institutional mechanism with the main objective of assisting various stakeholders to take timely and proactive steps to mitigate and get away from the sloth of drought. Later, the Drought Monitoring Cell (DMC) was renamed as Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC) in 2007.

It is estimated that one rupee spent on early warning and preparedness helps in reducing the cost on rescue, relief and rehabilitation by 7-10 rupees. The investment made on early warning and preparedness has high cost-benefit ratio. It comprises installation of field monitoring sensors - Weather, Geological, Hydrological; collection of data on real time, transmission of the same to a central computational/analysis centre; data processing; analysis; alert recognition; simulation through appropriate mathematical models, customized report generation; dissemination of the alerts/reports/advisories to the users. The main objectives of the centre are:

- ▣ Hazard mapping and Vulnerability Studies
- ▣ Strengthening of Information Technology for Natural Disasters Management
- ▣ Monitoring and impact assessment of Natural Hazards
- ▣ Human Resource Development mainly by imparting training
- ▣ Natural Disaster Early Warning System

The State of the Art innovative approach & methodology adopted by KSNDMC using ICT Tools & Technology is a unique model in the Country for monitoring and disseminating timely Alerts, Early Warnings & Advisories to various response players in the State.

## Weather Monitoring Network

Karnataka, the 8th largest State in the Country in terms of geographical area (19.1 M. sq.km) is one of the States having largest rainfed agriculture area in the Country (about 7.01 M. Ha out of the net cultivated area of 10.5 M Ha). As only about 26% of the total sown area is under irrigation, the agriculture in Karnataka is heavily dependent on monsoon rainfall, while the spatial and temporal distribution of rainfall varies significantly within the State. Therefore, for implementing sustainable agriculture practices and protect the livelihood of the farmers, the reliable weather data observed on the ground and weather forecast with a high spatial and temporal resolution are very important. Thus, in order to capture the variation in the rainfall distribution and to cater to the needs of weather information to different sectors, including the farming sector, a unique

model of Weather Monitoring Network has been designed, developed and operationalised in the State by Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC).

Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC) has taken up pioneering and path-breaking initiatives towards monitoring natural disasters and risk reduction. KSNDMC has established a network of GPRS enabled and solar-powered Telemetric Rain Gauges (TRG) at all the Gramapanchayaths at every 25 sq. km and Telemetric Weather Stations (TWS) at all the Hoblis at every 250 sq. km in the State. The weather data comprising Temperature (°C), Relative Humidity (%), Wind Speed (m/s), Wind Direction (Degrees), Rainfall amount (mm) and intensity (mm/hr) data is being collected at every 15 minutes through these weather monitoring stations. The density of weather monitoring stations network is the highest and first of its kind in the Country. Also, the temporal resolution of the data collected (96 data points a day/station) achieved through this network of stations is a need of the hour for the researchers to develop simulations and related advisories. The monitoring network can capture the highly erratic distribution of rainfall and weather parameters, both in terms of space & time, in turn helping the decision makers to take a timely decision at the micro level. High spatial and temporal resolution of the data collected has been of great help for the policy makers and Government executives to plan and implement programs and schemes, researchers to develop simulations and related advisories for the benefit of the user community, especially for the farming community.

The Centre has established a state-of-the-art facility to collect data at a very high spatial and temporal resolution, data analysis, information and advisory generation and dissemination to the stakeholders at a near-real-time. Necessary computer/web applications have been indigenously developed to collect, store, analyse and transmit reliable, accurate and seamless data with least manual intervention. As a result, the time interval between data collection to decision making is almost at a near-real-time. Based on the near real-time data collected, the Centre identifies and maps the hazard vulnerable areas, prepares reports with advisories and disseminate to various stakeholders.

### Weather Forecast System

Weather forecast at very high temporal and spatial resolution is yet another critical factor, especially for the Agriculture and allied sector. So, the KSNDMC generates Rainfall / Weather Forecast for Karnataka every day in collaboration with national agencies like Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad and Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC-SHAR), Sriharikota, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and India Meteorological Department (IMD), MoES, Govt. of India. Short Range Weather Forecast: Includes forecast for rainfall, temperature, cloud cover, wind speed and direction at Gram Panchayat level for the entire state at 12 hrs format for the following three days. Also, the forecast is revised every day. Medium-Range Weather Forecast: The rainfall forecast at Gram Panchayat level at 24 hrs format for the following 10 days is generated every day.

**Long Range Weather Forecast:** KSNDMC provides a 5-day weather forecast generated by IMD weekly cumulative rainfall outlook for two weeks generated by National Environmental Prediction Centre (NCEP). In addition, the long-range weather outlook generated by IMD is also made available

**Data Dissemination in Weather Forecast Model:** The weather data observed on the ground is also ingested into some of these weather forecasting models and it has been useful in correcting and improving the Model output over the years

KSNDMC has made MoU's with various Organizations like SAC – ISRO, Ahmedabad and IMD to get diversified weather forecast for all types like from Nowcasting to long range / seasonal forecast at different levels (sub block to GP level) for the State through file transfer protocol (FTP) mode on daily basis.

Type of Forecast	Source of Information
Nowcast & Short Range	IMD, SAC & SDSC-SHAR - ISRO
Medium & Long Range	IMD, SDSC- SHAR, ISRO, NCEP-NCAR
Seasonal Outlook	IMD-IITM, MoES
Short & Seasonal	IMD, MoES

## Drought Monitoring

The near-real-time data collected through the network of station is being used for monitoring and assessing drought indicators at Hobli level in the State on a weekly basis. KSNDMC is monitoring and guiding the State executives and the farming communities to reduce the impact of and also to plan & implement long term mitigation measures. The Centre is also assessing the impact of drought using Weather Data, Soil Moisture & Agricultural crop Status, Satellite products, Surface & Groundwater Status on Standard Weekly basis during each season. The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India, has brought out a manual for Drought Management during December, 2016. The manual prescribes several Science & Technology based Indices, as mentioned below, to be used by respective States to assess the drought condition.

## Rainfall Related Drought Indicators

- ▶▶▶ **Rainfall Deficiency:** In Karnataka the rainfall data collected from TRGs at every Grampanchayath every 15 minutes is being used to calculate the rainfall deficiency at Hobli / Taluk level across the state on daily / weekly / Monthly basis.
- ▶▶▶ **Dry Spell:** The seamless rainfall data obtained from the TRGs network established in the state is being computed against the normal rainfall to determine the extent of dry Spell at hobli level on weekly basis. It is also used to determine the break-monsoon condition and temporal and spatial distribution of rainfall in the state. Both rainfall deficiency and extent of dry spell parameters has been used to assess the occurrence, intensity and spread of drought condition at hobli / taluk level in the state.
- ▶▶▶ **Standard Precipitation Index (SPI):** In Karnataka the historical rainfall data up to Taluk level, available for more than last 100 years (since 1902), and present year rainfall data is being used to determine the SPI by calculating the rainfall departure with respect to rainfall probability distribution function and the index used as a Drought indicator.
- ▶▶▶ **Moisture Adequacy Index (MAI):** Available soil moisture is also an indicator of drought, especially in rainfed regions. Crop water requirement is the amount of water needed by various crops to grow optimally. Crop water requirement mainly depends on the climate, duration of the growth stages and crop factors. The database of observed weather parameters collected through the network is being used to workout Potentio-Evapotranspiration (PET) and Actual Evapotranspiration (AET), Moisture Availability Index (MAI).

The above mentioned rainfall parameters and Moisture Adequacy Index (MAI) are being used in conjunction with Crop Based (Sown Area Progression & Extent of crop affected), Remote Sensing based Vegetation Indices (NDVI, NDWI & VCI) and Hydrological Indices (Reservoir Storage Index (RSI), Ground Water Drought Index (GWDI) and Stream-Flow Drought Index (SFDI)) to determine and map the spread and intensity of drought at Taluk (Block) level in the State. Subsequently those taluks will be notified by the State Government as drought affected.

Based on the observed weather data and the weather forecast at Hobli / Taluk level, drought condition is reviewed by the State Department of Agriculture, on a weekly basis. Subsequently, the assessment reports are made available to all the line departments to plan and implement appropriate measures relating to their respective domain as well as collectively. Similarly, by considering the Drought Assessment Report based

on the ground level observation and the weather forecast, the Weekly Weather Watch Committee headed by the Additional Chief Secretary (ACS) and Development Commissioner and with Principal Secretaries / Secretaries of all the line departments of the State as members, reviews the drought condition and guides the implementation of mitigation measures by concerned departments.

Also, the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Drought headed by the Revenue Minister (with Cabinet Ministers of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Rural Development, Water Resources and Food & Civil Supplies and Law as members) periodically reviews the drought condition and guide the implementation of mitigation measures. The results of science & technology based assessment of drought condition at Hobli / Taluk level on daily / weekly basis are used by the State Government to identify and notify the areas affected by drought and rollout mitigation measures in time. The data is also used to prepare and submit memorandums to seek financial assistance under NDRF from Govt. of India.

A Drought Monitoring Cell has been constituted with a group of officers and are entrusted to scientifically review all the drought indices and indicators viz., spatial and temporal distribution of Rainfall, Crop sown area, Vegetation condition, Soil moisture Condition and Reservoir, Ground water status on weekly basis and provide technical input to the Government.

### **Flood Monitoring**

Flood is one of the most common and recurring natural disaster in Karnataka, in the last decades. Large parts of North Interior Karnataka, which is under Krishna River basin is prone to severe floods. Similarly, the Malnad region and parts of South Interior Karnataka, which are in the Cauvery river basin, are also prone to floods and associated with landslides/mudflows. Heavy and high-intensity rainfall during the Monsoon season has been causing floods in one or the other parts of the state resulting in loss of life, livelihood, property, enormous damage to the standing crops, destroying critical infrastructure. Considering the flood severity over the State a dedicated Flood Forecast Cell with a group of officials was created at KSNDMC, which facilitates the stakeholders to take appropriate measures to mitigate the impact of floods, for providing flood forecast, alerts and early warnings. The Flood Forecast Cell has been assigned to carry out the analysis of weather condition and issue customised weather forecast, alerts and early warnings as and when necessary to the concerned about the impending severe weather condition and resultant possible floods in the State.

The cell to update the regular inflow and outflow information of reservoirs and rainfall forecasts issued by IMD & CWC to estimate the inflow to each reservoir. Technical input is also being given to concerned authorities regarding rainfall forecast, alerts & early warnings, water levels and basin wise heavy rainfall/high Intensity messages.

### **Urban Flood Monitoring**

An integrated Urban Flood Model for Bangalore City (UFM) is being developed by Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC) in collaboration with Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore, to manage floods in the city. An efficient forecast system with a well-established network of 100 Telemetric Rain Gauge Sensors and 12 Telemetric Weather Stations with integrated two-dimensional flood model, along with 26 Water Level Sensors, provides information on the spread of the floodwater (vis- à-vis flood inundation). An automated information dissemination Web Portal and a Mobile app named Bengaluru Meghasandesha (BMS) has been developed to disseminate relevant information to stakeholders.

The Flood forecast issued about 6-8 hrs in advance has been found to be of great help to the civic authorities, responsible for managing the city. They could take appropriate and timely decision to manage the resources in terms of man-power and machinery in handling the adverse situation arising from inundation or food in the city area. The traffic police has also been using the information and forecast for managing the traffic congestion and accidents due to inundation or flood.

## Thunderstorm and Lightning Monitoring

Lightning strikes have been causing loss of life and property in Karnataka as well. Apart from the loss of life, there is a huge loss of livestock as well as infrastructure due to lightning strikes in the State every year. Apart from the loss of life, there is a huge loss of livestock as well as infrastructure due to lightning strikes in the State every year. A moderate thunderstorm can damage thatched huts, kutcha roads, standing crops, orchards, power and communication lines.

It can also damage power and communication lines as well as roads, besides flooding of escape routes, breaking of tree branches, uprooting of large trees, etc., To mitigate the losses due to lightning strikes in the State, KSNDMC has taken up monitoring and early warning through a network of 11 Lightning Detection Sensor stations in the State to provide location-specific Early Warnings to the Government Executives and general public across the State about the Thunderstorms and Lightning strikes. The network has been providing data about the thunderstorm and lightning (Cloud to Cloud & Cloud to Ground) to KSNDMC on real time. Based on the real time data the advisories are being generated and disseminated to the public.

Alerts are also being disseminated through Common Alert Protocol (CAP) system and alert dissemination system at 104 Grampanchayath locations initially and extend further to all the vulnerable areas in the State. Like any other natural disasters, the effect of lightning strikes cannot be completely avoided. However, the Lightning Strike Early Warning system developed in Karnataka is intended to effectively minimize the loss of life and property in the State. KSNDMC disseminates Lightning & thunderstorm information through various methods such as area specific SMS, through “VARUNA MITRA” call Centre, issuing alerts, advisories and early warnings to all the stakeholders in real time. Based on the real time lightning data, KSNDMC has developed Mobile App “SIDILU” for disseminating the location specific information about lightning strikes in the State.

Apart from the Early Warning, the APP also provides the advisory about the safety measures in the form of Do’s & Don’t’s to the public, which will help them to secure themselves during the lightning activity to their location. Early Warning about the lightning strikes will also be disseminated to the public in regional language through 24x7 Interactive Help Desk “VARUNA MITRA” operational at KSNDMC. The database, customized to every Grampanchayath, of about 28 lakh farmers / general public available at KSNDMC will also be used for disseminating Lightning Strike Early Warning.

The APP offers a comprehensive map view of the real time occurrences of lightning(s) around the user’s current geo location within Karnataka. The concentric circles at the centre of the map show the lightning occurrences that span from a radius within 1 KM (RED – high danger); within 5 KM (ORANGE – moderate danger); within 15 KM (YELLOW – still within overall dangerous zone) from the user’s current geo location. If there are lightning occurrences happening within any of these radiating circles, push notifications will be sent to the mobile user, bringing his/her attention to the severe weather occurrence.

The APP issues warnings to smart phone users 30 to 45 minutes before the lightning strike by displaying information in different colours. An alert in red indicates that the user is in danger zone as there is a 90% probability of a lightning strike within one km radius of the location; orange shows the possible occurrence of the strike within 5 km radius and yellow in 15 km radius.

## Seismic Monitoring

Quaking or shaking of the earth is a common phenomenon undoubtedly known to humans from earliest times. It is estimated that around 500,000 earthquakes occur each year, detectable with current instrumentation. About 100,000 of these can be felt and others go unnoticed. Geographically, Karnataka forms a part of peninsular India which is tectonically identified as an intraplate shield region of Indian plate. Due to the convergent movement of the Indian plate towards the Eurasian plate at the rate of 5 cm/year, induces

moderate to high deformations in the interior of the Indian plate and therefore, the peninsular India can no longer be considered as a stable landmass with low seismicity.

**Monitoring:** KSNDMC at its Master Control Facility (MCF) is receiving the seismic data on real time from the 14 remote observatories through VSAT & GPRS modes. The data received to KSNDMC is being monitored by the scientific personnel continuously and information pertaining to the local earthquakes is being marked for further analysis.

**Data Analysis:** Necessary processing techniques are being adopted through applying required filters to the marked seismic data to enhance the seismic signal and pass out the local noise level. The Primary, Secondary & Surface waves are being picked with time along with the coda wave length for calculating the following parameters:

Epicentral Distance (kms); Epicentre of the Tremor (Co-ordinates); Magnitude; Focal depth (kms); Total duration of the Earthquake waveform in UTC timing.

Later, the data pertaining to a particular event is being cut and moved to event wise folder along with the details of the event for future reference as and when required.

**Information Dissemination:** The analysed earthquake event is disseminated to the officials of District, Taluk and Gramapanchayath, Dam Authorities through SMS initially. Later a technical report will be disseminated detailing the geology of the area where the tremor was felt, presenting the recorded seismograms with mark of primary & secondary waves, mapping the faults, major & minor lineaments in the area, if any, Do's & Don't's during an earthquake and safety measures to the local community.

The processed information from the above stations is also being made available to the users through the Centre's web portal at [www.ksndmc.org](http://www.ksndmc.org) and e-mails. This Centre through KSNDMC Daily Reports provides Daily Earthquake information on Local, Regional & Telesismic Earthquakes to the CM's Office and offices of all line departments. To address the Seismicity in the State, KSNDMC has established a Network of 14 VSAT Enabled and Solar Powered Permanent Seismic Monitoring Stations at different vulnerable locations in the State. The data pertaining to these 14 Seismic Stations is being received to the Master Control Facility (MCF) located at KSNDMC, Bengaluru in Real Time through VSAT & GPRS Technologies. Through this Network of Stations in the State, KSNDMC is monitoring Local, Regional and Telesismic Earthquakes. Technical support in terms of providing earthquake information through SMS followed by technical reports are being provided to the stakeholders of GoK and the dam authorities for taking up mitigation measures accordingly.

### **Real-Time Decision Support System (RTDSS) for Flood Early Warning System in Krishna Basin**

Many districts in north Karnataka falling in the Krishna basin have suffered severe floods during 2005, 2009, 2019, 2020 and 2021. The impact of floods was severe to the agriculture, transportation sectors, livestock, life and properties. Establishing a fully operational RTDSS for real-time "End to End" Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System has enabled the community and administrators to have area-specific disaster (flood) preparedness plans to reduce the impact of the flood. Early warning is expected to give a reasonable lead time for stakeholders and vulnerable communities to have better action plans and preparedness to tackle the flood risk.

KSNDMC has established RADAR Stream gauges & Velocity meters along with Reservoir Level Sensors, in all the six major Reservoirs in the Krishna basin and in selected upstream and downstream of the river, data collection and analysis, developing State-of-the-art modelling tools for flood forecasting and inundation mapping compatible to GIS environment, development of dissemination system for Early Warnings & Advisories to all the Stakeholders.

### **Weather Monitoring and Flood Early Warning System for SMART Cities (Belagavi, Mangaluru and Hubballi-Dharawada)**

KSNDMC has established a smart weather monitoring system (75 Telemetric Rain Gauges, 29 Telemetric Weather Sensors and 50 Water level sensors) using ICT enabled sensors network and hydrological model to continuously monitor dynamic weather condition and provide S & T based inputs for effectively managing the urban flood events in Smart cities of Belagavi, Mangaluru and Hubballi-Dharwad.

KSNDMC has been providing rainfall, severe weather alerts, flood forecast, and early warning messages to the Government Agencies in the Smart Cities through SMS to their mobile phones on social media platforms and dedicated web-portal. The information thus provided by KSNDMC has been of great help for the civic authorities in the smart cities to take necessary preventive action to implement flood impact reduction activities and effectively manage the floods in the cities on occurrence. It also helps the public to be aware of the location specific real-time weather and near real-time weather forecast parameters to plan their activities.

Real-time weather monitoring portal, generation of flood hazard and inundation maps for vulnerable locations, high Intensity Rainfall Alerts (HIRA) and advisories to Municipal authorities and other line departments, Mobile APP for disseminating real-time and forecast weather, early warning on severe weather, lightning and thunderstorm, flood to the stakeholders are the outcomes of such establishment.

### **Multi-Hazard Early Warning dissemination through Disaster Early Warning System (DEWS)**

The 'Early Warning' is a provision of information given with a lead time about an emerging dangerous circumstances to enable action to mitigate the impact. Different types of systems exist for providing advance information about natural disasters like floods, cyclone, hailstorms, tsunamis etc., The purpose of this forehand information is to enable individuals, communities and organizations to prepare and act appropriately to reduce the possibility of harm, loss or risk. It is an important strategy to save lives.

Broadcasting information has two functions in Disaster Management. One is gathering information from disaster monitoring networks operated by Scientific Organizations. An exclusive line connected to such organizations is preferable to be used for generating and Alerts, Early Warnings and related information on Floods, Drought, Hailstorms, Earthquakes, Landslides, Tsunami and other natural Disasters.

Second function is disseminating the disaster related information to the common public through efficient and effective medium. These systems are often termed as multicasting system to outdoor receivers with loudspeakers in their own network.

Early Warning for disaster reduction is a legitimate matter of public policy at the highest national levels for two main reasons. Firstly, the public safety, and the protection of human lives and secondly, protection of the resource base and productive assets like infrastructure or investments to ensure long-term development and economic growth. Effective early warning system helps in reducing the impact of disasters, ease the financial and political burden of massive rehabilitation costs.

### **Communication of early warning information**

An effective early warning system needs an effective communication system. Early warning communication systems are made of two main components:

- ▣▣▣▣ Communication infrastructure hardware that must be reliable, robust and failsafe, especially during the natural disasters
- ▣▣▣▣ Provision for appropriate and effective interactions among the main players of the early warning process such as the scientific community, stakeholders, decision makers, the public, and the media

### Early warning dissemination through centralised wireless broadcasting system

In order to provide early warning with sufficient lead time to the vulnerable community to take appropriate action to mitigate the impact of any disaster, a full-bodied Early Warning System with last mile connectivity is being installed in 104 highly disaster vulnerable Gramapanchayaths in Karnataka. The state-of-the-art technology driven system is designed for disseminating necessary / precautionary messages through public announcements from central system of the state headquarters directly to the vulnerable Gramapanchayaths. The solution is a 3-tier system where messages can be relayed directly from State or District or Taluk Headquarters to the Gramapanchayaths. The system has features for recording the customized messages, storing, forwarding & broadcasting, which can be scheduled at various timelines along with broadcasting repetitions also. The system also has designed to playback automatic messages using text to speech.

### Types of messages broadcasted through the system

- ▣▣▣▣ Weather forecast that include Rainfall, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Wind speed, Wind direction etc.,
- ▣▣▣▣ Disaster survival messages on how to safeguard oneself from Lightning, Storms, Earthquakes, Fire safety, Floods, Tsunamis, Urban Floods, Landslides, Biological Emergencies etc.,
- ▣▣▣▣ Drought Management and information on assistance to community on drought relief system
- ▣▣▣▣ Government Messages to the local community
- ▣▣▣▣ Local customized messages pertaining to the vulnerable GP's or the respective taluks

### Implementing Insurance Schemes

The high-resolution weather data collected from the ground level has been used for the implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme in the State, which is considered as a risk transfer mechanism. The weather data is used at different levels. First, it is used in designing the Term-sheets in case of Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (R-WBCIS), wherein area-specific and crop-specific term sheets are designed by using high-resolution historical weather data by the agencies. Similarly, the ground-level weather data is also being used by the public for claiming insurance for the damage/loss of property incurred due to weather aberration.

Incidences of damage to industrial sheds or the chimneys due to high wind activity are being established and assessed using the weather data collected from the TWS station network. Likewise, damages to the poly-houses installed for floriculture and/or cash crop cultivation are also assessed using the weather data. The observed data from the nearby TWS or TRG station is used to corroborate the incidence of weather aberration beyond a threshold, and accordingly, insurance claims are being settled between the parties.

### Water Resource Management

The information on the weather, based on the high resolution data, and weather forecast is also being used for efficient management of the water resources in the State. For instance, by considering the available water storage in the reservoirs, the current inflow based on the ongoing rainfall activity in the catchment and expected inflow based on the rainfall forecast, the water is allocated / utilised for drinking, industries and irrigation for the agriculture. In this process of decision making about utilization of available water, the need of water for drinking purpose is given first priority during the distress years. Only after this critical need is met, decision is taken on quantity and time for releasing the water for irrigation purposes.

### Information Dissemination mechanism

Information Dissemination plays an important role in disaster risk reduction. KSNDMC has deployed various dissemination systems to communicate disaster-related information through Alerts, Advisories and Early



Warnings to all the Government Executives & Community at last mile in real-time. High Spatial and Temporal resolution data thus collected from the ground on various parameters are being converted into information. Subsequently, in conjunction with the weather forecast, the meteorological information is used to generate customized weather advisories and disseminated to the users. This has enabled the stakeholders at all levels to take appropriate decisions at the right time in the domain of Drought Monitoring & Management, Crop Assessment Survey Mechanism, Water Resource Management. Implementing Insurance Schemes and Power generation and Grid load management.



For providing early warnings on extreme weather conditions, a weather forecast at high spatial and temporal resolution helps the end-users to plan and implement appropriate measures to minimise the adverse impact of such extreme weather conditions. The weather-related information, and advisories will help especially the farmers to protect their crops from adverse weather conditions and also take advantage of good weather to enhance productivity.

The Information Dissemination activities undertaken by KSNDMC are through the following:

The weather advisories enables farmers to take mid-course corrections to aid adoption of better agriculture practices leading to significant financial savings and returns. The financial gain for the farmer can be assessed as an aggregate of the following factors:

- ▣▣▣▣ Improving the efficacy of the operations and enhancing productivity by advancing or postponing critical field level operations
- ▣▣▣▣ Minimizing wastage of valuable seeds, labour, and time due to informed choices about the time and acreage of sowing, based on impending rainfall data; and
- ▣▣▣▣ Securing the produce against rain damage by hastening harvesting operations
- ▣▣▣▣ The advisories to farmers in crop management and farming activity have far reaching benefits which are difficult to be analysed comprehensively

### **24x7 Interactive Help Desk “VARUNA MITRA”**

The weather information and forecast services are of great importance in planning and managing the activities of various other sectors including Industries, Urban Development, Disaster Management, etc., Accurate weather

information and related advisories with high spatial and temporal resolution can result in improved decision-making and management of agricultural risks by farmers. Such services help in developing sustainable and economically viable agricultural systems, decrease in use of plant protection chemicals, reduced input costs, losses and risks, improved production and quality, increased use efficiency of water, labour and energy and conservation of natural resources. Weather information plays a major role in the entire crop cycle right from selecting suitable crop/variety up to post-harvest operations and marketing. Precise weather information is useful for farmers in two different ways.

- **Weather-based strategic agronomic planning resulting in improving yield:** For optimal productivity at a given location, crops and cropping practices must be such that their cardinal phased weather requirements match the temporal march of the relevant weather elements, and at the same time endemic periods of pests, diseases and hazardous weather are avoided. In such strategic planning of crops and cropping patterns, short period weather data, both routine and processed (such as initial and conditional probabilities), have a vital role to play.
- **Minimizing Crop loss due to occurrences of erratic and adverse weather:** Agronomic strategies have to be devised to cope with the effects of erratic and adverse weather on agricultural production. For example, delay in the start of crop season can be countered by using short duration varieties of crops and thicker sowings and the effects of frosts can be prevented by resorting to irrigation or lighting trash fires. Medium range weather forecasts with a validity period that enable farmers to organise and carry out appropriate cultural operations to cope with, are clearly useful.

It is estimated that 40% of the time is spent on searching for the source for information, 30% of time is spent on waiting for the information to arrive and another 30% of the time is spent in understanding and customizing to the user's requirement. Therefore, providing timely precise information to the end user will be a key. If the information is provided well in advance, it will help to ease the situation further.

In order to capture the variation in the weather condition and in turn to cater to the needs of weather information to different sectors, including the farming sector, a unique model of Meteorological Advisory Services has been designed, developed and operationalised in the State by KSNDMC. This model is unique in many ways and addresses all the aspects of lab to land concept and caters to the real needs of different communities across the state. One of the important component of the system is information dissemination System VARUNA MITRA.

To disseminate the Agro-Met information, forecast and advisories directly to the farmers, a 24x7 Interactive Help Desk VARUNA MITRA has been functioning in Karnataka at KSNDMC since 2011. Some of the unique features of this dissemination model are,

- The farmers can get the information on what they need and when they need
- Provides Agro-Met Advisories directly to the farmers through interactive telephony in the language and frequency a farmer can comprehend
- Information on rainfall, temperature, humidity, cloud cover, wind speed and weather forecast is made available at Gramapanchayath level (highest spatial resolution in the country at present)
- The information and Advisories are based on high spatial and temporal resolution ground level weather observation and same resolution weather forecast
- Alerts on extreme weather events, information on reservoir status, stream flow etc., are also made available to the users
- Voice recording of each call is used to improve the service and also to address the complaints

The farmers have been calling VARUNA MITRA and collecting customized information pertinent to their respective Gram Panchayats and using the information and advisories for planning their agricultural activities

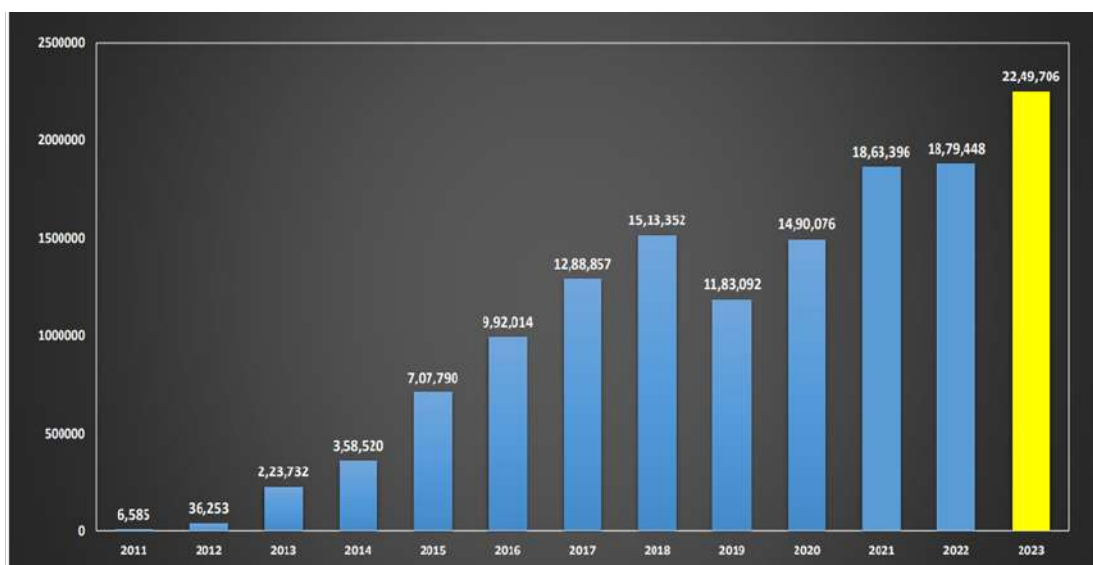
starting from land preparation, sowing, inter-crop cultivation, application of fertilizers, spraying pesticides and harvesting. Though it is not a Toll-Free service, the number of calls have been increasing annually and lakhs of farmers are seen to be benefitting from the VARUNA MITRA Services. VARUNA MITRA virtually guides the farmer to choose the right time to carry out necessary activity in the field. Some of the examples are as follows.

**Sowing:** The farmers go for sowing by anticipating the Southwest monsoon sets in the normal course and they get seasonal rainfall in their area. But, if there is a delay in the on-set of monsoon and its advancement to the interior regions, the sowing will be a waste and the farmers have to sow the same crop again or some time even have to choose a short-term variety depending on the sowing-window available in that season. Farmers take the advantage of medium-term forecast provided by VARUNA MITRA and choose the right time to take up sowing and are successful.

**Pest Control chemical (PCC) Application:** Pest and insect attack is one of the hazards the farmers face during the season. To protect their crop, farmers spray different Pest Control Chemicals, depending on the crop and also stage of the crop. The application of PCC will be effective only if it is done at the right time. If there is an overcast weather (cloudy) or windy or there is even a drizzling will diminish the effect of the chemical applied. It is always ideal to apply the PCC during a sunny day. Otherwise the farmers have to redo the PCC application which increase the input cost, time, energy and material. Just by making a phone call to VARUNA MITRA, farmers choose the right day and time for effective PCC application and successfully protect the crop.

**Irrigation:** By taking the rainfall forecast for the next 3 days or 10 days' farmers can decide on supplementary irrigation. If the crop is going to suffer due to soil moisture stress and if there is no possibility of rainfall in the next few days, the farmers irrigate their crop either pumping the water from the bore-well or farm pond or canal etc. If there is a prospect of rainfall, then farmers withhold giving supplementary irrigation. It will save them the cost towards electricity / diesel used for pumping the water from the well, secure the most precious natural resource, water for later usage. All this is possible just through a phone call to VARUNA MITRA.

**Harvesting:** One of the most risky phase in a crop calendar is harvesting. After a lot of hard work farmers grow the crop by nurturing it carefully. Just because of some weather aberration if the crop is lost just during harvesting, then it will be devastating for the farmers. If the crop is lost in the early or mid-stage in the crop calendar, an alternate crop can be grown. But if the full grown crop is lost during harvesting stage then everything will be lost and there is no alternate for the farmer but to wait for the next season. The VARUNA MITRA services has been helping the farmers to right time harvesting so that their crop is well secured from the weather aberration, if any.



## Year wise call details registered by the VARUNA MITRA Help Desk

### Technical support to the State Government

KSNDMC is supporting Karnataka State Disaster Management Authority (KSDMA), Govt. of Karnataka through providing technical support in the following:

- ▣▣▣▣ **KSDMP:** Preparation of the State Disaster Management Plan under 2 Volumes detailing the Disaster Risk Reduction, Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Recovery and reconstruction and further strengthening the Governance in Disaster Risk Management, building Disaster Resilience Responsibility Framework and Preparedness & Response, Templates for the Gramapanchayath / ULB Level Flood Management Plan, Checklists, SOPs for preparation of DDMP, COVID-19 have been brought out
- ▣▣▣▣ **KSDMIS:** Preparation of Karnataka State Disaster Management Information System, wherein state-of-the-art DM technology with real-time infrastructure to Collect & Store data, Analyse, Communicate and auto generate event-based Reports or Memorandum with authentic information geo-stamped with GPS location & time is collected using the web and mobile interfaces
- ▣▣▣▣ **GEDDMP:** Preparation of Geospatial Enabled DDMP, a technology-driven solution designed and developed to create a Geospatial foundation by structuring information and generating plans for disaster management. A digital geo-information database and generation of State and District Disaster Management Plans through auto mode is a prime output of the platform and enables to touch all aspects of DM and facilitates automatic response systems, decision making, tracking, documentation and 'lessons learnt' to mitigate risks in future
- ▣▣▣▣ **Action Plans on DM:** As a part of National Disaster Management Act, 2005, Action plans for various Disasters and districts with respective District Disaster Management Plans (DDMP) with periodical updation is taken up by KSNDMC. Based on the lessons learnt from past experiences, stakeholders' expectations and best cases adopted elsewhere in the Country, action plans on Heat Wave, Flood Risk Management, earthquake Action plan, Landslides action plan are taken up defining the institutional framework, SOP's, roles & responsibilities, building awareness among the community, Do's & Don't's along with necessary Templates
- ▣▣▣▣ **Aero India DM Plan:** An offsite Geospatial enabled Disaster Management Plan during the recent AERO INDIA 2023 based on all possible conceivable hazards during the Aero India event, wherein responsibility matrix has been drawn to ensure unambiguous area of responsibility and also at the same time maintaining synergy in response by putting in place an Incident Command System during the event with department specific SOPs and guidelines
- ▣▣▣▣ **Event based Memorandum Preparation:** KSNDMC through the existing dense Weather Monitoring Network has supported KSDMA in preparing the event based Memorandums on Floods, Drought, Hailstorms and Landslides
- ▣▣▣▣ **Review Meetings at State & National level:** KSNDMC has been providing detailed information to the weekly Crop Weather Watch Group on Drought Management (CWWGDM) and Video Conference with State Governments to monitor Drought parameters by the Govt. of India
- ▣▣▣▣ **Modification of Drought Management Manual:** The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare, Govt. of India has brought out a Manual for Drought Management in December, 2016. The parameters prescribed in the manual were very stringent and not realistic, for Drought declaration by various States. KSNDMC has carefully analysed the parameters and prepared a technical report to highlight the difficulties in the implementation of the Drought Management Manual. The matter was discussed with the Officials of Govt. of India and could successfully revise the prescribed parameters resulting in bringing in a new set of guidelines by Govt. of India, which will be very useful for the State Governments in managing the drought condition in their respective States

## Capacity Building / Training

As a part of Capacity Building Activities, KSNDMC Scientific Personnel have been the Resource Persons for several training programmes on “Disaster Monitoring and Management” and also conducting workshops at the centre to the students of School, College, Universities and officers of various Departments of GoK. Scientific Personnel of KSNDMC are participating in the UN Conventions and other NDMA Meetings and presenting the details of Drought Monitoring and Mitigation system in Karnataka. Awareness programmes are conducted and assisted various schools in Bangalore to evaluate their school safety from disaster management perspective and helped them to develop their School Safety Management Plan according to NDMA School Safety Guidelines, 2017.

## Internship Program

Every year KSNDMC provides internship for students/researchers of academics/research/ training institutions. The objective is to provide an Internship/Dissertation programme for the students of reputed educational institutions to pursue their project work and be submitted. The candidates are supposed to analyse various data and information available in the centre and deduce their findings therefrom. Some of the findings/ ideas generated, which are of good value and implementable, may incidentally be added to disaster management strategies. The internship programme will provide the interns with an excellent opportunity to familiarize themselves with the applications of Remote Sensing (RS) and GIS in natural disaster management.

Losses due to Natural Calamities in the state for the past one Decade is detailed in **Table 7.5.1**

**Table 7.5.1: Details of losses due to Natural Calamities in the State from 2013 to 2023**

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Details of Natural Calamities	Estimated Loss	As per SDRF Norms
<b>Due to Drought's</b>			
1.	Kharif 2023	35,162.05	18,171.44
2.	Kharif 2018	16,662.48	2,434.00
3.	Rabi 2018	11,384.47	2,064.30
4.	Kharif 2016	17,193.00	4,702.54
5.	Rabi 2016	7,097.89	3,310.83
6.	2015	15,636.07	3,830.84
7.	Rabi-2015	6,733.14	1,417.14
8.	2014	3,589.07	779.20
9.	2013	1,719.29	1,014.15
<b>Due to Flood's</b>			
1.	July to 12th September 2022	12,406.65	1,944.44
2.	2021	18,293.10	2,123.50
3.	August-20 to October-20	23,764.86	2,261.38
4.	August-19	35,008.83	2,444.68
5.	2018	4,262.09	722.70
6.	2016	2,485.06	386.44
7.	19th to 30th August 2014	615.39	388.29
8.	2013	2,742.14	610.84
<b>Due to Hailstorm's</b>			
1.	April-2015 to May-2015	711.32	151.28
2.	Feb-2014 & March-2014	888.29	963.28
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,16,355.19</b>	<b>49,721.27</b>

## 7.6 WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KARNATAKA: REALITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

### 7.6.1 Solid Waste Management in Karnataka

Solid Waste (SW) generation is an inevitable consequence of rapid urbanization, population explosion, changing lifestyle and modernization. Solid Waste Management (SWM) is efficient collection, transportation, processing, recycling and disposal and monitoring of waste and its impact on environment.

SWM is one of the major challenges all over the world and in India. About 72 million Tons of SW is generated in the country, of which 43 million Tons are collected and only 12 million Tons of waste is scientifically treated. Balance quantity of 31 million Tons is dumped in landfills without any treatment. Unscientific Landfilling of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generates huge quantity of leachate, which contaminates water. Most of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) adopt landfilling as the option for disposal of SW, which is linked to water contamination, generation of greenhouse gases beside odour nuisance.

#### Current Status of Solid Waste Management in Karnataka

The Urban Local Bodies in the State are responsible for collection, transportation, processing, and disposal of municipal solid waste as per SWM Rules 2016 notified by Government of India. About 12,140 Tonnes Per Day (TPD) of MSW including BBMP-5500 TPD is generated in the state, of which 50-55% is wet/organic waste, 30-35% is dry waste and 10-20% is drain silt and other inert wastes. By 2031, the municipal solid waste generation in urban areas is projected to be 15,000-16,000 TPD.

The SWM Rules 2016, 4(a) mandates door-to-door collection, proper segregation, transportation, and disposal of SW in all the ULBs. Most of the districts have successfully achieved a high percentage of door-to-door collection and some local bodies have adopted strategies such as pipe composting, community composting for efficient management of segregated wet waste. District wise status of SW management in the State is as shown in **Table 7.6.1**.

**Table 7.6.1: District-wise SWM in Karnataka (Excluding BBMP)**

District	Waste Generation					Waste processed		
	Wet Waste (TPD)	Dry Waste (TPD)	Drain Silt and other inert	Total MSW (TPD)	C&D waste (TPD)	Wet waste (TPD)	City Compost generated (TPD)	Dry waste (TPD)
Bellary	155	99	28	282	20	79	8	33
Vijaynagara	108	69	20	196	39	58	6	7
Davanagere	129	82	23	235	57	113	11	54
Bengaluru (R)	74	47	14	135	31	44	4	14
Mandya	76	49	14	139	26	30	3	13
Kodagu	23	14	4	41	7	13	1	2
Chamarajanagara	40	26	7	73	15	6	1	3
Dharwad	256	163	47	466	96	215	22	96
Vijayapura	127	81	23	231	53	46	5	12
Haveri	72	46	13	131	34	33	3	11
Kalaburagi	199	126	36	361	33	191	19	93
Gadag	81	52	15	148	33	39	4	20

District	Waste Generation					Waste processed		
	Wet Waste (TPD)	Dry Waste (TPD)	Drain Silt and other inert	Total MSW (TPD)	C&D waste (TPD)	Wet waste (TPD)	City Compost generated (TPD)	Dry waste (TPD)
Udupi	64	40	12	116	21	55	6	24
Bagalkote	130	83	24	237	55	85	9	46
Yadgir	47	30	8	85	24	17	2	9
Bengaluru U	89	56	16	161	30	56	6	28
Tumkuru	140	89	25	255	52	97	10	43
Kolar	122	78	22	222	40	67	7	20
Ramanagara	69	44	13	126	20	28	3	15
Shivamogga	175	111	32	318	56	173	17	63
Chikkaballapura	59	37	11	107	25	27	3	11
Uttara Kannda	68	43	12	124	31	62	6	13
Belagavi	307	195	56	557	131	233	23	104
Bidar	91	58	17	166	35	52	5	22
Chitradurga	71	45	13	129	27	61	6	11
Dakshina Kannda	238	152	43	434	74	288	29	79
Mysuru	314	200	57	571	112	344	34	158
Raichur	121	77	22	220	49	68	7	8
Chikkamagaluru	63	40	11	114	20	42	4	3
Koppala	67	42	12	121	28	53	5	13
Hassana	77	49	14	140	35	78	8	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3652</b>	<b>2324</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>6640</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>2755</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>1032</b>
<b>Details of BBMP</b>								
BBMP	3025	1925	550	5500		2150	218	650

#### Karnataka State Total Waste Generation, including BBMP (TPD)

Karnataka State Total Waste Generation (TPD)	Waste Generation					Waste processed		
	Wet Waste (TPD)	Dry Waste (TPD)	Drain Silt and other inert	Total MSW (TPD)	C&D waste (TPD)	Wet waste (TPD)	City Compost generated (TPD)	Dry waste (TPD)
313 ULBs	3652	2324	664	6640	1308	2755	276	1032
BBMP	3025	1925	550	5500	0	2150	218	650
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6677</b>	<b>4249</b>	<b>1214</b>	<b>12140</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>4905</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1682</b>

#### Wet Waste Management

At present, out of 6677 TPD, wet waste generated in Karnataka only 4905 TPD is converted into 494 TPD of compost, which is sold to farmers in coordination with the Department of Agriculture.

BBMP generates around 5500 TPD of waste generated out of this, 3025 TPD is wet waste, and 2150 wet waste is processed to 218 TPD of compost which is sold to farmers in coordination with the Department of Agriculture. In other ULBs, 6640 TPD of waste is generated, out of this 3652 TPD is wet waste. 2755 TPD

wet waste is treated and 276 TPD of compost is produced. Mysore, Hubli-Dharwad, Kalburgi, Davanagere, Vijayapura, Mangalore, Shivamogga City Corporations are generating 137 TPD of compost per day. Other ULBs are producing compost in small scale adopting technologies like Windrow compost, Vermicompost, pipe compost etc. Under Swachh Bharath Mission and other schemes all ULBs are establishing the basic infrastructure required for complete processing of waste.

### Dry waste Management

4250 tonnes of dry waste is generated daily in urban areas of the state, about 400 tonnes are recycled daily and last year 15,252 tonnes of dry waste was used for cement manufacturing units. An action plan to set up Material Recovery Facility in all urban institutions for managing 4700 tons of dry waste every day under the Swachh Bharat Mission scheme has been approved for scientific management of dry waste.

RDF produced from the dry waste generated from domestic and commercial activities includes biodegradable and non-biodegradable combustible materials. RDF with a calorific value higher than 2000 Kcal/Kg would form a good alternative source of energy in cement industries or it can be incinerated in waste-to-energy plants. Further, in the 'Guidelines on Usage of RDF in Various Industries' by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, RDF has been valued at a suggestive price of Rs.600.00 to Rs.2400.00 per tonne, which could form a continuous revenue source for ULBs.

Districts like Bengaluru Urban, Mysuru, Shivamogga, Dakshina Kannada, Belagavi, Bagalkot, Vijayapura, Uttara Kannada and Kalburgi recycle more than 40 TPD of dry waste. However, in districts like Bengaluru Rural, Dharwad, Kodagu, Davanagere, Chikkaballapur, Mandya, Chamarajanagar, Hassan, Chikkamagaluru, Raichur and Koppal recycle of dry waste is inadequate. BBMP has proposed major projects of 'Waste-to-Energy', which are in the early inception stages. There is a large scope for valorising the remaining of dry waste, which is otherwise land filled and causes a serious environmental problem.

### Way Forward

- ▶▶▶▶ Because the resources for waste management and disposal methods are scarce, strategy for efficient scientific management of MSW must necessarily pivot towards resource recovery, thereby making waste a valuable component. The hierarchy of waste management could be optimised by adopting the "5R" option i.e., Reduce, Reuse, Replenish, Recycle and Recovery.
- ▶▶▶▶ The State Policy on Solid Waste Management emphasizes a shift from linear approach of waste disposal to adopting principles of 'circular economy' for solid waste management where the focus is on recovery of resources rather than disposal of waste.
- ▶▶▶▶ Imposition of user fee is expected to ensure propagation and enhance income to the ULB for development of infrastructure for integrated waste management facility that reduce environmental burden of unscientific disposal of solid waste. Further, economic earnings from segregation of waste & converting it into useable materials like compost, energy etc is expected to boost the incomes of ULB.
- ▶▶▶▶ The State model SWM bye-laws prescribes the user fees to be collected by the ULBs as per Rule 3(54) of SWM Rules 2016 on the waste generation to cover full or part cost for providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services.
- ▶▶▶▶ Imposition of user fee for SWM in the BBMP area is expected to generate an income of Rs.870.00 crores per annum. Similarly, imposition of user fee for C&D waste management can generate 100.00 crores per annum. Apart from the user fee, converting wet waste into compost could generate up to Rs.44.00 crores per annum and converting dry waste into RDF will generate about 16.00 crores per annum. The total expected income from imposition of user fee for SWM and C&D waste and SWM processing in Bengaluru alone is around Rs. 1030.00 crore.



## Strategies for effective Solid Waste Management

- ▣ Integrated MSW management to ensure safe and environmentally sound disposal of waste.
- ▣ Encourage decentralized collection centres as mandated by MSW Rules 2016, Section 3(15) to process dry waste to avoid contamination by wet waste and minimize transportation.
- ▣ Set up advanced wet waste processing units for composting and bio-methanation.
- ▣ Sensitize public about effective SWM techniques and create awareness regarding the consequences of poor waste management.
- ▣ Establish source segregation of MSW through performance-based incentive scheme.
- ▣ Minimize the gap in generation and processing of MSW by emphasizing 5 R's of waste hierarchy i.e. 'reduce, re-use, recycle and recover and replenish (disposal)' as mandated by MSW Rules 2016, Section 3(57).
- ▣ Adopt environmentally sound technologies like composting, bio-methanation, RDF and waste to energy initiatives.
- ▣ Boost the incomes of ULBs through earnings from effective MSW processing like recycling, composting, and RDF.
- ▣ Set up zone-wise segregation and processing facilities to ensure 100% processing of MSW and minimize landfilling.
- ▣ Reduce transportation of MSW to minimize the dependence on fossil fuels and impact on air quality.

### 7.6.2 Sewage Management in Karnataka

Pollution of water bodies due to untreated sewage discharge resulting from urbanisation and industrialisation has emerged as key area of concern in the recent past and resulted in severe adverse impacts on environment and human health.

In India, untreated sewage discharge contributes to 70% of water pollution. Karnataka State contributes 6% of India's total sewage generation. State with 67 million people, generates approximately 3357 million Litres per Day (MLD) of sewage, which is expected to increase in the coming years. Hence there is a need to prepare comprehensive sustainable policy for effective sewage management along with treated water recycle policy. Sewage management is expensive and poses problems for finance. Imposing tariffs/user charges for consumers fulfils three basic functions: (i) public resources can be judiciously used for other specific purposes; (ii) boosts effectiveness, by linking the revenues collected to the service provided; and (iii) generates a clear signal to users about the real cost of the service, encouraging rational consumption.

#### Current status of sewage management in Karnataka

Bengaluru with a population of about 8.5 million generates 1440 MLD of sewage from domestic establishments and Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) is responsible for its management. Similarly, other ULBs generate 1916.5 MLD and Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA) is responsible for its management. The responsibility of infrastructure development for STPs is taken up Karnataka State Government agencies such as Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board (KUWS&DB) and Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC). 169 STPs are established across the State, of which 36 are developed and operated by BWSSB, 98, 33 and 2 STPs are, developed by KUWS&DB, KUIDFC and ULBs respectively and operated by DMA. Of the total sewage generation (3356 MLD), total combined treatment capacity of the STPs is 2788 MLD (83.1%). Of this installed capacity, only 70.26% is being utilized to treat 1958.15 MLD of sewage, implying that the remaining 1398.44 MLD sewage finds its

way to rivers and lakes, untreated, resulting in severe environmental deterioration. District-wise Sewage Management in Karnataka is as shown in **Table 7.6.2**.

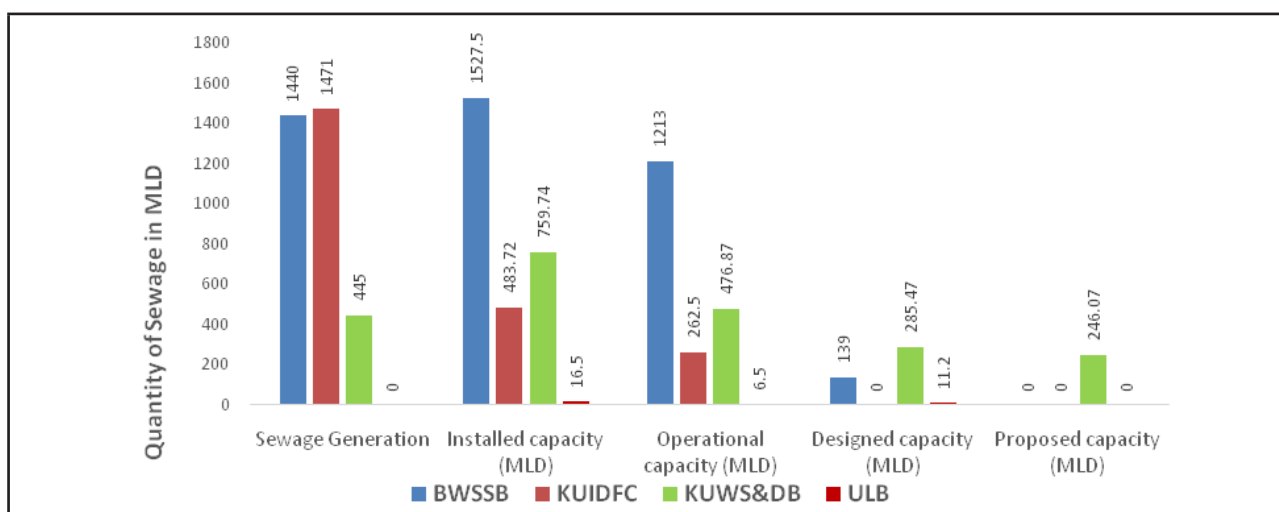
**Table 7.6.2 : District-wise Sewage Management in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	District	Sewage generated (MLD)	Existing STPs					Under Construction STPs		Proposed STPs	
			No. of STP	Installed capacity (MLD)	Operation Capacity (MLD)	Gap in STP capacity utilization (MLD)	Gap in treatment (MLD)	No. of STP	Capacity of STP (MLD)	No. of STP	Capacity of STP (MLD)
1	Bagalkote	76.64	9	61.66	22.7	38.96	53.94	1	11.2	2	8.82
2	Ballari	77.42	3	55	42	13	21.72	3	8.55	5	18.53
3	Vijayanagara		4	43.79	13.7	30.09		0	0	0	0
4	Belagavi	172.44	5	29.8	8.2	21.6	164.24	10	82.04	12	57.8
5	Bengaluru (R)	57.48	1	12	7	5	50.48	1	8.52	1	1.82
6	Bengaluru (U)	1440	38	1533.9	1215	318.9	225	17	139	0	0
7	Bidar	53.42	3	40.52	8.8	31.72	44.62	1	7	0	0
8	Bijapura	68.28	6	43.96	35.42	8.54	32.86	2	12.61	0	0
9	Chamrajnagar	32.01	4	22	11.8	10.2	20.21	0	0	0	0
10	Chikkaballpur	39.36	3	15.1	10.6	4.5	28.76	2	4.85	2	13
11	Chikkamagaluru	35.69	2	22.64	14.64	8	21.05	0	0	0	0
12	Chithradurga	52.04	1	20	18	2	34.04	1	3.3	0	0
13	Dakshina Kannada	65.53	7	97.75	42	55.75	23.53	1	0.01	4	6.06
14	Davanagere	76.64	6	81.1	54.4	26.7	22.24	0	0	1	0
15	Dharwad	114.96	8	77.5	40.79	36.71	74.17	0	0	8	22.16
16	Gadag	33.39	3	23.56	10.08	13.48	23.31	0	0	1	3
17	Hassan	67.06	6	32.3	25.3	7	41.76	6	29.85	3	4.5
18	Haveri	50.1	4	24.71	11.5	13.21	38.6	0	0	0	0
19	Kalaburgi	93.88	5	93.35	66.1	27.25	27.78	2	14.83	3	13.73
20	Kodagu	17.39	0	0	0	0	17.39	2	11	0	0
21	kolar	76.64	8	23.85	12.17	11.68	64.47	2	13	1	1
22	Koppal	43.59	1	14	12.6	1.4	30.99	0	0	1	4.51
23	Mandya	67.06	8	39.27	28.72	10.55	38.34	5	5.65	7	7.55
24	Mysuru	134.12	11	189.8	141.24	48.56	-7.12	10	16.93	0	0
25	Raichur	70.89	4	45.5	21.2	24.3	49.69	0	0	3	21.82
26	Ramanagara	38.32	3	17.55	11.32	6.23	27	0	0	5	6.86
27	Shivamogga	76.64	6	59.74	31.37	28.37	45.27	1	9	4	0.62
28	Tumakur	95.8	4	43.55	28.75	14.8	67.05	4	29.68	6	12.22
29	Udupi	47.9	2	15.5	6	9.5	41.9	0	0	4	3.31
30	Uttar Kannada	45.07	3	5.75	5.75	0	39.32	10	28.68	4	12
31	Yadgir	36.83	1	3	1	2	35.83	0	0	6	26.77
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3356.59</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>2788.15</b>	<b>1958.15</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>1398.44</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>435.7</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>246.08</b>

In Bengaluru, of the total quantity of sewage generated (1440 MLD), only 1213 MLD is treated (84.23%). Out of this treated wastewater, about 800.8 MLD (66.02%) is used for refilling tanks in Kolar & Chikkaballapur and

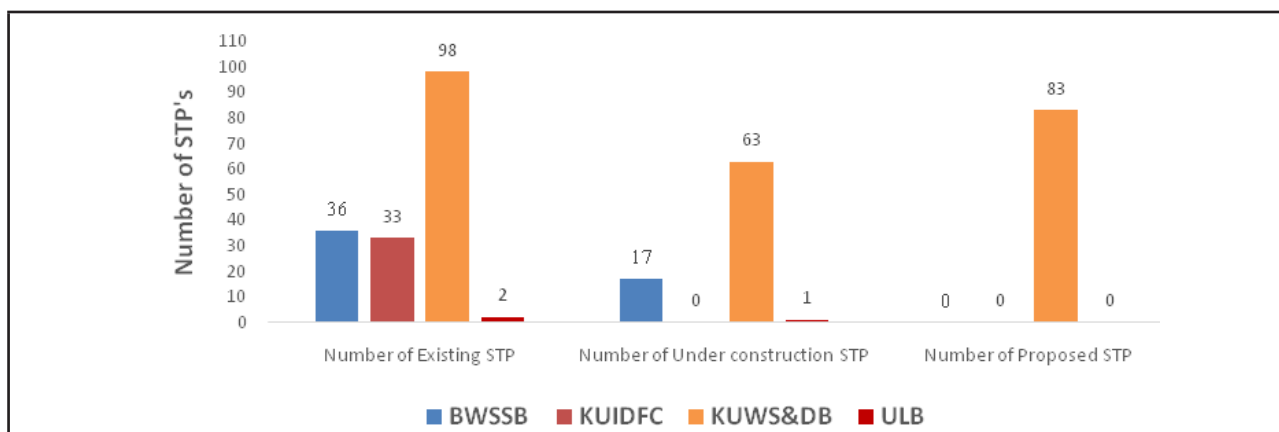
for green belt development & gardening in Bangalore International Airport, Golf Course, Lalbagh and Cubbon Park, etc, saving precious fresh water. In other ULBs of Karnataka, the sewage generated is 1916.5 MLD. The STPs have a total treatment capacity of 1259.96 MLD but treat only about 745.87 MLD of sewage. Hence, there is overall gap of 41.64% in the utilization capacity of the total existing STPs in the state. This gap could be filled by providing adequate Under Ground Drainage (UGD) connections and Interception & Diversion I&D) of the sewage to wet wells and pumping to the nearby STPs to maximize the utilization installed capacity. Measures are taken to implement several such I&D projects by BWSSB, KUWS&DB and KUIDFC across the State. Considering the projected growth of population, the existing STP capacity is not sufficient and there is severe short fall. There is a need to increase the sewage treatment capacity of the state in order to avoid adverse impact of discharges of untreated sewage on health and environment. To cover the shortfall in treatment of domestic sewage, 17 STPs of capacity 139 MLD by BWSSB, 63 STPs of 285.47 MLD capacity by KUWS&DB and one STP of 11.2 MLD capacity by ULB, respectively, are under construction in the state. Details of Sewage Waste Management in Karnataka is as shown in **Table 7.6.3**.

**Table 7.6.3 : Agency-wise SWM in Karnataka in MLD**



Further, 83 STPs of 246.07 MLD capacity by KUWS&DB and 45 Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) systems have been proposed. FSSMs are low-cost and low-capacity sewage management systems ideal for ULBs with less than 1 lakh population. Out of 45 approved FSTPs, 3 no. of FSTPs are under construction phase and the remaining proposed projects are at various stages of implementation such as preparation and submissions of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and tendering. Details of Agency-wise-STP status is as shown in **Table 7.6.4**.

**Table 7.6.4 : Agency-wise STP Status**



## Way Forward

- ▣ In order to prevent further deterioration of water bodies, there is a need to increase the capacity utilization of the existing STPs and expediting the construction of proposed STPs with modern and feasible technologies. Recycling and reuse of treated water needs to be extensively promoted. In addition to installation of new STPs, operating efficiency of existing STPs must be monitored and improved by adopting newer technologies and complying with Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) set by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and KSPCB. A collective effort must be planned to minimize freshwater usage and maximize sewage treatment and re-use/recycle of treated sewage.
- ▣ There is a need to fix tariffs to charge users for treatment services. The effective use of command-and-control instruments impose a legal limit on the amount of pollution that is allowed. Economic mechanisms like (i) creating incentives for individuals and companies to voluntarily assume the costs of controlling water pollution by adopting efficient sewage treatment technology and (ii) having proper treated water reuse/recycle policy to prevent the environmental damage could be effective.
- ▣ In order to ensure sustenance of sewage treatment and recycling of treated water, it is necessary to evolve policy for generating revenue through treated water recycling. As an example, total sewage generation in BBMP area is 1440 MLD. If this sewage is treated efficiently, it is estimated to generate 1153 MLD of usable water (for non-potable purpose). At a cost of Rs.300.00 per 1000 L of water, treated wastewater is expected to generate revenue of Rs.346.00 crore per annum to BWSSB.

### Treated wastewater finds usage in the following sector.

- ▣ Agriculture-Irrigation, Horticulture, Crop irrigation, Commercial nurseries, Landscape irrigation, Parks, Avenue plantation, School yards, Freeway medians, Golf courses. Green belts, Residential lawns.
- ▣ Industries - Cooling water, Boiler feed, secondary Processes water, Heavy construction,
- ▣ Community-Groundwater recharge & replenishment, Saltwater intrusion control, Subsidence control, maintain water level at Lakes and ponds, Recreational /environmental uses, Marsh enhancement, Stream-flow augmentation, Fisheries, Snowmaking
- ▣ Non-potable urban uses - Fire protection, Air conditioning, Toilet flushing, Blending in water supply reservoirs.

### 7.6.3 Polluted River Stretches in Karnataka

Urbanization adversely affects physical, chemical, biological aspects and life support system of river ecosystem beside landscape changes. Chemical and physical properties of the urban rivers get altered due to municipal and industrial discharges. Direct dumping of sewage and MSW into the river and addition of harmful chemicals from agricultural runoff contributes to river pollution and eutrophication. Urban rivers are commonly characterized by presence of organic pollutants, high Salinity, high Total Suspended Solid (TSS), heavy Metals, Nitrate, acidification, and Eutrophication, high Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).

#### Current status of Polluted River Stretches in Karnataka

Based on the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) value at the water quality monitoring locations along the river stretches, CPCB has identified 351 Polluted River Stretches (PRS) throughout India wherein BOD exceeds 03 mg/L. 17 of them are in Karnataka under the catchment of 42 ULB.

Among the 17 Polluted River Stretches (PRS) in Karnataka, 4 PRS, namely Lakshmantheertha, Arkavathi, Mala prabha and Tungabhadra are classified as priority III (BOD in the range of 10 to 20 mg/L), 6 PRS, namely

Cauvery, Kabini, Kali, Kagina, Krishna and Bhadra are classified as priority-IV (BOD in the range of 6 to 10 mg/L) and the remaining 7 PRS namely, Yagachi, Shimsha, Nethravathi, Kumardhara, Bhima and Tungaa Priority-V (BOD in the range of 3 to 6 mg/L).

A basic inventory to identify the pollution source reveals that the 42 ULBs cumulatively generate 884.25 million Litres per Day (MLD) of sewage. Available total sewage treatment (STP) capacity in these ULBs is 822 MLD. Of the generated sewage, 536.00 MLD is treated in the STPs, while 348.25 MLD sewage is untreated which eventually enters the rivers making them highly polluted. These 42 ULBs cumulatively generate 1860.7 tonnes per day of MSW. Of which, only 844.40 TPD is processed. 1016.30 TPD of MSW accumulates in river catchments or gets dumped in landfill, threatening and damaging quality of river water and underground water.

**Table 7.6.5: Details of sewage and municipal solid in the 17 Polluted River Stretches (PRS) ULBs of Karnataka**

Sl. No	Priority	River Name/ Length of the polluted Stretch (Km)	District	ULBs	Sewage genera- tion (MLD)	STP capacity (MLD)	Capacity utiliza- tion (MLD)	Gap in treat- ment (MLD)	MSW gene- rated (TPD)	MSW Proce- ssed (TPD)	MSW Gap (TPD)
1	PIII	Arkavathi (55 Km)	Ramanagara	Ramanagara	10.27	7.56	6.24	4.03	40	10	30
				Kanakpura	6.4	6.29	3.3	3.1	24	4	20
				Bengaluru	576	576	385	191	909	525.2	383.8
2	PIII	Lakshman- teertha (10 Km)	Mysuru	Hunsuru	6.05	3.9	3.9	2.15	23	18	5
3	PIII	Malaprabha (80 Km)	Belagavi	Ramdurga	4.99	3.3	0	4.99	15	4	11
				Khanapura	2.32	0	0	2.32	6	0.5	5.5
				Savadatti	4.94	0	0	4.94	15	4	11
				MK Hubli	1.61	0	0	1.61	3	0	3
				Munnawali	2.78	0	0	2.78	10	2	8
4	PIII	Tungabhadra (60 Km)	Davangere	Harihara	10.5	18	4	6.5	35	5	30
				Davanagere	54.87	59.8	49.5	5.37	169	40	129
				Ranibennur	13.42	15	10	3.42	60	12	48
				Honnali	2.37	3.3	0.9	1.47	7	0.3	6.7
				Huvina- hadgali	3.8	4.27	3.5	0.3	14.5	2	12.5
5	PIV	Bhadra (10 Km)	Shivamogga	Bhadravathi	16.74	14.03	6.85	9.89	50	20	30
6	PIV	Cauvery (50 Km)	Chamraja- nagara	Kollegala	7.21	9	6	1.21	21	1	20
				Mandya	Sriranga-patna	3.8	3.6	3.02	0.78	11	2
			Mysuru	bannuru	2.76	2.25	1	1.76	9	1	8
				T-Narsipura	3.91	5.5	3.67	0.24	10	0	10
7	PIV	Kabini (9 Km)	Mysuru	Nanjanagudu	5	7	3.3	1.7	26	12	14
8	PIV	Kagina (10 Km)	Kalburgi	Shahbad	6.11	0	0	6.11	20.04	12.59	7.45
9	PIV	Kali (10 Km)	UK - Dandeli	Karwar	9.74	1.5	1.5	8.24	27	19.11	7.89
				Dandeli	8.5	0	0	8.5	18	12	6

Sl. No	Priority	River Name/ Length of the polluted Stretch (Km)	District	ULBs	Sewage generation (MLD)	STP capacity (MLD)	Capacity utilization (MLD)	Gap in treatment (MLD)	MSW generated (TPD)	MSW Processed (TPD)	MSW Gap (TPD)
10	PIV	Krishna (189.57 Km)	Chikkodi	Ugarakhurdha	2.85	0	0	2.85	12	0	12
			Vijayapura	Kudachi	2.78	0	0	2.78	6.5	1.5	5
			Raichur	Examba	1.97	0	0	1.97	4.5	0	4.5
				Chinchilli	2.64	0		2.64	4.75	0	4.75
				Chikkodi	4.83	5.8	2.7	2.13	14.5	2.5	12
				Ainapura	2.27	0	0	2.27	5	0.8	4.2
				Sadalaga	3	3.72	0	3	8.43	2.5	5.93
11	PV	Asangi - Krishna (33 Km)	Bagalkote	Rabbakavi-Bannahatti	9.71	9.2	2	7.71	27	13.6	13.4
				Teradal	3.3	0	0	3.3	10	1.5	8.5
12	PV	Shimsha (80 Km)	Mandya	Maddur	4.51	3.5	2.4	2.11	13	3	10
13	PV	Bhima (160 Km)	Kalburgi	Jewargi	3.25	3.25	0	3.25	10	4.08	5.92
14	PV	Netravathi & Kumaradhara (55 Km)	DK	Uppinangdi	2	0	0	2	1.5	0.9	0.6
				Panja&Kadaba	2	0	0	2	3	1	2
				Bantwala	5	0	0	5	14	8	6
				Beltangdi	1	0	0	1	3	0	3
15	PV		DK	Subramanya	1.5	2.6	1	0.5	1.1	0.66	0.44
16	PV	Tunga (10 Km)	Shivamogga	Shivamogga	52	40.71	24.52	27.48	169	161	8
17	PV	Yagachi (60 Km)	Hassan	Hassan	12.17	10	9.3	2.87	63	28	35
				Belur	3.38	2.7	2.4	0.98	3	0	3
				Total	884.25	821.78	536.00	348.25	1895.82	935.74	960.08

Karnataka has taken special interest in rejuvenation of the 17 Polluted River Stretches (PRS) and facilitating the preparation of River Rejuvenation Action Plans for individual PRS along with complying timelines. The water quality is monitored on a regular basis by analysing the parameters such as pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), BOD, faecal coliform (FC) and total coliform (TC). Under the River Rejuvenation programme, 55 STPs with a capacity of 133.05 MLD have been proposed and out of them 31 are under construction. Furthermore, for cities with less than 10 lakh population, faecal sludge and septage management (FSSM) facilities have been proposed in 05 ULBs.

### Way Forward

It is high time that Sewage and Solid waste management issues become top priority of ULBs act for continued relevance of the hymn we prayed over thousands of years. The pollution load should not cross the carrying capacity of rivers. The river rejuvenation programme of 17 polluted river stretches in Karnataka is aimed at improving river water quality so that benefit of life support system of sacred rivers is continuously available for future.

### 7.6.4 Industrial Effluent Management

The industrial activities are associated with increased levels of pollution. Increased level of Environmental pollution reduces the quality of environmental attributes like air, water, soil fertility etc and diminishes the

carrying capacity of natural ecosystem. The healthy ecosystem services are basic needs for a safe living on this earth. Increased level of industrial activity causes increased level of pollution thereby making the people to agitate against industrial ecosystem in their neighbourhood. Any amount of economic benefit cannot compensate the threatened ecological comforts of the people.

### Industrial Effluent Management in Karnataka

In Karnataka, there are 64,108 industries categorised as green, orange and red category. Out of these, 3603 industries are water intensive industries thereby generating trade effluent. From these industries total of 436.63 MLD of effluent is generated. Out of effluent generating industries, 3424 industrial units have provided inhouse Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP), with a combined capacity of 739.64 MLD. About 803 industries who does not have in house ETPs, the trade effluent generated from these industries will be disposed to 10 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) that are spread out across various districts of Karnataka by following the due procedure.

### Way Forward

- ▣ In spite there is a need for economic development, it is also necessary to maintain health of ecological services to maintain sustainable development. Even though the ecological parameters viz quality of air, quality of water, fertility of soil etc. are threatened and there is a serious public agitation towards the existence of industries in their backyard, it is necessary to adopt efficient pollution prevention and control system to ensure the quality of ecological parameters in their vicinity. Industries shall not only ensure economic benefit but also ecological benefits to maintain the sustainability for resource conservation and pollution control.

### Strategy for Effective Trade Effluent Management

- ▣ Establishing cluster wise industries like textile, electroplating, pharmaceutical, etc, in a designated area with integrated waste management facilities.
- ▣ Providing “Plug and Play System” for ensuring carrying of trade effluent from each industry to the treatment plant.
- ▣ Encouraging establishment of cluster wise CETP at designated industrial area.
- ▣ Creating sufficient buffer around industrial area and also around different categories of industries.
- ▣ Encouraging establishment of industries with circularity i.e. waste from one industry can be used as resource/raw material in the other and adopting efficient treated water recycling facility.
- ▣ Encouraging the industries to adopt Rs.5.00 to conserve natural resource and to reduce the pollution.

### 7.6.5 Electronic-Waste (E-Waste) Management

Electronic waste (e-waste) is generated when electronic and electrical equipment (EEE) are unfit to use. Fast replacement of electronic and electrical goods due to rapid technology advancements, increased production of newer products and compelling marketing strategies of the brands result in shortening of the usable period of these goods, resulting in the accumulation of e-waste. Computers, laptops, servers, mainframes, monitors, compact discs, printers, scanners, copiers, calculators fax machines, battery cells, cellular and mobile phones, transceivers televisions, radio, iPod, medical apparatus, washing machines, refrigerators, air conditioners, speakers and home theatre system, xbox, playstation and other gaming equipment and solar panels, uninterrupted power supplies (UPS) etc comprise common e-waste, beyond their usable life.

E-waste typically consists of metals, plastics, Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs), printed circuit boards, cables etc., containing significant quantities of precious and rare-earth metal and metal alloys that are also toxic.

The crude dismantling and processing of e-waste poses an immense risk to the humans, animals, and the environment, even in very minute quantities. Global average recovery of these precious metals is only 10-15% due to the non-availability of viable recovery technologies, resulting in huge loss of valuable metals and environmental accumulation, causing pollution. India is the third largest producers of e-waste after USA and China and generated 3.2 million tonnes of e-waste in 2019. Further, e-waste generation is projected to reach 74 million tons globally and 11.5 million tonnes in India by 2028. The global e-waste management market size was valued at 49.8 billion USD in 2020 and is projected to reach 144 billion by 2028.

### E-waste Management in Karnataka

In Karnataka during the period of 2021-22, 1,11,589.92 Metric Tons (MT) of e-waste was collected. As on date there are a total of 93 authorized e-waste managing facilities with a capacity of 162724.4 MT. These e-waste managing facilities consist of (i) 30 dismantling units are operational with a capacity of 27,426 MT; (ii) 23 recycler units with a capacity of 21330 MT capacity; (iii) 12 dismantling and recyclers units with a capacity of 16656 MT; (iv) 6 refurbisher units of capacity 3646 MT; (v) 3 dismantler, refurbisher & recyclers units with a capacity of 5139.6 MT; (vi) 10 dismantlers and refurbisher units of capacity 14005 MT; and (vii) 9 refurbisher and recycler units with a capacity of 74521.8 MT.

### Way Forward

- ▶ Computers, laptops and mobiles are estimated to have about 0.2 g, 0.1 g and 33 mg of gold each, respectively. As on March 2021, India has registered an e-waste recycling capacity of 1.07 million tonnes per annum, with every million tonne of recycled e-waste yielding roughly 14 Kg Palladium, 3 Kg Gold, 350 Kg Silver and 15875 Kg Copper and the opportunities for revenue generation from e-waste metal recovery is immense.
- ▶ Further, e-waste recycling industry is significantly generating employment opportunities in the field of resource conservation. These sectors can also create job opportunities for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled work force creating buying capacity in the market.
- ▶ In the recent past linear economy of “Take-Make-Consume-Dispose” is being replaced by “Circular Economy (CE)” which has an approach towards management of e-waste. The concept of circular economy will play an important role in resource recovery, reduction in waste thereby generating lower level of pollution, longer product-life, recovery of precious and rare materials, minimization of occupational and health hazards as well as in giving an impetus to the evolution of recycling, reusing, recovering and replenishing industry, thereby leading to formalization and job creation. Changes relating to design (like Restricted Use of Hazardous Substance (RoHS), sustainable production of Electronic and Electrical Equipment (EEE), development of innovative CE business models and responsible consumption will also be taken up simultaneously.

### 7.6.6 Plastic Waste Management

The innovation of Plastic has reduced the environmental burden of resources of wood, metal, etc but the waste plastic is creating health hazards not only to human beings but also to all the flora and fauna including aquatic animals. The plastic products have become an integral part in our daily life and has become a basic need of economic activity and are produced at a massive scale worldwide.

As per the 2019 report of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, globally an average production of plastic globally crosses 150 million tonnes per annum. Approximately 9.4 million TPA of plastic waste is generated in the country, which amounts to 26,000 TPD. The recycling rate in India is considerably higher than the global average of 20%, there is still over 9,400 tonnes of plastic waste which is either landfilled or ends up in polluting streams or groundwater resources.



The Government of Karnataka has issued plastic ban notification on 11-03-2016. The plastic items such as plastic carry bags, plastic banners, plastic buntings, flex, plastic flags, plastic plates, plastic cups, plastic spoons, cling films and plastic sheets for spreading on dining table irrespective of thickness including the above items made of Thermocol and plastic which use plastic micro beads are banned from usage.

Further, Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016, ban sachets using plastic material used for storing, packing or selling gutka, tobacco and pan masala [Rule 4(f&i)] PWM (Amended) Rules, 2021, the manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of carry bags made of virgin or recycled plastic. Additionally, the Notification of 12th August 2021, prohibits manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of the single use plastic items, which have low utility and high littering potential. Recently during 1st July, 2022, Govt has issued a notification banning Single Use Plastic i.e. Ear buds with plastic sticks, plastic sticks for balloons, plastic flags, candy sticks, ice cream sticks, polystyrene [Thermocol] for decoration; ii. plates, cups, glasses, cutlery such as forks, spoons, knives, straw, trays, wrapping or packing films around sweet boxes, invitation cards, and cigarette packets, plastic or PVC banners. The PWM Rules 2021 is applicable to every waste generator, ULB/GP, manufacturer, producer/importer/brand owner and plastic waste processor/ recycler.

During the year 2021-22, the total plastic waste generated in Karnataka was 368080 Tonnes. Till date there are 143 registered recycling units with authorized recycling capacity of 210820.04Tonnes.

Since there is a huge informal market which is working in recycling of plastic and since the informal sector does not care for environmental pollution control, there is need to bring in informal sector to formal sector legalising the activity thereby enhancing the economic status of the community. The long-term Sustainable Plastic Waste Management can be achieved by adoption of Circular Economy approaches which focus on resource recovery, thereby reducing and offsetting the amount of plastic waste that ends up in landfills.

Huge quantities of plastics were seen dumped at the sites without recovering the plastic for channelization to recyclers. Hence, compulsory segregation at all levels (specifically at source) collecting and selling points needed using incentivizing and disincentivizing policy options for example is collecting extra deposit and return that extra deposit when plastic bottles are provided back by the shops (Deposit Refund Scheme).

Most of the plastic waste is recycled by the informal sector, waste-pickers, however, they suffer from price volatility and lack of transparency in the supply chain. Hence initiatives on institutionalizing and strengthening value chains required.

Restart the plastic recycling units by using the technology upgradation fund.

### Way forward

- ▣ There are large opportunities for manufacturing secondary products. Hence there is a need to have proper policy for collection, segregation, and distributions among different recycling industries.
- ▣ Large numbers of informal sectors are engaged in the resource recovery giving least preference for pollution control. It is necessary to bring this informal sector into formal sector by providing required infrastructure with pollution control measures and trained personnel for effective management of plastic waste.
- ▣ It is necessary to allocate land based on the processing capacity to establish plastic recycling facility in each district based on the quantity of plastic waste generated.

### 7.6.7 The following are the important action points implemented by the Board

- ▶▶▶▶ Board has launched online application for green, orange and red categories of Consents for Establishment, Consent for Operation, Consent for Expansion and HWM authorization. The applications are processed through online mode and digitally signed; e-out warded consents orders / authorization orders are issued through XGN-Karnataka Software.
- ▶▶▶▶ The Board has made mandatory provision for collection of consent fee by online mode through XGN Karnataka (Payment Gateway (Debit card, Credit card, Net banking)).
- ▶▶▶▶ Board is issuing CFE with a validity of 5 years and CFO with a validity of 10 years, 5 years & 5 years for Green, Orange & Red categories industry/ organization respectively.
- ▶▶▶▶ Board has published a well-defined compliance inspection procedure, check list on the Board's website designed and implemented a system for identifying establishments that need to be inspected based on computerized risk assessment, mandated online submission of inspection report within 48 hours to the department, and also provided the provision to view and download submitted inspection reports by the organizations.
- ▶▶▶▶ Facility has been provided for third parties to easily verify the approval certificates (Consent order) in the public domain.
- ▶▶▶▶ Board has exempted green industries with a history of satisfactory compliance from environmental compliance inspection.
- ▶▶▶▶ Board has provided the facility for third party certifications instead of Departmental inspections under environment/pollution laws for medium risk industries (Orange category industries).
- ▶▶▶▶ Board has implemented Random inspection of highly polluting industries.
- ▶▶▶▶ Introduced GPS tracking to monitor vehicles carrying industrial effluents to CETPs.
- ▶▶▶▶ Introduced GPS tracking to monitor vehicles transporting hazardous waste to TSDF.
- ▶▶▶▶ Introduced state of art Emergency Response Vehicles to patrol illegal discharges, watch CETP/TSDF, handle emergency and address complainants.
- ▶▶▶▶ The Command Control Centre enabled with GPS technology was established with dedicated phone number for public to lodge and track complaints on violations against Air, Water, Noise and SWM.

## APPENDIX 7.2.1

## Details of Irrigation Potential Created Cumulative Area

(lakh hectares)

Project end/Year	Major and Medium Irrigation	Minor irrigation (Surface)	Total
<b>VII Plan (1985-1990)</b>			
1985-86	12.27	8.59	20.86
1986-87	12.75	8.65	21.40
1987-88	12.87	8.71	21.58
1988-89	12.97	8.82	21.79
1989-90	13.09	8.92	22.01
<b>Annual Plan</b>			
1990-91	13.36	8.95	22.31
1991-92	13.80	9.00	22.80
<b>VIII Plan</b>			
1992-93	14.25	9.06	23.31
1993-94	14.94	9.13	24.07
1994-95	15.28	9.18	24.46
1995-96	15.77	9.25	25.02
1996-97	16.13	9.30	25.43
<b>IX Plan</b>			
1997-98	16.58	9.35	25.93
1998-99	16.93	9.38	26.31
1999-00	17.41	9.43	26.84
2000-01	18.12	9.51	27.63
2001-02	19.05	9.58	28.63
<b>X Plan</b>			
2002-03	19.70	9.65	29.35
2003-04	20.38	9.71	30.09
2004-05	21.17	9.75	30.92
2005-06	21.97	9.82	31.79
2006-07	23.21	9.61	32.82
<b>XI Plan</b>			
2007-08	23.64	9.69	33.33
2008-09	24.28	9.81	34.09
2009-10	24.56	9.87	34.43
2010-11	25.06	10.06	35.12
2011-12	25.56	10.28	35.84
<b>XII Plan</b>			
2012-13	26.03	10.51	36.54
2013-14	26.97	10.89	37.86
2014-15	27.85	10.97	38.82
2015-16	28.68	11.31	39.99

Project end/Year	Major and Medium Irrigation	Minor irrigation (Surface)	Total
2016-17	28.86	11.56	40.42
2017-18	28.97	11.81	40.78
2018-19	29.19	11.98	41.17
2019-20	29.34	12.11	41.45
2020-21	29.81	12.20	42.01
2021-22	30.15	12.30	42.45
2022-23	30.50	12.40	43.22
2023-24*	30.90	12.35	43.25

\*(Anticipated)

## 8.1 INTRODUCTION

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

As per **SDG India Index 2020 of NITI Aayog**, Karnataka has ranked 6th among states with respect to SDG 9 on Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure with a score of 64 out of 100. Performance of Karnataka vs India and performer States-Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9) is given **Table 8.1**.

**Table 8.1: Performance of Karnataka vs India and performer States- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9)**

Indicators/States	Gujarat	TN	Punjab	Karnataka	India	Target
Manufacturing employment as a Percentage of total employment	20.84	18.74	19.39	11.74	12.07	20
Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	100	100	100	100	97.65	100
Percentage Share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	36.74	20.58	13.78	15.88	16.1	25
Score as per Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) report	3.62	3.4	3.46	3.37(40)	3.18	5
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	23.63	37.91	22.54	42.5	35.59	100
Number of mobile connections per 100 persons (mobile tele density)	94.71	101.75	122.19	100.28	84.38	100
Number of internet subscribers per 100 population	64.79	65.68	84.35	69.35	55.41	100
Score (Rank)	72(1)	71(2)	69(3)	64(6)	55	100

# Figures in the parenthesis indicate rank among States

Several initiatives have been taken by the State Government to improve the SDG indicators which has boosted the industrial growth. Industrial sector GSDP was Rs.434402 crore with the growth rate of 10.3% in 2022-23 which has increased to Rs.465070 crore with a growth rate of 7.1% in 2023-24. The contribution of the Industry Sector to the state GDP is 20% (Manufacturing Sector: 12%).

## 8.2 QUICK ESTIMATES OF INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Quick Estimates of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base 2011-12 stands at 177.7 for the month of November 2023. The Indices of Industrial Production for the Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity sectors

for the month November 2023 stands at 257.8, 181.9 and 121.6 respectively. Quick Estimates of Index of Industrial Production and Use-Based Index for the month of November 2023 with base year 2011-12 are presented in **Table 8.2 and 8.3**.

**Table 8.2: Index of Industrial Production – Sectoral**

(Base:2011-12=100)

Month	Mining		Manufacturing		Electricity		General	
Weight	(057.0100)		(801.0800)		(141.9000)		(100)	
Year	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
April	231.2	259.3	150.0	155.2	163.1	145.0	156.5	159.7
May	267.4	283.0	147.7	154.7	144.5	154.3	154.1	161.9
June	269.9	289.5	158.1	164.0	129.8	139.2	160.4	167.7
July	225.6	222.0	158.3	165.1	105.4	112.0	154.6	160.8
August	232.7	279.2	152.2	166.5	109.7	139.7	150.7	169.1
September	243.8	281.9	169.0	175.3	112.4	137.2	165.2	176.0
October	247.7	274.9	158.3	169.7	87.8	153.8	153.4	173.5
November	285.2	257.8	172.5	181.9	111.5	121.6	170.3	177.7
Growth over the corresponding period of previous year#								
November	-9.6		5.4		9.0		4.3	

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

As per Use-based classification, the indices stand at 127.4 for Primary Goods, 141.8 for Capital Goods, 174.9 for Intermediate Goods and 252.0 for Infrastructure/Construction Goods for the month of November 2023. Further, the indices for Consumer durables and Consumer non-durables stands at 124.9 and 233.5 respectively for the month of November 2023.

**Table 8.3: Index of Industrial Production Use-based Classification**

(Base:2011-12=100)

Month	Primary goods		Capital goods		Intermediate goods		Infrastructure/Construction goods		Consumer durables		Consumer non-durables	
Weight	(47.9573)		(174.0688)		(64.7197)		(154.3769)		(177.9400)		(182.0176)	
Year	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
April	121.0	123.1	126.4	129.7	105.0	185.8	205.8	186.8	129.5	129.0	169.1	176.2
May	121.7	123.3	127.1	129.3	237.5	112.6	178.5	243.9	132.9	141.3	130.6	139.5
June	102.5	128.2	128.1	131.8	287.7	129.0	140.7	231.7	133.2	131.2	194.2	191.4
July	103.0	122.9	124.7	121.3	203.5	111.3	208.9	266.5	135.0	153.8	168.5	162.2
August	89.3	108.4	115.7	129.0	121.7	117.3	150.7	192.9	129.7	155.0	242.4	224.1
September	104.9	73.6	138.1	142.3	124.7	167.6	217.6	208.4	127.5	143.9	230.5	239.1
October	130.5	98.3	124.8	144.2	118.6	176.4	196.1	207.8	120.8	133.8	216.5	213.3
November	126.4	127.4	113.5	141.8	120.3	174.9	217.8	252.0	124.3	124.9	238.1	233.5

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

### 8.3 ORGANIZED MANUFACTURING SECTOR

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) presents detailed statistics on the manufacturing sector of the organized industrial sector. **Table 8.4** presents ASI statistics for registered factories for 2018-19 and 2019-20 for Karnataka and All-India. Karnataka accounted for 5.75% of the total registered factories in 2019-20 in the country. **The contribution of registered factories of Karnataka stood at 6.18% of total fixed capital, 6.20% of total output and 7.16% of Gross Value Added in 2019-20.** The total registered factories in Karnataka has marginally increased in 2019-20 as compared to 2018-19. However, the relative contribution of Karnataka's registered factories to the national industrial performance in terms of total input and output has marginally decreased, working capital, fixed capital, gross and net value added and profits has been increased during the same period.

**Table 8.4: Selected Key indicators of Registered Factories: Karnataka & All-India**

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	2018-19			2019-20		
	Karnataka	India	% share	Karnataka	India	% share
Industries (No)	13,789	2,42,395	5.69	14,169	2,46,504	5.75
Fixed Capital	2,07,122	34,66,070	5.98	2,24,928	36,41,352	6.18
Working Capital	61,442	8,08,665	7.60	74,200	8,83,301	8.40
Total Output	5,79,082	92,81,799	6.24	5,56,877	8,98,330	6.20
Total Input	4,73,321	77,43,780	6.11	4,50,468	74,97,556	6.01
Gross value added	1,05,761	15,38,019	6.88	1,06,409	14,85,745	7.16
Net value added	88,475	12,76,466	6.93	87,926	1,21,248	7.25
Profit	37,144	5,56,523	6.67	33,303	4,69,473	7.09

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI

According to ASI 2019-20 with NIC-2008, the major industrial groups in the registered factory sector of Karnataka in terms of value of output are:

- (i) Manufacture of Food Products -15.92%
- (ii) Manufacture of Basic Metals –14.04%
- (iii) Manufacture of Coke and refined petroleum products –12.44%
- (iv) Manufacture of Motor vehicle, trailers & semi-trailers-6.74%
- (v) Manufacture of Machinery and equipment- 5.78%
- (vi) Manufacture of Chemical and Chemical products –5.53%
- (vii) Manufacture of Electrical equipment - 4.70%and
- (viii) Manufacture of Wearing Apparels –4.40%.

**These eight industry groups together accounted for more than 72% of the total value of output of registered factories of Karnataka in 2019-20.** Details are presented in **Appendix 8.1.**

The important indicators as per registered factory based on ASI results for 2018-19 and 2019-20 are presented in **Table 8.5.** Karnataka compares favorably with all-India in terms of all the indicators – per factory employment, output and gross value added. Though registered factories of Karnataka, on an average are more capital intensive than that of all-India, they are also more employment-intensive and generated more value added as well as output.

**Table 8.5: Important Indicators per Factory**

Indicator	Unit	2018-19		2019-20	
		Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
Investment in fixed capital	Rs. Lakh	1502.08	1429.93	1587.47	1477.20
Employment	No.	78.04	67.16	76.30	67.44
Value of output	Rs. Lakh	4199.59	3829.20	3930.25	3644.28
Gross Value Added	Rs. Lakh	766.99	634.51	751.00	602.73

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), Gol

The selected economic indicators per worker for Karnataka and All-India are given in **Table 8.6**. Annual wages per worker reveal that Karnataka was better-off than the all-India, while the State lagged in total output and input per worker and Net value added with all India in 2019-20.

**Table 8.6: Selected Economic Indicators of Industries (2015-16 to 2019-20)**

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.Lakh)	
	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
2015-16	5.27	6.87	46.70	50.19	56.94	61.62	1,58,744	1,40,086
2016-17	5.66	6.60	48.85	50.57	60.61	62.30	1,76,598	1,48,794
2017-18	5.54	6.38	51.50	54.03	63.83	66.03	1,89,875	1,57,718
2018-19	5.22	5.92	50.66	51.61	68.74	72.52	2,01,374	1,68,581
2019-20	4.94	5.30	53.64	57.42	66.32	68.79	2,11,961	1,75,297

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), Gol

## 8.4 MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

- Government of Karnataka has announced New Industrial Policy 2020-2025 and other policies viz New Textile and Garment Policy, Industries facilitation (Amendment) act etc., with an objective of increasing GSDP, to strengthen the manufacturing sector, to generate additional employment in different sectors, to promote diversified Industrial base to reduce regional imbalances and also to increase the share of exports from Karnataka.
- A total of 11.76 lakh units are registered as on November 2023 in the state on the Government of India's Udyam web portal. This has resulted in creation of larger number of employability of 108.45 lakh
- 712 large and mega industries are working with Rs.2.95 lakh crore capital investment and providing employment opportunities to 5.10 lakh people.
- The Government has proposed to establish Knowledge, Healthcare, Innovation and Research (KHIR) City in 2000 acres of land in 2 phases on the outskirts of Bengaluru, expected to attract investment of over INR 40,000 crore and create more than 80,000 jobs.
- 9 dedicated vision groups have been formed under the aegis of the Invest Karnataka Forum to drive sector-specific policies (Aerospace & Defense, Machine Tools, Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM), Pharmaceuticals, Core Manufacturing, Automotive/Electric Vehicles, Industry 5.0, Textiles & Green Energy) to attract more investments.
- Government of Karnataka was first in the country announced Electric Vehicle Policy 2017. As part of its measures to transform the state into a Green Mobility Hub, the Government unveiled a revised draft of



the Clean Mobility Policy, with the objective of attracting investment up to INR 50,000 crore and create more than one lakh jobs.

- ▶▶▶ Karnataka Udyoga Mitra works as the leading Investment Promotion Agency in the National level. During 2023-24, in SLSWCC 151 projects with an investment of Rs.11,209.76 crore were approved. It is expected to create 28,984 employment. In SHLCC 14 projects with an investment of Rs.34,114.99 crore were approved and expected to generate 13308 employment.
- ▶▶▶ During the year under Central sponsored schemes—under Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) a subsidy of Rs.92.70 crore is spent for 2517 beneficiaries with bank loan assistance. Under the Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) 4 clusters have been assisted with Rs.3.97 crore grants.
- ▶▶▶ A New scheme Prime Minister - Vishwakarma has been launched during 2023 by Government of India to provide end to end support/assistance the traditional artisans/crafts persons covering 18 activities. Under the scheme-ID card, skill development, toolkit incentives, credit facilities, incentives for digital transactions and marketing support facilities are provided to the artisans. More than 10 lakh applications have been received till December 2023 and section of beneficiaries is under progress.

The details of district wise Registered Micro, Small and Medium units and employment upto 30th November 2023 as per Udyam registration is given in **Table 8.7** and the district wise information is depicted in the Map.

**Table 8.7: District wise MSME registered units and employment upto 30 November 2023 as per Udyam registration**

Districts	Micro		Small		Medium		Total Units	Total Employment
	Units	Employment	Units	Employment	Units	Employment		
Bagalkote	26357	562327	374	4890	17	657	26748	567874
Ballari	29001	289516	915	21801	81	717	29997	312034
Belagavi	81110	524977	1185	33179	81	8600	82376	566756
Bengaluru (Rural)	58564	562446	1468	65632	169	30668	60201	658746
Bengaluru (Urban)	308500	2139178	13408	598800	1575	333266	323483	3071244
Bidar	20973	402469	329	5180	29	1283	21331	408932
Chamarajnagar	11030	89830	185	1949	4	962	11219	92741
Chikballapur	17989	124563	325	4855	13	819	18327	130237
Chikkamagaluru	17510	134522	345	5535	15	344	17870	140401
Chitradurga	18002	243956	381	5785	20	805	18403	250546
Dakshin Kannad	48356	282839	1178	39675	100	10513	49634	333027
Davangere	25853	164648	592	9857	22	2879	26467	177384
Dharwad	47627	334578	1042	25134	91	8305	48760	368017
Gadag	14837	125781	267	2835	7	284	15111	128900
Hassan	28815	287259	634	12315	17	366	29466	299940
Haveri	21450	185071	410	5521	20	708	21880	191300
Kalaburagi	24731	219050	654	9344	39	2751	25424	231145
Kodagu	9321	53892	212	2437	13	584	9546	56913
Kolar	20026	273955	490	12348	32	2712	20548	289015
Koppal	14240	139873	486	6853	20	898	14746	147624
Mandya	23982	183483	428	8839	8	295	24418	192617

Districts	Micro		Small		Medium		Total Units	Total Employment
	Units	Employment	Units	Employment	Units	Employment		
Mysuru	60175	472372	1315	50927	84	8672	61574	531971
Raichur	20240	213824	771	9073	52	1220	21063	224117
Ramanagara	18090	123246	348	10614	22	5611	18460	139471
Shivamogga	32326	222134	636	15084	33	3816	32995	241034
Tumakuru	39027	374167	827	17988	48	6054	39902	398209
Udupi	29180	129373	675	21376	50	10370	29905	161119
Uttar Kannada	27527	113532	351	6706	8	483	27886	120721
Vijayanagar	5882	32416	120	1601	2	54	6004	34071
Vijayapura	29274	248606	560	13528	32	799	29866	262933
Yadgir	12384	108330	228	2952	9	455	12621	111737
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1142379</b>	<b>9362213</b>	<b>31139</b>	<b>1032613</b>	<b>2713</b>	<b>445950</b>	<b>1176231</b>	<b>10840776</b>

Source :Udyam Registration Portal, Gol

### Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Under this scheme, the loan up to Rs.50.00 lakh for manufacturing sector and upto Rs.20 lakh for Service Sector is extended through various banks. Under PM Self Employment Schemes, Target is fixed for 5215 projects worth of Rs.15124.00 lakh and to generate 41720 employment of which 20136 persons are given employment and 2339 persons are trained with an expenditure of Rs.9270.44 lakh.

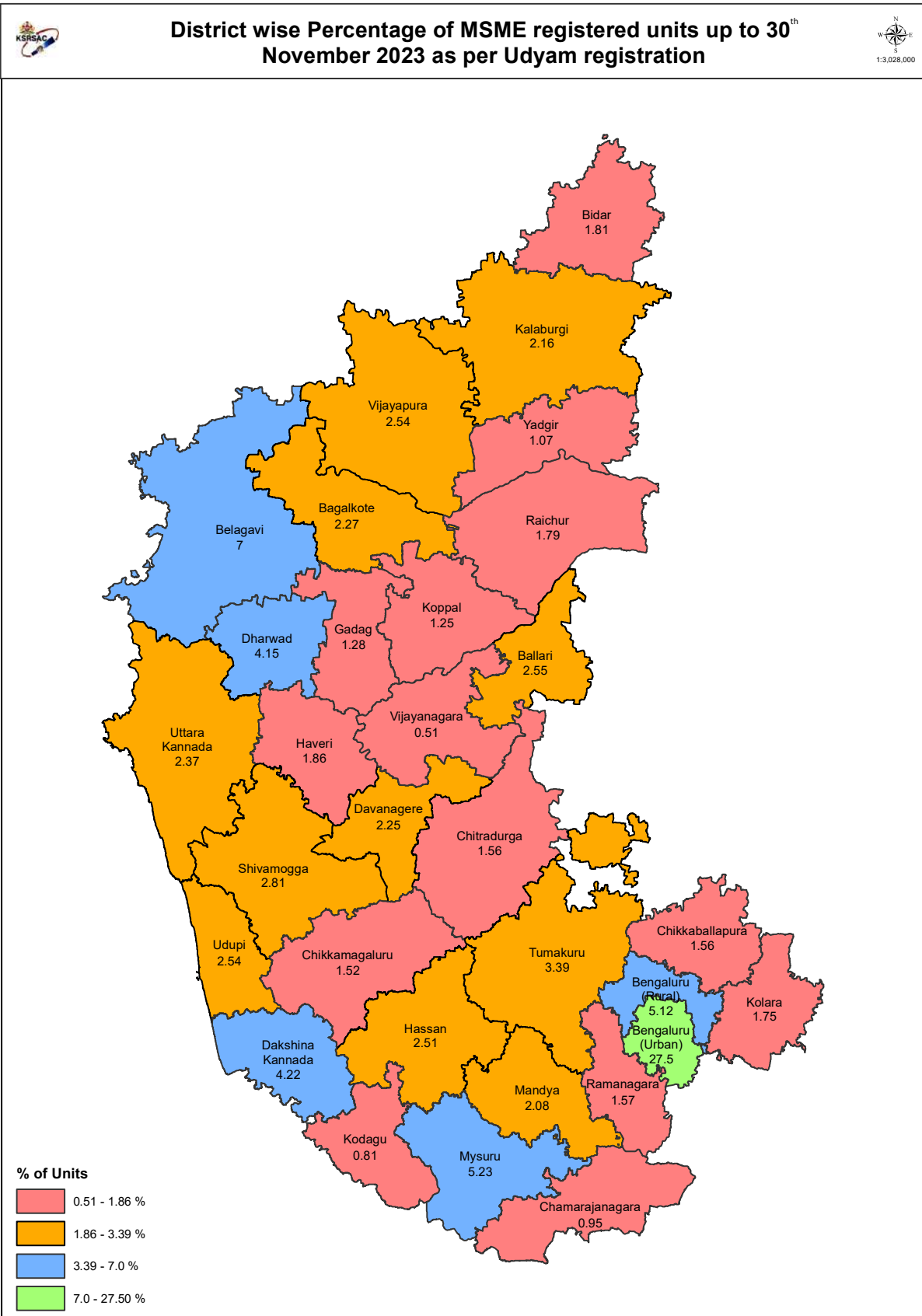
### Micro, Small enterprises – Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)

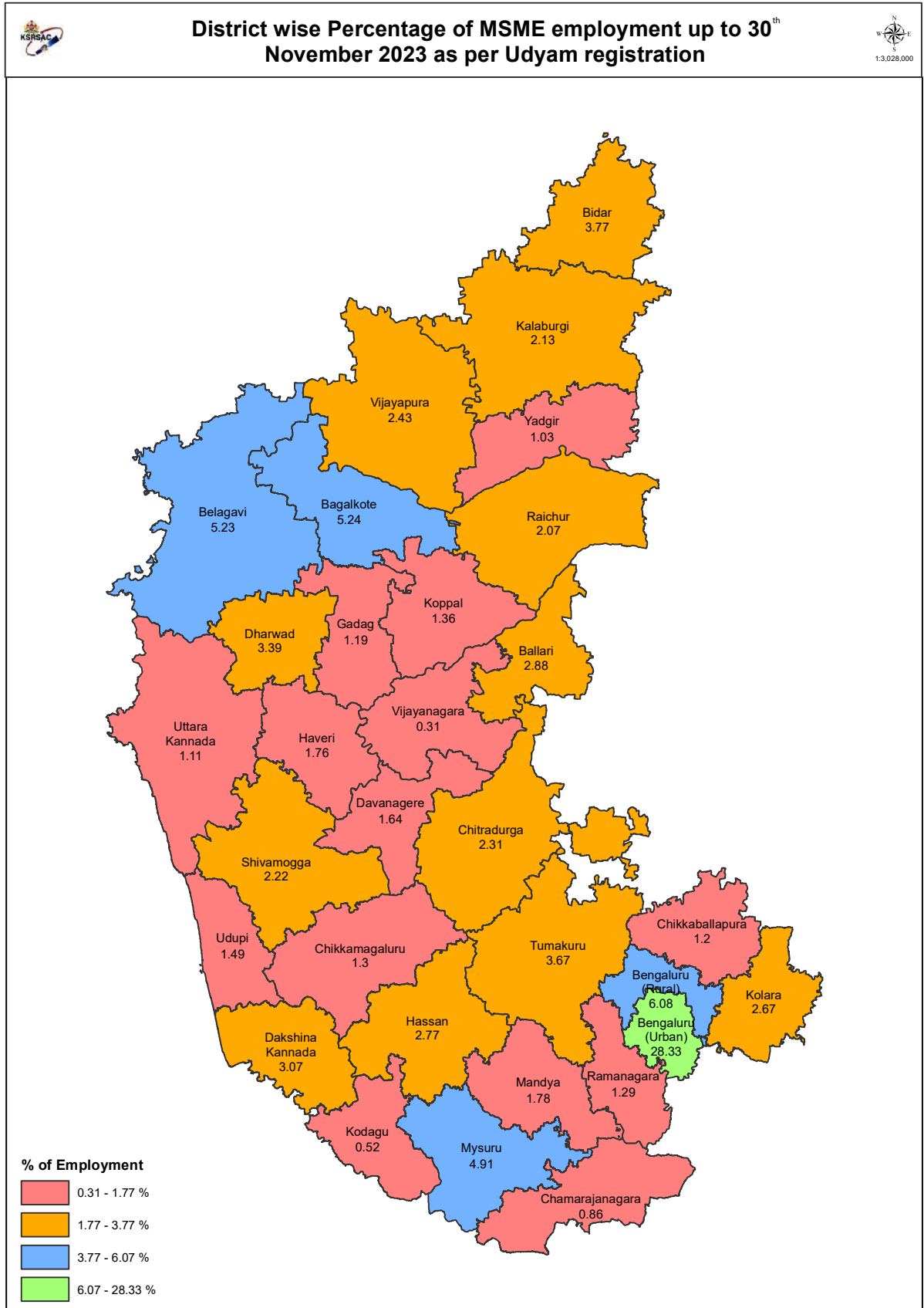
The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India (Gol) has adopted the Cluster Development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and their collectives in the country. For the year 2023-24, till November 2023, 12 clusters are implemented with a project cost of Rs.11309.63 lakh and are functioning in Dharwad, Kalburgi, Vijayapur, Bidar, Belagavi, Bengaluru, Ramanagara, Uttara Kannada and Chitradurga. 11 clusters are under implementation by Government of India with a project cost of Rs.13482.39 lakh.

### Incentives and concessions to MSME units

During the year 2023-24 a total of Rs.1146.71 crore allocation has been provided in the Budget to the Large & Medium sector, out of which Rs.779.95 crore spent upto November 2023. Important scheme wise achievements are as follows:

- ▀ Loan against Value Added Tax (VAT) payment of Rs.666.90 crore has been released to 8 units.
- ▀ Incentives and concessions of Rs.31.16 crore has been released to 13 units.
- ▀ 10 workshops on Export awareness have been conducted and 600 entrepreneurs were participated.
- ▀ Market Development Assistance (MDA) to 3 enterprises provided to participate in International exhibition to promote export and trade.
- ▀ Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC) participated in IITF (India International Trade Fair) held at Delhi to facilitate the market opportunities for the MSME and Artisans.





During the year 2023-24 a total of Rs.466.08 crore allocation has been provided in the budget to the MSMEs sector of which Rs.241.75 crore was spent upto November 2023. Important scheme wise achievements are as follows:

- ▣▣▣ Capital investment subsidy of Rs.8731.71 lakh is provided to 409 Micro, Small and Medium industries.
- ▣▣▣ Interest subsidy of Rs.1300.00 lakh is provided to Micro and Small industries which have taken loans from KSFC.
- ▣▣▣ Plot Subsidy of Rs.13341.48 lakh is provided through KIADB under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan.
- ▣▣▣ Initiatives are being taken to provide incentive wages of Rs.666.66 lakh to 105 workers working in Khadi sector and Market Development Assistance of Rs.500.00 lakh to 90 Khadi associations/organizations to through DBT.
- ▣▣▣ Grant of Rs.333.00 lakh is provided to 4 industrial clusters.
- ▣▣▣ Rs.200.00 lakh of Market Development Assistance is provided to Coir sector.

### Private Industrial Parks

Government proposes to encourage establishment of industrial areas and estates in the State either by private investors or through PPP model. Category wise minimum acreage approved for Private Industrial Parks and Minimum Acreage for Knowledge Based Industries is Flatted Factories-5 acres, Logistics-50 acres, Multi / Sector Specific Industrial Parks-75 acres and Integrated Industrial Parks-250 acres.

## 8.5 SELECTED INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

### Status of Implementation of Food parks

The Food Karnataka Limited (FKL) is a special purpose vehicle to provide state of art infrastructure to food parks which is under the administrative control of Karnataka State Agricultural Produce Processing and Export Corporation Limited (KAPPEC). FKL has been liaising with the line departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Food Processing and Commerce & Industries towards attracting investments into agribusiness and food processing sector. Central and State Governments are giving special focus and thrust on the agribusiness and food processing activities in order to provide an effective market linkage and value addition to the farm produce so that farming community at large reap the benefits of getting a reasonable return for their produce.

Food Karnataka Ltd., has been nominated as the nodal agency for the implementation of Innova Agri Bio Tech Park Limited, Malur, Green Food Park Limited, Bagalkote, Akshaya Food Park Limited, Hiriyyur, Jewargi Agro Food Park Limited, Jewargi the Food Parks in the State.

### Textiles Industries

For the year 2023-24 an amount of Rs.35990.23 lakh, has been provided in the Budget of which of Rs.22271.48 lakh has been released. The expenditure is incurred of Rs.11977.31 lakh upto November 2023.

Financial assistance of Rs.4874.291 lakh is provided to 23805 sericulturists and Rs.311.26 lakh to reelers during 2023-24 upto November 2023. The State's production and imports of silk yarn till November 2023 is 8,206 MT and import is 1717 MT.

## Karnataka Information Technology and Biotechnology Services

The IT Revolution in Karnataka began in 1984. A major landmark of this revolution was realized with the Software Technology Park of India establishing its first Earth station at Bangalore in 1992. Achievements in IT & BT sector from 2020-21 to 2023-24 (Up to November 2023) are presented in **Table 8.8**.

**Table 8.8: Achievements in IT & BT Sector for the year 2020-21 to 2023-24**

(up to November 2023)

Particulars	Units	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (up to Nov 23)
Software Exports	Rs.in crore	214315.00	266263.00	355169.00	234789.00
No STP Units Approved	Number	129	169	205	161
Investment from STP Units Approved	Rs.in crore	1804.97	569.35	874.07	1594.02
Nos. of Foreign Equity Companies	Number	84	109	152	113
Investment from Foreign Equity	Rs.in crore	1751.65	511.68	752.82	1546.23
Hardware Exports	Rs.in crore	5213.00	5921.00	7018.00	5024.00
Investment from Hardware Units	Rs.in crore	0	0	19.64	542.73
Investment from Major Indian Companies	Rs.in crore	0	0.99	77.43	16.95
No of SME's Companies	Number	45	59	51	45
Investment from SME's Companies	Rs.in crore	53.32	56.67	43.82	30.84
BPO Exports	Rs.in crore	4053.54	6110.78	5243.74	N/A

Source: Software Technology Parks of India, Bengaluru

Note: 1) The Software Export details provided from FY 2016-17 onwards includes the details of STP units and Unit registered for Softex Certification. 2) BPO Export from FY 2019-20 onwards includes only BPO and Call center services. 3) BPO export for FY 2023-24 will be provided after submission of APR.

## Mining and Minerals Industries

The annual target of revenue collection for the Department of Mines and Geology for the year 2023-24 is Rs.9000.00 crore. The revenue target till November 2023 was Rs.5760.00 crore and the achieved revenue collection is Rs.4434.78 crore (77%).

### 8.6 STATUS OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN KARNATAKA

#### Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC)

During 2023-24 the royalty collected is Rs.5.5 lakh till November 2023. Raw Materials worth of Rs.108.0 lakh sold, 6627 sheds and 10644 industrial plots are established till November 2023.

- The Corporation with a view to develop Small Scale Industries and to fulfill the demands of prospective entrepreneurs from the MSME sector the Corporation intends to establish 7 new Industrial estates in the state. The Corporation has already in possession of Government land 47.06 acres of Government land at Kodkani and Malalavalli villages of Sirasi Taluk of Uttara Kannada Districts, 30.33 acres of KIADB land at Chittapur of Kalburgi District, 25 acres of KIADB land at Kanagala of Belagavi District, 25 acres of KIADB land at Badnaguppe of Chamarajnar District and 19.38 acres at Indi of Vijayapura District to establish Industrial Estate.
- K.S.S.I.D.C. has been continuing to serve the M.S.M.E. units in the State by procuring and distributing various Industrial raw materials required by them like Iron & Steel etc., through its raw material depots.

### **Karnataka State Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB)**

In order to facilitate land acquisition for industrial development, State has introduced a land-sharing scheme. KIADB has so far acquired and developed 209 Industrial Areas in 31 Districts of the State covering an extent of 80285 acres providing infrastructural (Roads, Electricity, water supply etc.) facilities.

### **Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (KEONICS)**

KEONICS has undertaken many projects to provide programming of IT software and e-governance projects to various Government Departments of State and other States. It is also marketing computer hardware, software, e-tendering services, various electronic and IT equipment's, surveillance cameras, manpower and other related services to various Departments / Organizations and other States.

KEONICS has set up Electronics City on a sprawling 332 acres of land on Hosur Road, Bengaluru. Today it is a major hub for Information Technology activities. Government of Karnataka has established following parks-

- ▣ IT Park in Hubballi with state-of-the art infrastructure.
- ▣ Similarly an IT SEZ at Nidige, Machenhalli with an area of 25 acres and an IT Park in an area of 5 acres have been established in Shivamogga at a cost of Rs.16.10 crore. An IT Park at Kalburagi is established in an area of 1.72 acres at a cost of Rs.11.24 crore.
- ▣ 75,000 Sq. ft. of IT Park (K-wings) complex is established at HSR layout, Bengaluru at a cost of Rs.33.71 crore.
- ▣ 453.9 Sq Mtr. building is established at Peenya 1st stage, Bengaluru at a cost of Rs. 5.04 crore.

### **New Initiatives**

- ▣ It is proposed to establish IT park on PPP model in 3.25 acre land at Mangaluru with a built-up area of 3.43 lakh sq.ft. at a cost of Rs. 90.29 crore.
- ▣ It is also proposed to establish IT park Annex - Phase-II on PPP model in the existing 2.5 acres of land adjacent to the IT Park at Machenahalli Industrial Area, Shivamogga with a built up area of 1.80 lakh sq.ft. with a cost of Rs.27.14 crore.
- ▣ DPR & Feasibility report is prepared to set up Hardware / Software IT Park in 12 Acres of land at High-tech Defence and Aerospace Park (IT sector), on PPP model near Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru.
- ▣ Till November 2023 total turn over is Rs.256.10 crore.

### **Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health**

Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health is responsible for ensuring occupational safety, health and welfare of the of workers in the registered factories and at construction activities of above Rs.25 crore investment through effective enforcement.

The State of Karnataka is having 17,894 registered factories with 17,63,440 workers and there are 3,252 working Boilers. Taking into consideration the volume of storage of hazardous chemicals, there are 82 Major Accidents Hazardous Factories are identified in 20 districts of the state.

There are about 1540 factories having hazardous manufacturing process and effective inspections are conducted to avoid possible accidents in these factories and boilers. Further the department is providing all the possible and required assistance to the management to ensure in providing occupational safety & health at work place. 3497 inspections in industries and 1945 inspections in boilers have been conducted and 100 cases have been registered. Fine is imposed on 57 factories.

Number of Registered Factories by Industries in 2023-24 up to November 2023 as per National Industrial classification 2008 are furnished in **Appendix 8.2**.

### Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC)

KSFC takes pride being pioneer institution for providing financial assistance to the MSMEs of industrial and service segments in the State for past 64 years. For 2023-24 upto November 2023 the Corporation has sanctioned 317 units cases to an extent of Rs.348.34 crore, disbursed Rs.363.08 crore and recovered Rs.515.28 crore.

### Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation (KSIIDC)

KSIIDC is the nodal agency for the development of the industrial investment and development in the State. KSIIDC has initiated activities for the development of the following projects.

- ▣▣▣▣ Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru
- ▣▣▣▣ Aviation Development including development of Airports & Heliports
- ▣▣▣▣ Assisting Government regarding PPP Projects
- ▣▣▣▣ Comprehensive Integrated Infrastructure Development Project related to Fisheries, Ecology & Tourism etc., at Tadadi.
- ▣▣▣▣ Development of Dash Board (Project Monitoring Software) – Data Centre
- ▣▣▣▣ Infrastructure Projects
- ▣▣▣▣ Development of Balepura Land
- ▣▣▣▣ Development of Land situated at Hubballi-Dharwad
- ▣▣▣▣ Bengaluru Signature Bussiness Park
- ▣▣▣▣ Access Flyover

Department target & achievements are given in **Appendix 8.3**.

### Public Enterprises

There are 125 Public Enterprises functioning in the State. Several State PSEs are performing well and making huge profits. Along with extending financial assistance to essential State PSEs, to get appropriate dividend from the profitable enterprises to the government, the State PSEs should pay at least 30% of the profit after tax for the respective financial year as dividend. This is evident by the fact that the dividend, which was around Rs.60-70 crore, has increased substantially to around Rs.300-400 crore in the last two years. Details of top 10 profit-making State PSEs are given in **Table 8.9**.

**Table 8.9: Top 10 State-level Public Enterprises in Karnataka**

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the Enterprises	Enterprise Status As on 31.03.2023			Enterprises Status as on 30.11.2023		
	GoK Investment	Employment (In Numbers)	Profit (PAT)	Investment	Employment (In Numbers)	Profit (PAT)
Karnataka State Minerals Corporation Limited (KSMCL)	6.00	425	366.33	6.00	356	473.53
Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL)	5055.80	3893	285.61	5105.80	3692	210.50



Name of the Enterprises	Enterprise Status As on 31.03.2023			Enterprises Status as on 30.11.2023		
	GoK Investment	Employment (In Numbers)	Profit (PAT)	Investment	Employment (In Numbers)	Profit (PAT)
Karnataka soap and detergent (KSDL)	31.82	234	182.49	31.82	212	170.86
Hutti Gold Mines Limited (HGML)	2.20	3763	197.83	2.20	3689	102.45
Karnataka State Beverage Corporation Limited (KSBCL)	12.00	256	93.32	12.00	226	91.18
Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Limited (KRIDL)	1469.94	536	237.16	1469.94	519	85.00
Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited (KREDL)	0.50	56	95.44	0.50	57	62.25
Mysore Sales International Limited (MSIL)	22.55	78	60.92	22.55	78	48.09
Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited (KSIC)	36.00	965	47.00	36.00	947	43.33
Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (KSIIDC)	694.70	39	66.15	694.70	39	34.89

Source: Finance Department

To promote and encourage the well performed State PSEs, such State PSEs are identified and are selected to award them with Hon'ble Chief Minister's "Annual Ratna Award".

## 8.7 INDUSTRIAL POLICY INITIATIVES AND INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT

The Government of Karnataka has announced the New Industrial Policy 2020-25. The focus of the New Industrial Policy 2020-25 is to build on the strengths of Karnataka's industry and to enable it to fulfill its role as the engine of growth and to shoulder responsibility of adding more hi-tech value and employment. Industrial investments proposed through filing of industrial entrepreneurs' memorandum (IEM) and issuing of industrial licenses (IL) are presented in **Table 8.10**.

**Table 8.10: Details of Industrial Memorandum filed for Karnataka**

Particulars	January - December		
	2021	2022	2023 (up to June 2023)
Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum filed (Nos.)	114	103	38
Percentage to All India Total	7.66	8.69	5.97
Proposed investment (Rs.crore)	61,726	70,695	8,973
Percentage to All India Total	8.0	16.67	3.36

Source : Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, GoI

## Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Foreign Direct Investment flow of Karnataka from October 2019 to September 2023 is 47305 US Dollar in Million which contributes 23% of the FDI of the country. The FDI of 10 states and their percentage share is given in **Table 8.11**.

**Table 8.11: States / UTs attracting highest FDI Equity inflows**

(Amount US Dollar in Million)

State	2021-22 (Apr. to March)	2022-23 (Apr. to March)	2023-24 (Apr. to Sept.)	Cumulative Equity Inflow * (Oct. 2019–Sept.2023 )	% to Total Inflow
Maharashtra	15,439	14,806	7,950	61,921	30
Karnataka	22,072	10,429	2,844	47,305	23
Gujarath	2,706	4,714	2,286	34,187	16
Delhi	8,189	7,534	3,107	28,300	14
Tamil Nadu	3,003	2,169	1,349	9,850	5
Haryana	2,798	2,600	973	8,795	4
Telangana	1,607	1,303	1,176	5,921	3
Jharkhand	6	6	10	2,666	1
Rajasthan	707	910	174	2,252	1
Westbengal	428	394	83	1,511	1

Note : 1. Percentage worked out in USD terms and FDI inflow received through Government Route + Automatic Route + acquisition of existing shares only. 2. State-wise data is maintained w.e.f October, 2019. Figures are provisional.

Source : Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, GoI

## Major Industrial Initiatives to drive the growth of Industry and Service Sectors

The major initiatives are Industrial Policy 2020-2025, Tourism Policy-2020-26. Under SEZ Act 2005 formal approval has been granted to 75 SEZs in the State out of which 37 are operational with an investment of Rs.1,06,649.73 crore and generating employment for 394052 persons. There are 487 units working in these SEZs.

### 8.8 KARNATAKA TOURISM

Department of Tourism as ventured upon following activities in order to develop basic Tourism Infrastructure to facilitate the tourist visiting the destination.

- ▣▣▣▣ Last mile connectivity to tourist destinations.
- ▣▣▣▣ Development of Yatrivas and Dormitory.
- ▣▣▣▣ Providing Publicity Material
- ▣▣▣▣ Toilet facilities.
- ▣▣▣▣ Measures for tourists' safety.
- ▣▣▣▣ Drinking water.
- ▣▣▣▣ Providing Signages and Hoardings.

From 2019 to 2023 upto November 2023, 81.80 crore visited the Tourist places in the State out of which 81.65 crore are domestic tourists and 1.3 lakh foreign tourists. During 2023 upto November 24.76 crore tourists visited the tourist places as against 18.27 crore during 2022.

## Tourism as an Economic Activity

For integrated development of Tourism the State has introduced new tourism policy “2020-26”. Karnataka Tourism Vision Group report envisaged that during the 2020-26 policy period an amount of Rs.5000 Crore investments will be made which will generate around 10 lakh employment directly or indirectly. More investment expected from the private sector or under PPP.

## Income from Revenue Earnings

Tourism earns foreign exchange. The revenue generated by the Tourism is both by direct and indirect. As per WTTC’s Economic Impact 2018 – India report, travel and tourism contributes to 9.2% of India’s total GDP, positioning the country as 3rd among 185 countries in terms of the sector’s overall contribution to the economy.

Budget allotment for the year 2023-24 is Rs.339.53 crore, of which an amount of Rs.141.42 crore has been released up to November 2023. The expenditure incurred up to November 2023 is Rs.37.67 crore.

## Promotion and Publicity

Karnataka is primarily known for its heritage destinations and its wildlife/national Parks. Apart from that, it is also famous for its magical hill stations, spectacular waterfalls, pilgrimage centers and a 320 Km long coastline dotted with un spoilt beaches. In fact, Karnataka has it all, except snow clad mountains, making it an ideal place for a traveller with diverse interests. With this in mind and to retain the momentum generated during the previous year, Karnataka Tourism has initiated steps to portray 2018 with a new theme “Script Your Adventure”.

## Karnataka Darshana Tour Programme

An amount of Rs.4.41 crore released under SCSP and TSP to take up Karnataka Darshana Tour Programme for 10027 SC and ST Students of Government Schools during 2023-24.

## Tourist Mitra Programme

In order to provide safety and security to tourists at tourist destinations 458 home guards have been trained out of which 75 women candidates & totally 500 deputed to important tourist destinations to assist tourists as ‘Tourist Mitra’s’.

## G-20 Meetings

G-20 meetings are organised with G-20 member countries in collaboration with Government of India. Ministers of Finance & Central Bank Deputies and Central Bank Governors to discuss economic issues of developed and developing countries in the global economy. 14 **G-20 meetings** were held in Karnataka.

## Way Forward

- ▶▶▶ As an Ease of Doing Business initiative, “Unified Land Management System” is being developed which may reduce the interfaces between Government and businesses/citizens and ensure transparency by assigning a unique identification number to each land parcel (unique Land Parcel Identification Number, ULPIN) and subsequent procedures related to land/property and related encumbrances.
- ▶▶▶ The ULMS (Unified Land Management System) is being implemented by the DPAR (e-Governance) may also be considered as one of the leading practices in this domain. This system/portal will record all the transactions and mutations related to the land/property and provide information about the ownership/

type of land/ conversion. Moreover, it will simplify the process of obtaining encumbrance certificates for land sale or applying for loans.

- It has been envisaged to introduce “Unique Business ID” concept using PAN as a base ID and tagging of all business specific (unit level) approvals/compliances to a single ID to necessary decision and policy making by the Government.
- Cost of Doing Business will be assessed for major services such as land allotment, CFE, CFO, Utility Permits (water and electricity) and other with due involvement of industry associations to further reduce the cost burden for starting and running the businesses.
- Reduction of “sectoral compliances” pertaining to businesses will be focused considering priority sectors of the state to facilitate investments.
- Development of State-of-the-Art Single Window System enabled with Artificial Intelligence for auto-scrutiny of DPRs, Power BI based analytical dashboards, Chat bots for query resolution etc. has been envisioned to facilitate Ease of Access to information.
- Capacity Building of district level functionaries is another important area considering district as “focal point” for businesses.
- Regulatory Impact Assessment of key regulatory interventions will be taken up to assess the impact of “simplified Government Regulations” on businesses.
- A Coastal Beach Tourism Task Force will be formed for the development of coastal tourism in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada districts and a comprehensive plan will be prepared for comprehensive coastal development.
- A public private partnership plan will be devised to develop the Sasihitlu beach as an international surfing destination.
- Due to implementation of Shakti Yojane the number of women visiting the various religious places and heritage tourist spots has been increased significantly. Which nourishes infrastructural specialties on priority basis.
- Due to the high number of national and international tourists visiting Mysore, an international standard “Karnataka Archeology Museum and Art Gallery” will be constructed with Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) technology to showcase the rich art and cultural heritage of Karnataka on a 2.5 acre land which is owned by Archeology Department near Chamundi Vihara Stadium, Mysuru.
- 3D projection, multimedia, sound and light show are to be taken up to promote night-time tourist visits near National Protected Monuments such as Vijayavithala Temple of Hampi, Bidar Fort, Sri Bhoganandishwara Temple of Nandibetta, Golagumbaj of Vijayapura, Kittur Fort and Badami Caves in the state and to showcase the richness of art, architecture and cultural heritage of Karnataka State.

## APPENDIX 8.1

## Two Digit Level (NIC-2008) Industrial Composition based on ASI 2019-20

Industrial Group (NIC-2008)	Value of Output (Rs. lakh)	Percentage
Agriculture and related activities (01)	600235	1.08
Manufacture of Food Products (10)	8867810	15.92
Manufacture of Beverages (11)	844323	1.52
Manufacture of Tobacco Products (12)	639659	1.15
Manufacture of Textiles (13)	365467	0.66
Manufacture of Wearing Apparels (14)	2451420	4.40
Manufacture of Leather and Related Products (15)	346038	0.62
Manufacture of Wood & Wood Products (16)	140183	0.25
Manufacture of paper & Paper Products (17)	1034161	1.86
Manufacture of Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media (18)	279220	0.50
Manufacture of Coke & Refined Petroleum Products (19)	6925670	12.44
Manufacture of Chemical & Chemical Products (20)	3079683	5.53
Manufacture of Pharmaceutical, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical products (21)	2097780	3.77
Manufacture of Rubber Products (22)	1631006	2.93
Manufacture of other non metallic mineral products (23)	1557198	2.80
Manufacture of basic metals (24)	7821004	14.04
Manufacture of Fabricated metal products (25)	1181225	2.12
Manufacture of Computer, electronic & optical products (26)	1637488	2.94
Manufacture of electrical equipment (27)	2615421	4.70
Manufacture of machinery & equipment (28)	3218548	5.78
Manufacture of motor vehicle, trailers & semi trailers (29)	3753376	6.74
Manufacture of other transport equipment (30)	2078340	3.73
Manufacture of furniture (31)	296630	0.53
Manufacture of other manufacturing materials (32)	508207	0.91
Manufacture of repair & installation of machinery (33)	45995	0.08
Manufacture of waste collection treatment of disposal activities (38)	95562	0.17
Others	1576009	2.83
<b>State Total</b>	<b>55687658</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Central Statistics Office (IS Wing), Kolkata

## APPENDIX 8.2

### Registered Factories by Process

NIC Group 2008	Description	2023-24
10	Manufacture of Food products	2318
11	Manufacture of beverages	139
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	60
13	Manufacture of Textiles	341
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel: Dressing and dyeing of fur.	1135
15	Tanning and dressing of leather	115
16	Manufacturing of wood and wood products	347
17	Manufacturing of paper and paper products	363
18	Publishing, printing, reproduction of recorded media	460
19	Manufacturing of coke, refined petroleum products	134
20	Manufacturing of chemical and chemical products	785
	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal, chemical & botanical products	268
22	Manufacturing of rubber and plastic products.	796
23	Manufacturing of other non-metallic mineral products.	898
24	Manufacturing of Basic metals.	582
25	Manufacturing of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment.	2476
28	Manufacturing of office accounting and computing machinery, Manufacturing of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	508
27	Manufacturing of electrical machinery and apparatus.	643
26	Manufacturing of machinery and equipment N.E.C.	730
29	Manufacturing of motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers	217
30	Manufacturing of other transport equipments.	64
31	Manufacturing of furniture: Manufacturing N.E.C. *	170
35	Other manufacturing , Manufacturing of medical precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks.	95
36	Electricity gas water supply	347
45	Repairs and maintenance of motor vehicles and motor cycles	1274
96	Other service activities	2629
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,894</b>

Source: Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety & Health

## APPENDIX 8.3

## Target and Achievements of Karnataka State Industrial &amp; Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
<b>SOURCES:</b>						
Opening Balance of Cash/Bank	42684.59	42849.26	46008.69	46008.69	59918.69	59918.69
Structured Obligation to GOK(HUDCO)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government of Karnataka/BIAP Cell/ Equity Support	25	25	0	0	0	0
Projects/Others	75	13027.98	4800	43408.77	31768	42931.27
KITVEN Fund	0	0	0	177.29	142	166.37
Recovery from Staff Advance	19.5	19.53	19.4	22.47	20	11.56
Recovery from Operations	1600	1786.42	1600	948.08	1460.51	1580.38
Revenue Receipts	8909.25	7484.32	8836.73	10809.55	10511.83	11181.81
Income tax refund/ Lease Rent Payable/ Others	1499.94	1620.24	1644.94	1745.55	3743.3	2247.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>54813.28</b>	<b>66812.75</b>	<b>62909.76</b>	<b>103120.4</b>	<b>107564.3</b>	<b>118037.8</b>
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>						
KITVEN Fund	350	97.73	458.78	0	551	120.47
Repayments to HUDCO/ CRPS Redemption	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staff Advances	36	13.39	60	17.1	80	15.29
Discharge of other liabilities/BIAL Lease Rent	1649.94	2984.4	1774.94	4009.74	3401.52	4853.8
Capital Expenditure	242	8.74	746	139.57	458	190.02
Project Expenditure/ Deployment	20.21	14059.03	4968	35298.6	43760	53567.45
Current Assets	0	1261.04	800	11.55	0	466.06
Income Tax/Sales Tax/ FBT/Others	801.97	1083	900	1507.22	1500	1203.68
Revenue Payments	1565.16	1296.73	1842.35	2217.93	1819.48	2251.69
Closing Balance of Cash/ Bank	50148	46008.69	51359.69	59918.69	55994.33	55369.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>54813.28</b>	<b>66812.75</b>	<b>62909.76</b>	<b>103120.4</b>	<b>107564.3</b>	<b>118037.8</b>

Source: Karnataka State Industrial &amp; Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited







## 9.1 SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND LIVELIHOOD

### 9.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The demographic advantage provides a window of opportunity for the next 25 years. It gives the State a developmental edge with a potential to leverage as a global leader, provided this large youth population is channelized, skilled and equipped adequately. The Government of Karnataka has set up the Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood (SDEL) in 2016 to enable the state's youth to acquire necessary skills for decent employment and to promote sustainable livelihood. Simultaneously, industry's need for skilled manpower will be satisfactorily met resulting in enhanced productivity and growth in all the three sectors of economy.

### 9.1.2 Koushalya Mission

State, District and Taluka Kaushalya Missions have been constituted under Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department to undertake Skill Development on Mission Mode. Skill Mission Unit at the State level and District Skill Development offices at district level have been created to achieve output and outcomes by undertaking implementation of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood activities through Mission Mode.

#### Registration of job seekers under kaushalkar.com

The candidates registered under [www.kaushalkar.com](http://www.kaushalkar.com) for various job roles of the sectors having potential job opportunities will be imparted skill training as per their aspirations. The information of district and category wise aspirants registered is given in the **Appendix 9.1**.

#### Selection of Beneficiary

Any aspiring trainee is self selected if registered in the website- [www.kaushalkar.com](http://www.kaushalkar.com). If more trainees register than the available training slots, priority will be based on reservation, Educational qualification and age. The target segments and priority social groups are given in **Table 9.1**.

**Table 9.1 : Target segments and Priority social groups**

Target Segment	Priority social groups and reservation (%)
School dropout	SC: 20
Under employed workers	ST:7
Out of workforce	Minority:15
Women	Women:33
Workers without technical skills	Physically challenged:3

#### Long term Targets: Vision 2030

#### Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood department has following long term targets:

- ▣ Ensuring all children Complete 10 years of schooling by 2025 compared to the present ratio of only 80.64% (KJA report 2016).
- ▣ Completely availing existing capacity of Formal Vocational Training infrastructures in the State and make sure that the proportion of children availing training to increase from present 14.62% to at least 60%.

- ▣ Extensively utilizing and amplify existing capacity of higher education in the state and ensuring increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) from present 29% (KJA report, 2016) to 70% by 2030.
- ▣ Provide equal opportunity for Vocational Education & Training (3-6 months) to every child in the State who is unable to pursue Formal Vocational Training or Higher education.

### **Organisations of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood**

The organisations undertaking Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood activities are brought under this department are given below:

- a. Industrial Training Institutes and Multi Skill Development Centres.
- b. Karnataka Skill Development Authority.
- c. Commissionerate of Industrial Training and Employment.
- d. Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute.
- e. Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka.
- f. Government Tool Room & Training Centre.
- g. Karnataka German Multi Skill Development Corporation (KGTTI).
- h. Bharat Ratna Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya National Training Facility for skill for All Society.
- i. National Livelihood Mission (Rural and Urban).
- j. Karnataka Skill Development Corporation.
- k. International Migration Centre (IMC-K) for overseas employment.

### **Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane**

Market driven skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling of youth in the age group of 18-35 years, recognizing their prior learning and provide them higher skills and make them capable of getting decent employment. Impart quality training by building capacity of the training institutions and trainers and providing effective incentives. Issue certificates by evaluating on par with international standards. Imparting training to eligible beneficiaries in the trade of their choice at least once by avoiding duplication in the selection of beneficiaries.

Providing training by enforcing uniform curriculum, standards and certification etc., by aligning with National Skill Qualification Framework and consolidating training programmes of all the departments. To provide career counselling and placement services to all. To ensure every trainee has a gainful wage or self employment with decent work. Institutionalize effective monitoring. Out of the target of 38,672, the trained youth are 27,442 and 2228 are employed under Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane upto November 2023.

### **Yuvanidhi Scheme**

As per Budget Para 198 in the 2023-24 Budget Speech of Hon'ble CM, an unemployment allowance of Rs.3000/- and Rs.1500/- per month to Graduates and Diploma holders will be given respectively for those who have completed degree/diploma in 2023 and do not get a job even after 180 days. This allowance given for period of 2 years or till they get employment whichever is earlier.

The scheme was launched on 26.12.2023 and DBT launched on 12.01.2024. Under this scheme, 81725 candidates have registered in Sevasindhu portal as on 16.01.2024, out of which DBT done for 2809 eligible candidates (2806 degree holders and 3 are diploma holders).

**Table 9.2 : Progress of SDEL during 2023-24**

(Rs. in crore)

Component wise Details	Budget	O.B	Releases	Available Fund	Expenditure
Karnataka Skill Development Corporation	228.79	25.25	167.10	192.36	153.68
Industrial Training & Employment	866.35	0.00	492.99	492.99	379.91
Govt/. Tools room & Training Centre	76.81	0.00	51.20	51.20	37.76
CEDOK	5.00	0.00	4.17	4.17	3.77
National Urban Livelihood Mission	40.46	14.77	24.84	39.61	18.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1217.41</b>	<b>40.02</b>	<b>740.30</b>	<b>780.33</b>	<b>593.22</b>

**“SANJEEVINI” – Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society**

The urban and rural livelihood of Karnataka has been amalgamated as per the pronouncement made in 2020 by the State Government. Till date Sanjeevini – KSRLPS has covered all the 233 blocks in all the 31 districts in the state of Karnataka. The details of Progress of Sanjeevini-KSRLPS against the action plan for the year 2023-24 are given in **Table 9.3**.

**Table 9.3 : Progress of Sanjeevini- Major KSRLPS during the year 2023-24 (Upto November 2023)**

(Rs. in crore)

Component wise details	Budget	O.B	Releases	Available Fund	Expenditure
National Rural Livelihood Mission	150.00	56.20	271.56	325.58	312.49
National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)	12.00	19.20	0.00	19.21	19.17
Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI)	4.00	0.84	0.00	0.74	0.00
DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameena Kaushalya Yojane (DDU-GKY)	32.00	60.35	0.00	58.35	11.15
Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)	2.00	2.02	2.60	4.59	1.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>138.61</b>	<b>274.16</b>	<b>408.47</b>	<b>344.69</b>

**Institution Building and Capacity Building**

Mobilization of the poor to form their ‘own institutions’ is the most important prerequisite and the core investment for large-scale poverty reduction. Through the state livelihood campaign all poor households (women) into aggregate institutions of the poor that provide them with voice, space and resources. These platforms ‘of the poor’ and ‘for the poor’ would partner with local self-governments, public service providers, banks, private sector and other mainstream institutions to facilitate the delivery of social and economic services to the poor.

In addition, the GPLF will facilitate the preparation of MIP which will be used to release Community Investment Fund (CIF) to the SHGs. The federation will also facilitate bank linkage and identification of left out women to be mobilized into SHGs and federations. During the year 2023-24, 98,559 SHGs were brought under the NRLM fold comprising 10,91,319 households with a cumulative achievement of 3,48,494 SHG in the NRLM fold with a household of 39,28,573 (121.25%).

### Local Operating System (LokOS)

LokOS was officially launched and implemented state-wide on 1st April 2023. Comprehensive training sessions were conducted for all staff at the district management unit and Taluk management units under LokOS. A total of 5910 Gram Panchayat Level Federation (GPLF) e-book keepers and 11730 Self-Help Group (SHG) e-book keepers received training. Correspondingly, an equal number of user IDs were created to facilitate the entry of SHG and Gram Panchayat Level Federation (GPLF) data. During the fiscal year 2023-24, profiles for 98,643 SHGs and 11,05,057 households were entered into LokOS.

### Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojane – Gramin (PMAY – G)

In alignment with the advisory from the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), KSRLPS has undertaken the verification of beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) who are currently not associated with Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The initiative aims to integrate PMAY-G beneficiaries into the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) framework. Currently, 85.35% of the survey has been completed, revealing that 18183 SHGs have expressed willingness to join NRLM.

### Nal Jal Mitra

Under this scheme, the target is fixed to train 11924 local SHG women in multiple skills viz., Plumbing, Electrical works and Machinery. The course duration is 510 hours and the training is imparted by Karnataka Skill Development Corporation which includes soft Skills & Employability Skills.

### Social Development and Gender

KSRLPS in collaboration with MGIREED, and Dept of RDPR trained 3,753 women from Karnataka's SHGs in various aspects such as solid waste and solar energy utilization in rural areas. At present, 16547 GPLF units are working at the Gram Panchayath level and 3616 women have been trained 4-wheeler driving and 2488 women are working.

Swavalambane Karnataka Rural Women Entrepreneurs Business Growth Program aims to support the top 150 rural women entrepreneurs across Karnataka partnered with the Indian Institute of Management – Bangalore (IIM-B). 40138 applications were received on Swavalambane Portal. The final top 150 enterprises having growth potential were selected to be incubated, out of 150, 18 enterprises were awarded grant amounts and 132 enterprises were given soft loans.

### Common Work Shed

Stree Shakthi Federations to undertake their activities. 750 work sheds will be constructed additionally in the year 2023-24 with an estimated cost of Rs.17.50 lakhs per unit. So far, 216 works are completed and 235 works are under progress.

### Financial Inclusion

Door-to-door banking services are being provided to meet the financial needs of self help groups in rural areas through Business Correspondence (BC). One BC Sakhi is working per gram panchayat, during 2023-24, 3433 BC sakhis are active at gram panchayat level. A total of 846 Digi Pay Sakhis are active in the current financial year.

Financial assistance are provided under Pradhan Manthri Jeevan Jyothi Bima Yojane (PMJJBY) to such families in case of health problems, unexpected accidents, unexpected death etc. of family members of Self Help Group, So far, 22.94 lakhs (100%) members covered and under Pradhan Manthri Suraksha Bima Yojane 25.14 lakh (78%) SHG members and families are registered.

## Community Investment Fund (CIF)

Community Investment Fund (CIF) is provided as a resource in perpetuity to capitalize the institutions of the poor. SHGs will prepare micro investment/micro credit plan to pursue income generating activities by poorest of the poor women in the SHGs. CIF disbursed amount of Rs.131.00 crores to 12600 Beneficiaries against the target of Rs.310.00 crores and 20667 Beneficiaries. SHG bank linkage has been credited to 17537 beneficiaries amount Rs.934.89 crores.

## Farm and non-farm livelihood promotion

Farm Livelihood promotion is focused on developing the livelihood basket of rural poor consisting of multiple livelihood sources, Diversifying livelihood portfolio of rural poor with minimum 2-3 farm livelihood activities from among the agriculture, horticulture, livestock, fishery and NTFP. Details of Progress of Farm Livelihood is given in **Table 9.4**.

**Table 9.4: Progress of Farm Livelihood**

Indicator	Annual Targets 2023-24	Achievement	% Achievement
No. of Mahila Kisans covered under AEP interventions	308534	165918	53.78
No. of Mahila Kisan covered under Livestock interventions	205689	73557	35.76
No. of Custom Hiring Centers established	156	4	2.56
No. of Mahila Kisan adopting at least three essential AEP practices	2,50,000	60671	24.27
No. of HH having Agri nutri garden	415492	61579	14.82

- Under MGNREGA convergence programme more than 61,579 Agri-Nutri Gardens are developed, 20315 cattlesheds, 4558 vermicompost pits, 9456 Goat/Sheep sheds and 4367 poultry sheds have been constructed, to supplement the economic development of SHG families.
- Sanjeevini- KSRLPS is the agency implementing Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme in Karnataka state. It aims to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry and promote formalization of the sector. Approved 3550 applications and waiting for Seed Capital disbursement from KAPPEC of Rs. 14.04 crores.
- In the year 2022-23, 100 Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVKCs) have been sanctioned from Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and TRIFED to Karnataka with a total budget of Rs.15.00 crores. 50% of the funds has been transferred to districts and release of Rs.7.5 crores is awaited under Tranche 2.
- **Producer Groups:** A large percentage of SHG members are dependent on agriculture including livestock and NTFPs for their livelihoods. As a part of NRLM promotes Producers' Group (PG) below CLF level. PGs are seen as a business centric institution that will continue to have organic links with the community institution architecture of SHGs and federations but will focus more on creating value for small farmers and producers by enabling direct market linkage through aggregation & primary value addition.
- Under Farm Livelihood, 3200 Krishi Sakis, 3721 Pashu Sakis have been trained and deployed in the field to achieve the targets.

### Non-Farm/ Enterprises Promotion

- ▣ Sanjeevini KSRLPS has conducted a State Level SARAS Mela and 150 SHGs participated from Karnataka and generated income of Rs.1.12 crores.
- ▣ Sanjeevini – KSRLPS have installed stalls at 9 major railway stations under One Station – One Product (OSOP). Planning to cover all major railway stations in Karnataka.
- ▣ Avasar Stall Placed SHG products at Belgavi airport. Planning to set up stalls at Kempegowda International Airport Limited, Bengaluru.
- ▣ Deepa Sanjeevini across the State with one stall per district with a total of 160 stalls across Karnataka where the Deepas were manufactured. The total sales received from the sale of Deepas across the State is more than Rs.10.00 lakhs.
- ▣ To promote online marketing of the products manufactured by the SHG members of Sanjeevini – KSRLPS, MoU has been signed by Amazon, Flipkart, Meesho and Kulture Street and 200 products have been onboarded and put up for online sales.

### National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)

13 One-Stop facility (OSF) centres has been established in Gadag, Tumkur and Uttara Kannada districts. In the current financial year, 1142 entrepreneurs have been promoted.

### Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Project (SVEP)

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Project (SVEP) aims to support rural poor come out of poverty by helping them set up enterprises and provide support till the enterprise stabilizes. It provides financial support through Community Enterprise Fund to the Entrepreneurs and links them to bank for MUDRA loan and other financial services. The total project cost for implementation of project in a taluk for duration of four years is Rs.5.97 crore per block, supporting at least 2400 enterprises owned and managed by SHG women.

### Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

RSETI's is the nodal agency for providing training to rural youths on self employment on different trades. In Karnataka State, 31 RSETIs are working in all 31 districts with well established infrastructure and human resource through which training on 62 different trades are imparted to the selected candidates.

### Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameena Koushalya Yojane (DDU GKY)

DDUGKY a skill programme of MORD earlier known as Aajeevika Skills Yojane renamed as a Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameena Koushalya Yojane envisages providing jobs after trained by training partners. State has developed action plan 54,532 Candidates training in Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood have been approved initially by the Central Empowered Committee of MORD with an approved cost of Rs. 692.78 crores including support cost for three years. The approved cost for the current year is Rs. 64.00 lakhs The physical progress for this amount is given in **Table 9.5**.

**Table 9.5: Progress under PIAs approved by MoRD from 2019 to 2023**

PIAs	Target	Trained and placed as on November 2023			% placement
		Training Commenced	Training completed	Placement Achieved	
2019 to 2023	54,532*	54,148	47,210	26,258	55.62
FY 2023-24	6016	3260	2646	1163	43.95

\*2019-2023 Target

## Deen dayal Anthyodaya Yojana -National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY- NULM)-2022-23

Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was restructured and renamed as National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) which was approved by the GoI on 24th September 2013. GoI for implementation in 277 Urban local bodies. This scheme is implemented with the support of Central and State Government and the sharing pattern of 60:40 per cent.

The State Urban Livelihoods Mission is aimed “to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment & skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvements in the livelihood on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor”.

### NULM adopt’s the following strategy

DAY-NULM programme has the following 4 components.

1. Social Mobilisation & Institution Development (SM&ID),
2. Self Employment Programme (SEP)
3. Support to Street Vendor (SSV)
4. Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH).

As per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation GoI, DAY-NULM programme is being implemented in 311 cities in the state i.e 11 City Corporations, 61 CMCs, 124 TMCs and 115 TPs.

The progress achieved under DAY-NULM upto November 2023 is given in **Appendix 9.2**.

## PM Street Vendor’s Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) -A Special Micro Credit Facility for Street Vendors

The scheme is implemented from July 01, 2020 to March-2022. 50 lakhs beneficiaries will be covered under this scheme at national level. This scheme is fully 100% sponsored by the central Govt. Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Small Finance Banks (SFBs), Cooperative Banks, Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) & SHG Banks etc., can lend. The Scheme will have the management structure at the Central, State and ULB level for effective implementation and monitoring of the scheme. The PMSVA Nidhi scheme is implemented in all the Urban Local Bodies in this state of Karnataka. Till the end of November 2023-24, out of 4,09,124 eligible applications, loan has been sanctioned for 3,48,717 beneficiaries amounting Rs.348.35 crores and Rs. 331.95 crores has been disbursed to 3,32,867 street vendors.

## Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka (CEDOK)

Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka (CEDOK), Dharwad, is a Government of Karnataka promoted organisation created by Department of Industries and Commerce. The centre was registered under Karnataka Society Act 1960 No. 2/92-93 on 15th May, 1992. Now it is transferred to Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood, Government of Karnataka.

CEDOK is widely recognised that education can be a very effective instrument to bring-out latent resources and capabilities of people. Based on this belief, the main objective of CEDOK is

- ▣▣▣▣▶ To augment the supply of entrepreneurs through education and training.
- ▣▣▣▣▶ To produce multiplier effect on opportunities for self employment.

- To improve the managerial capabilities of stake holders.
- To contribute to the dispersal of entrepreneurship and thus expand the social base of the entrepreneurial class in urban and rural areas.
- Entrepreneurship Development Programmes covering target groups of unemployed youths, women, SHG members and beneficiaries of various Governments sponsored schemes.
- Trainers Training Programmes covering target group of trainers & motivators in the field of entrepreneurship development.
- Target group for Management Development Programmes are different stake-holders of the programmes.

No of persons trained from 2020-21 to 2023-24 upto November 2023 under above programmes are shown in **Table 9.6**.

**Table 9.6 : Trained for Self-Employment from 2020-21 to 2023-24 (up to 30th November 2023)**

Programmes/Scheme	Achievement			Target	Achieve Ment Upto 30.11.2023
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
<b>Entrepreneurship Awareness Development Programmes /One/ Two/ Three day</b>					
a. No of Persons Trained	3434	10354	15197	16637	10137
b. No. of Programmes	71	182	320	457	254
c. Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	16.04	59.13	121.57	184.19	85.84
<b>Entrepreneurship Development Programmes /Disha Go/6, 10 and 30 Ds EDP for SHG members Sanjeevini KSRLPS</b>					
a. No of Persons Trained	4265	1420	9038	13180	1188
b. No of Programmes	135	46	285	444	41
c. Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	233.63	59.95	332.37	523.08	30.65
<b>Training of Trainers Programmes</b>					
a. No of Persons Trained	-	-	17	-	-
b. No of Programmes	-	-	2	-	-
c. Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	-	-	1.19	-	-
<b>Management Development Programmes</b>					
a. No of Persons Trained	28	333	182	29817	-
b. No of Programmes	1	14	9	901	-
c. Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	2.24	29.22	17.62	707.27	-
<b>a. Total No of Persons Trained</b>	<b>7727</b>	<b>12107</b>	<b>24434</b>	<b>29526</b>	<b>11325</b>
<b>b. Total No of Programmes</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>295</b>
<b>c. Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</b>	<b>251.91</b>	<b>148.30</b>	<b>472.75</b>	<b>744.41</b>	<b>116.49</b>

### Government Tool room and Training Centre (GTTC)

Government Tool Room and Training Centre (GTTC) Bangalore, was established in the year 1972 with Danish assistance on a modest scale has today grown into major Tool Room in the country. GTTC offers training programmes at various levels with a view to address the ever-growing requirement of qualitative technical manpower for diverse manufacturing environments.



## Objectives

- ▀▶ Conducting Skill Development Courses to youth with employable skills to make them industry ready
- ▀▶ Focus on guiding trainees especially from backward, rural and economically weaker sections of the society for improving employment potential including self-employment
- ▀▶ To conduct short-term and part-time courses for technical staff of small-scale industries putting emphasis on advanced technologies such as CNC Programming & Machining with CAD/CAM applications.
- ▀▶ To manufacture small and medium-size tools such as press tools, jigs & fixtures, moulds, dies, Fabrication of Precision Components and special purpose tools.
- ▀▶ GTTC has the most advanced and sophisticated facilities for varieties of manufacturing activities and has also been recognized as SIRO (Scientific & Industrial Research Organization) by Government of India, Ministry of Science & Technology for carrying out research activities in Tooling, Design & Manufacturing.
- ▀▶ Considering the importance of the training offered by GTTC in creating a pool of highly skilled technicians for the tooling and manufacturing sector in the State and to create employment opportunities in the expanding industrial sector, the proactive policies of the GOK resulted in establishing 33 more centres in the various districts of the state. Karnataka is now recognized as an important player at the national level in providing high quality training in the field of Tool & Die making and Precision Manufacturing.

## Establishment of Centres of Excellence

- ▀▶ Centre of Excellence has been established in association with Siemens Industry Software and Design Tech Systems Ltd., at Bengaluru, Mysuru, Dandeli and Kalaburgi GTTC centres. At present 1403 candidates are trained in these Centres.
- ▀▶ Centre of Excellence has been established in association with Dassault Systemes at Humnabad, Lingasugur, Hospet and Yadgir GTTC centres located at Kalyana Karnataka Region. At present 291 candidates are trained in these Centres.
- ▀▶ Centre of Excellence has been established in association with Parametric Technology Corporation (PTC) at Belagavi, Hubballi, Mangalore, Shimoga, Hassan, Tumkur and Harihar GTTC centres. At present 1472 candidates are trained in these Centres.
- ▀▶ GTTC has the most advanced and sophisticated facilities for varieties of manufacturing activities and has also been recognized as SIRO (Scientific & Industrial Research Organization).
- ▀▶ Karnataka is now recognized as an important player at the national level in providing high quality training in the field of Tool & Die making and Precision Manufacturing.

## Social Impact

GTTC has 33 training centres across the state of Karnataka. This facilitates the candidates (both urban and rural) to get the industrial skill training. According to Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa's report, GTTC is providing skill training programs to the youth with industry ready skills to cater the manpower requirements of industries.

GTTC trained candidates are well accepted by the industry. GTTC candidates are working in various industries from local to Global Industries. Some of the students have become entrepreneurs. The passed-out trainees are eligible for higher education.

## Achievement

M/s. Justin Christopher, a 71st batch student of GTTC, represented India in the "International Hi-Tech Competition-2023" organised in Russia from 13th to 17th November and won the bronze medal in the "Mechanical Engineering Cad" category.

GTTCs contribution to Chandrayan-2: GTTC has successfully fabricated and supplied 6 numbers of “Rover Wheel with Logo (L&R) to ISRO Satellite Centre for Chandrayan-2 Project. The GTTC from its Bengaluru workshop has manufactured Program rover’s rolling wheels and Vikram lander’s leg mechanisms, which have been used in Chandrayan-2. GTTC is known for high precision and commitment along with state of the art technology and is pleased to say that ISRO has been appreciated for proving rover rolling wheels and lander leg mechanism parts in one of the country’s flagship projects, Chandrayan-2.

### **Karnataka German Multi Skill Development Centre (KGMSDC)**

KGMSDC has established Two Multi Skill Development Centres (MSDCS) in Bangalore & Gulbarga of International Standards for training in Advanced Technology areas with the Technical Collaboration of the German Technical Corporation (GIZ-IS), Germany. The objective of these centres is to offer specialised skills training programme on par with international standards and in alignment with the Industry requirement. These Centres are well equipped with latest equipment, machinery, tools with good infrastructure, flexible market driven short and long-term courses, strong interface with industry and trained faculty. It also aims to provide training in high-end technology, self-sustenance after 5 years and linking international placement.

KGMSDC has 44953 trainees have been trained since inception till end of November 2023. Out of which 14024 SC, 2465 ST, 9463 Women and 4452 Minority Candidates have been trained. Placement is provided for 16299 candidates. 136 candidates have been trained under Amrita Munnade Yojane. 1266 candidates are registered for Employability skills training offered by Wadwani Foundation in all KGTTI Centers out of which 762 candidates have been trained.

### **Karnataka Skill Development Corporation (KSDC) Limited**

On the recommendations of the National Skill Mission/ State Skill Mission in accordance with the Skill Development Policy, According to Government Order No: SDEL 79 SSM 2019 Bengaluru, on 10.01.2020, the Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department was reconstituted. Accordingly, the Institution was renamed as Karnataka Skill Development Corporation.

### **Chief Minister Koushalya Karnataka Yojane (CMKKY)**

Under the CMKKY Scheme, 13,43,740 candidates have registered. out of which 2,21,405 candidates have been trained free of cost in 125 different job roles through more than 630

**Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana:** Under the PMKVY Scheme, 33956 candidates have been trained free of cost in 63 Job roles across 234 Training Providers across the state. This training has been provided by private training providers with 2021-22, 11408 candidates were trained.

**Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL):** Under the RPL a test is conducted and they are awarded with a certificate. Under this program a target of certifying 6000 candidates was kept with 5572 candidates being trained, tested and certified thus far.

**Training of Trainers:** Under the SANKALP Scheme, 500 ITI / Diploma / Degree Instructors are to be trained in English Communication and 21st Century Skills. 100 Trainers from Vocational Training Institutes are to be trained in Advanced Skill Training Programs.

**Employability Skills:** Karnataka Skill Development Corporation and Quest Alliance jointly awareness and training programs for the 111 CMKKY and PMKVY Trainers from 46 VTPs in the 7 Districts of the Kalyana Karnataka region. The Trainers were trained in pedagogy and 21st Century Skills and through the 46 training providers enhanced the quality of training and placement opportunities for over 6000 youth in the region.

**English Language Labs:** In the Districts of Yadgiri, Koppal, Chitradurga, Chamarajanagara, Mangaluru and Mandya, the GTTCs, ITIs and Pre University Colleges, 7 English Language Labs are to be set up and 200 candidates each, totalling to 1400 Candidates trained in English Language in an ongoing project.

**Localization of Content:** The curricula of certain job roles are to be translated from English to Kannada with 75 job roles being available in Kannada thus far and published on the internet. This project is to proceed further in 4 stages.

**Skill Connect:** Karnataka Skill Development Corporation, in an attempt to bring aspiring candidates and employers willing to provide them with employment onto the same platform, 8909 opportunities for employment and apprenticeship are available from more than 50 companies and empanelled institutes, and more than 14557 candidates are registered.

In collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra Group and M/s Nandi Foundation, in an attempt to skill 30,000 female undergraduates in Python, Digital Marketing, and Soft Skills free of cost with 11,000 girl candidates already undergoing the free training.

**Industry Connect (Demand Driven Training):** Through the Industry Connect program, the setting up of Industry Linkage Cell, in a bid to empanel industries as a training partner to provide demand-based, employment linked skill training programs in their existing facilities and then absorbing them into the industry post training. So far, 3140 candidates have been trained. The empaneled industries thus far are, Flipkart, Sansera Technologies, Wipro GE, Kaynes Technologies, ELCIA, and Mysore Industrial Association.

**Skill on Wheels:** Karnataka Skill Development Corporation has piloted mobile training centres as part of the “Skill on Wheels” initiative. Similarly, in the Shivamogga Vidyapeetha, a decision has been taken to open a Master Training Centre for the Agriculture Sector in an attempt to build in capacity in farmers and give training in various job roles in agriculture sector.

**Skill Hub:** Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department on a single platform and provide information and services to the youth and the public in a single office, a Skill Hub has been established in the Ramanagara District. In the Skill Hub, youth undergo Career Counselling, Job and Skill Training, Entrepreneurship Guidance, Soft skill Training and other programs to build capacity. Currently 90 Candidates have been trained.

**One District, One Skill:** The Karnataka Skill Development Corporation has initiated the “One District One Skill” program, 31 Districts are in the process of training 100 artisans in modern techniques and equipment for the traditional skills of their region, to empower them in self employment and entrepreneurship.

**Koppala Toy Cluster:** Karnataka Skill Development Corporation along with M/s Aequus in the Toy Making Sector has constituted training for 300 candidates in 8 job roles. For revival of traditional skills trainings have commenced for Medhar Community in Bamboo Products, Chitragara community for Kinnala Craft for imparting training to 100 candidates each.

### **Kalike Jothe Kaushalya**

In July Budget Speech 2023-24, Hon’ble Chief Minister announced that “in skill training which was earlier imparted through the private institutions will now be imparted through our ITI, GITC, Polytechnic Institutions. Skill training would be institutionalized and systematized by coordinating with industry and academy”. Accordingly, in collaboration with Higher Education department, 28 various industrial demand oriented short term training will be imparted for approximately 36000 students to those who are studying in 5th & 6th semester in BA/ B.Com/ BBA/ BSc/ Degree in selected 62 colleges of the State. It is intended to provide employment opportunities directly through the issuance of certificates by industries/enterprises. Also, it is intended to impart training of 50 hours duration to the students studying in 102 Government Polytechnic Colleges using the facilities available in 150 Upgraded Government ITIs, 32 GTTCs and 8 KGTTIs.

### Karnataka Career Planning

- ▀▀▀ Karnataka Skill Development Corporation in collaboration with Departments of Samagra Shikshana-Karnataka and Pre-University Education has announced a career guidance program Karnataka Career Planning Program with the motto “My Job My Choice” for Government school students from class 8th to 12th and many other supplementary programs will be held.
- ▀▀▀ This program is being implemented for the first time in India and is being piloted in 150 NSQF schools for students of 8th to 12th standard. The information will be provided for students who complete SSLC regarding there is more than 501 job opportunities in 25 career sectors. An amount of Rs. 3.25 crores is estimated for the implementation of this project. At present 1.50 lakh work books are being printed and the inaugural program of the project will be organized shortly.

### International Migration Centre - Karnataka (IMC-K)

The International Migration Centre has been instituted under the Department. Under this program, Karnataka Skill Development Corporation has been identified as a Recruitment Agency and registered with the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. Karnataka Skill Development Corporation identifies candidates for suitable employment opportunities abroad and thus so far has provided overseas employment opportunities to 513 candidates. Under the program, IMCK provides Pre Departure Orientation Training (PDOT) to candidates and thus so far has provided training to 576 candidates. This training includes awareness and information about the host nation, legal and rules, grievance redressal mechanism and embassy assistance.

Migrant Resource Centres and Migrant Information Centres have been set up in 8 Districts Ballari, Kalaburagi, Tumkur, Ramanagara, Huballi, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Vijayapura, and Pre Departure Orientation Training Centres to aid the candidates are being planned. Karnataka Skill Development Corporation has signed an MoU with the National Health Services (NHS), United Kingdom, to provide training in International English Language Testing System (IELTS) for Nurses and 60 candidates are being trained under this program. In the current year, the Corporation has captured the demand for various sectors from potential employers from the Middle East. The recruitment procedure is currently underway.

### Skills and Job Fairs

Job fairs for professionals through skill training are organized on a large scale at the state level and short job fairs are organized at the district level, about 2,25,238 candidates have been employed by these fairs till 2023-24. The details are given in **Table 9.7**.

**Table 9.7 : Details of Mega Job fairs conducted by Skill Department**

Year	No. of Job Melas	Selected Candidates
2008-09	5	28919
2009-10	9	36280
2010-11	13	19093
2011-12	6	11507
2012-13	2	1805
2013-14	3	12473
2014-15	1	1479
2015-16	3	9297
2016-17	7	22334
2017-18	11	27744
2018-19	11	5593
2019-20	192	16083

Year	No. of Job Melas	Selected Candidates
2020-21	71	3454
2021-22	41	9038
2022-23	34	12503
2023-24*	3	7636
<b>Total</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>225238</b>

\* upto November-2023

### Concise Report on Training Section of Department of Employment and Training

The Department of Employment and Training is conducting on-line admissions in the State for 270 Govt and 192 GIA industrial training institutions since 2012 as per the DGT, New Delhi and norms. Candidates can apply for 51 Technical & non-technical courses. Of the 51 Courses, Qualification for 05 Courses are SSLC failed/8th passed for remaining courses SSLC passed are eligible to apply. The Govt and GIA candidates selected as such are required to pay the tuition fees as fixed by the government from time to time. Classes Commence in the month of August every year under semester system. November 2023 Admission details of Govt. and Private ITI's are provided in **Table 9.8**.

**Table 9.8: Admission details of Govt., and Private ITI's**

ITI Type	No Of ITI's	Available Seats	Admitted	Vacant Seats	Percentage of Admissions (%)
Govt (NCVT)	270	58076	31878	26198	54.89
GIA (NCVT)	192	17740	16162	1578	91.10
Private (NCVT)	1039	54904	30308	24596	55.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1501</b>	<b>117784</b>	<b>75740</b>	<b>52372</b>	<b>59.94</b>

### Apprenticeship Training

As per the Apprenticeship Act 1961, Apprenticeship training is been imparted in 750 Establishments and 33698 apprentices are undergoing training by the end of December-2023. The Central Government has amended the Act, which is establishment friendly. The establishments may engage 2.5% to 15% of total manpower as apprentice. Apprenticeship Registration shall be done in DGT website: [www.ncvt.gov.in/apprenticeship.portal](http://www.ncvt.gov.in/apprenticeship.portal) and shall provide training as per Apprenticeship act.

In order to attract more apprentices, the respective enterprises should pay at least Rs.6,000/- to Rs.7,000/- as apprentice wages. In this the Central Government will reimburse the enterprises at the rate of 25% or a maximum of Rs.1500/- per student per month under OMPS scheme implemented from 19-08-2016. Along with this, under the Karnataka Apprentice Training Scheme (KATS) on behalf of the State Government, reimbursement of Rs.1500/- per apprentice per month to the respective industry has been ordered for those undergoing apprentice training given in **Table 9.9**.

**Table 9.9: Apprenticeship Training in Karnataka for The Financial Year 2023-24**

Establishments	Target	Achievement	Balance
Department of Industrial Training and employment	30000	28837	1163
State PSU	--	4861	--
Central PSU	--	--	--
Skill Mission	--	--	--
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>30000</b>	<b>33698</b>	<b>1163</b>

### 9.1.3 ACHIEVEMENTS

In accordance with the National Skill Development Policy, the State Government has finalized a Skill Development Policy with an objective of providing suitable skill training for job seekers and to provide them placement. A separate Department in the name of Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood was established in 2016. Under this department 11 Organizations are functioning. About 13 lakh persons have registered in the website koushalkar.com.

The main objective of the Skill Department is to conduct studies and identify skill gaps and train youth in the respective skill field and work as a nodal department in providing jobs and employment. In this direction the above institutions are to implement the instructions and orders of the Government. Central and State Governments provide grants for implementation of the programmes. To fulfill the desired objectives of the State Skill Policy, the State established the Karnataka Skill Development Corporation under Act' 1956. It aims to provide skills and employment opportunities to 12.50 lakh people within five years of its inception.

Skill Development Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department programs of DAY-NRLM, DAY-NULM, CEDOK, KSDC, GTTC, Employment and Training & KGTTI are implemented. From 2008-09 to 2023-24, around 225238 candidates have been employed through job fairs. Urban street vendors play an important role in bringing the urban informal economy and goods transport to the doorsteps of urban dwellers at affordable prices. Till the end of November 2023, 3,48,717 street vendors have been sanctioned loans of Rs.348.35 crores and 3,32,867 street vendors have been disbursed Rs.243.51 crores under the scheme. During the period till November 2023-24, 26786 beneficiaries have been provided employment and 2,21,405 persons have been trained in various skill trades by all the organization of SDEL. Rs.31000.00 lakh rupees have been disbursed under Community Investment Fund.

To provide authentic information, guidance Pre-departure Oriented training and recruitment for overseas employment the State has established International Migration Centre–Karnataka. The skilled persons in the areas of construction, carpentry, Electrician trade etc., are sent to overseas countries having demand. IMC-K wing of KSDC is taking initiatives to send suitable proposals to the Government of India, through the Government of Karnataka.

**NRLM:** Sanjeevini – KSRLPS plans to achieve the targets as per the Annual Action Plan for the year 2023-24 in coordination with all 31 districts across the state of Karnataka. Apart from the targets of AAP, Sanjeevini – KSRLPS is planning to conduct the SARAS mela at the national level in February 2024. It is also planning to have one more mela at the IAS officers' association which will help in earning the income by selling the products manufactured by the SHG women.

It has been proposed to start fisheries by forming a Producers Group under the name “MatsyaSanjeevini” in the district of Uttara Kannada under the Farm Livelihood initiative of NLM which would benefit the families living in the coastal areas of Karnataka.

The jute cluster has been proposed in the district of Bagalkote and the toy cluster in Channapatana under Non-farm livelihood.

On the occasion of Women's Day Sanjeevini – KSRLPS is planning to organize an exhibition cum sale of various products across all the districts in the state of Karnataka.

Project Implementation Agencies approved by The Ministry of Rural Development has targeted employment is 54,532 in the year 2019 to 2023, out of which 26,258 placement provided (55.62%) and 6016 targeted in the financial year of 2023-24, out of which 1163 placement provided (43.95%).

#### 9.1.4 CHALLENGES

The basic challenges are that many programmes like Awareness, Training etc. are implemented in PPP mode involving Self help groups and NGOs. A suitable mechanism for the monitoring of these NGOs and Self help groups at District and Taluk level is to be established. The cooperation of the Banks in providing the required loans to the identified, trained entrepreneurs at appropriate time has to be ensured to achieve the objective of the schemes. The shortages of faculties in all wings also need urgent attention. The skill development mission in the State needs support and cooperation from different stakeholders for capacity building of the youths to seek job opportunities in the global job markets and also promote self employment for accomplishing the aspirations of youths and utilization of their talents and capacities.

#### 9.1.5 WAY FORWARD

- ▣▣▣▣ A state level committee is setup to integrate internship as part of formal curriculum and enhancing the opportunities collaborating with Industry. In addition, planning to establish skill labs through public private partnership in schools and colleges, for the afternoon sessions, to upskill our population, for generating higher income prospects. Strengthening skilling infrastructure at ITIs and Polytechnics, through partnerships with industry leaders such as Siemens, Dassault, PTC and Tata Technologies, to train the workforce on emerging technologies.
- ▣▣▣▣ Skills to be introduced from School level and every school and college to have vocational training centre.
- ▣▣▣▣ Strengthening institutions for Skilling/ Re skilling/ Up skilling of workforce.
- ▣▣▣▣ Objective - All youth to go through Skill training starting from 10th Standard to Graduate; Skill training to have components of Knowledge, Practice and Industry apprenticeship.
- ▣▣▣▣ Skill Centres upgraded with TATA Technologies Ltd in 150 ITIs to act as hubs for the educational Institution in the Vicinity.
- ▣▣▣▣ Infrastructure – “Centre of Skill Excellences” to be built to serve at levels of the skill competency, Competency in collaboration with Industries
- ▣▣▣▣ Human Resource (Trainers) – Trainers at all these Centers of Skill excellence will have to be trained and should be able to demonstrate skills at the level of India Skills Competition.
- ▣▣▣▣ Financing – Instituting Human Resource Development Fund (HRDF) will be explored where certain level of contribution comes from industries based on the turnover and manpower strength for Reskilling and Upskilling of their employees.
- ▣▣▣▣ To implement new diploma training programs which has been approved by AICTE. In some GTTC centers, long term training has been commenced in advanced technology like Artificial Intelligence, Automation and Robotics.
- ▣▣▣▣ A Skill gap studies will be conducted for mapping workforce requirement and supply for each skill sector. International Centre of Skill Excellence need to be established at the State level.
- ▣▣▣▣ Youth aspiring for work in other countries should go through mandatory training in Skill Standards of that country/ International Skill Standards, Language training and Cultural Training. IMC-K has been Established for this purpose and 8 Migrant Research Centres and Migrant Information Centres have been established.

## 9.2 LABOUR WELFARE AND EMPLOYMENT

### 9.2.1 Introduction

As per the India Skills Report 2023, Karnataka stands 6th position in achieving the highest employability state in the country. Karnataka is a model state for global investment and sustainable industrial production based on the twin principles of decent quality employment generation and inclusive all-round development of working class by designing and implementing feasible creative approaches and pragmatic operational strategies. As per NITI Ayog SDG8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth, Karnataka is one of the best performing state.

Labour- Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years) is 62.9% for Karnataka and it is above the all India average 61.6% and the best performing State is Andhra Pradesh with a score of 67.3%. as per PLFS-2022-23. Lowest Unemployment Rate 2.4% is recorded in Karnataka (Annual Report, PLFS, 2022-23, 15 years and above) among major southern states in the country.

Efforts of the government schemes and policies has led to increase in LFPR (15 years and above) of state from 54.7% in 2021-22 to 57.0% in 2022-23 and decrease in unemployment Rate from 3.2 % in 2021-22 to 2.4% in 2022-23. For the benefit of unorganised sector which constitute around more than 83%, the State Government has framed Unorganized Workers Social Security (Karnataka) Rules, 2009 and constituted the Karnataka State Unorganized Workers' Social Security Board during the year 2009. Skilling/upskilling efforts to unorganised work force will significantly contribute to the vision of US1 Trillion \$ GDP by way of increasing employability and income prospect.

### 9.2.2 Labour Welfare Department and Employment

The Department of Labour is a major department of the government. It is the responsibility of the Department to maintain smooth industrial relations with labour welfare activities. The Labour department has three field departments. Employment department is assisting all job seekers registered with Employment Exchanges to find gainful employment by facilitating interaction between job seekers and employers. Labour Welfare Department for the benefit of unorganised sector which constitute around more than 83%, the State Government has framed Unorganized Workers Social Security (Karnataka) Rules, 2009 and constituted the Karnataka State Unorganized Workers' Social Security Board during the year 2009. Skilling/upskilling efforts to unorganised work force will significantly contribute to the vision of US 1 Trillion \$ GDP by way of increasing employability and income prospect.

### Organised and Unorganized Worker

Organized labour is an association of workers united as a single, representative entity to improve the economic status and working conditions of employees through collective bargaining with company management. Organized labour groups are also known as unions.

It is estimated that most working population of the country belongs to the unorganized sector. Cental Govt. Ministry of labour and employment, National Data Base of Unorganised Worker is given a target of 1,89,18,003 unorganised workers target for Karnataka to upload in e-SHRAM portal and District wise target and registrations details of state given in **Appendix of 9.3**.

The Union Government has identified 379 categories of unorganised workers, inclusive of Building and Other Construction workers, Agriculture Laborers, Fishermen, Asha Workers, Domestic Workers, Drivers, Tailors, Street Vendors and other categories of unorganised workers not mentioned in the list can also register under "Other Category.



## The Karnataka State Unorganized Workers Social Security Board (KSUWSSB)

- Under e-shram portal (www.eshram.gov.in), for creating a National Data Base of Unorganised Workers (NDUW), more than 379 categories of unorganised workers, aged between 16-59 years and who are not covered under ESI, EPFO and income tax payers can get them registered in e-Shram Portal themselves directly or by visiting any Common Service Center (CSC) freely and get registration card immediately. Such registered workers are eligible to get the benefit of Pradhana Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) of GoI for one year (It is an Accidental Insurance Scheme. Death due to accident is Rs.2.00 lakh and upto Rs.1.00 lakh in case of Permanent disability or Hospitalization).

### Registration of the Unorganised workers under e-shram Portal

The Central government has given a target of registration of 1.89 crore unorganized workers for Karnataka State in the e-shram portal developed by it. So far About 79,41,988 workers have been registered as on date 19.01.2024 under this portal across the Karnataka and during the current year period, 4,21,841 workers are registered. Steps will be taken to reach the target by undertaking IEC activities to create awareness among the beneficiaries. The major registration of occupational sectors details are given in **Table 9.10**.

**Table 9.10 : Major Sector wise registration under e-shram portal**

Occupational Sector	No. of Registrations
Agriculture	4277732
Construction	912200
Apparels	749874
Automobiles and Transportation	354921
Domestic and household workers	202873
Miscellaneous	342253

Source: GoI, e-shram portal.

The karnataka state unorganized workers social security board (KSUWSSB) is implementing following major schemes to provide financial and social security to unorganized workers

#### (a) Skilling Guidance

KSUWSSB (RA-K) through its Migration Facilitation Architecture (MFA) continuously strives to provide counselling and advice to the candidates on various skilling opportunities, including those under the Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane (CMKKY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) so that candidates can be considered for overseas employment opportunities.

#### (b) Ambedkar Karmika Sahaya Hastha Scheme:

Smart card Benefit: Under this scheme the Board is registering through online and issuing Smart Cards to the 11 Categories of the Unorganised workers such as Hamalis, Domestic Workers, Rag Pickers, Tailors, Mechanics, Washer men, Barbers, Gold Smiths, Iron Smiths, Potters and Kiln Workers. During the period 11,069 workers have applied for registration.

#### (c) Karnataka State Gig Workers Insurance Scheme:

In the Budget Speech for the year 2023-24, Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced to provide a total insurance facility of Rs. 4.00 lakh including life insurance facility of Rs. 2.00 lakh and accident insurance facility of

Rs. 2.00 lakh to the gig workers working in e-commerce sectors. A strategy is being developed to register the gig workers in the Seva Sindhu portal and steps are being taken for the implementation of the scheme.

#### **(d) Karnataka State Daily News Paper Delivery workers Accident benefit & Health benefit Scheme:**

Under this newly framed Scheme, the News Paper Delivery boy will be provided with Rs.2.00 Lakh Accident benefit and upto Rs. 1.00 Lakh towards reimbursment Hospital Treatment facility in case of Accident.

Apart from above, other schemes such as Public Distribution System, Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and State and Central Government various schemes to provide shelter, Kaushal, Rojgar Yojanas etc. are also available for the unorganized sector workers depending upon their eligibility criteria.

#### **Initiatives of labour welfare department**

The labour department includes Labour Welfare Board, Building and other construction Workers Welfare Board, Karnataka state Unorganised Workers Social Security Board, Employees State Insurance Scheme, Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health. Financial Progress of the department for the year 2023-24 (as on December 2023) is 85.79% to its release. (Expenditure:Rs.401.12 Crore to release: Rs 467.55 Crore) and scheme-wise details is given in **Appendix 9.4**.

#### **Major Progress of Labour Welfare Department:**

- ▣ In Karnataka full medical care has been extended to about 40.42 lakhs insured persons and about 200 lakhs of their family members through a network 10 ESI Hospitals. Telemedicine and Telemedicine Kiosks facility has been provided to insured persons.
- ▣ Karnataka Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board has registered 46.42 lakh Building and Other Construction Workers as beneficiaries so far. 3,60,965 beneficiaries have registered newly during the year as on November 2023.
- ▣ Building and other construction Workers Welfare Board has collected cess @1% under the cost of Building and other construction Works. Rs 10030.00 crore cess amount has been collected so far, in the year 2023-24 an amount of Rs. 646.00 crore cess amount has been collected. The board has provided financial assistance to eligible registered beneficiaries amounting to Rs. 5776.35 crores under various welfare and social security schemes so far. At present year 3,44,922 beneficiaries have availed benefits under various schemes amounting to Rs.469.90 crore.
- ▣ Building and other construction Workers Welfare Board has distributed 7,000 Laptops to the children of registered building and other construction workers who are studying in PUC.
- ▣ Karnataka State Child Labour Eradication Project Society conducted 39001 inspections were carried out by the end of December-2023, 707 Child Labourers have been identified and rehabilitated. 260 cases have been filed in different courts and a fine of Rs 7,20,000 has been recovered.
- ▣ Karnataka Labour Welfare Board is implementing 7 major welfare schemes and social security schemes for the organised sector workers. The board has made a financial progress of Rs. 8.21 crores for 9500 beneficiaries in current year up to November 2023. Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial safety and health carries the responsibility of ensuring Occupational Safety, Health and welfare of all the workers and enforcement of various Acts in the interest of labours. The state of Karnataka is having 17,894 registered factories with 17,63,440 workers.
- ▣ Karnataka state Unorganised Workers Social Security Board given accident benefit of Rs 673.98 lakhs in 142 cases and an amount of Rs 15,60,000 is given as educational assistance to 156 students.

- ▶ Under e-SHRAM portal ([www.eshram.gov.in](http://www.eshram.gov.in)), for creating a National Data Base of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) have been registered so far about 79,41,988 workers (against the Central government target of 1.89 crore) as on date 19.01.2024 under this portal across the Karnataka and during the period, 4,21,841 workers are registered. Such workers are eligible to get the benefit of different schemes.
- ▶ **Strikes and Lockouts** – The number of strikes and lockouts indicate the level of industrial peace in a State. Karnataka is by and large, a peaceful state as far as industrial environment is concerned. No strikes, lockouts, layoffs reported during the year.
- ▶ **Absenteeism** - In the year 2023-24 at the end of 2023 November month, the proportion of absenteeism of industrial workers is 3.60% and during 2022-23 it was 8.89%. Absenteeism in plantation labour was 35.99% in the previous year and during 2023-24 it is 19.40%

### Employment and Unemployment Survey-2022-23

Employment and Unemployment surveys (EUS) of National Sample Survey (NSS) are the Primary source of Labour market data at National and State level in India. This is the Annual report based on the data collected in Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during July-2022 to June-2023. As this is Annual Survey there is continuity in the data collection.

**(a) Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR):** In Karnataka as per GoI PLFS-2022-23 LFPR for persons aged 15-59 years according to UPSS status approach is 62.9% and it was 60.1% in PLFS-2021-22 whereas all India average is 61.6% and comparative details is given in **Table 9.11**.

**Table 9.11 : Labour Force Participation Rate for Persons Aged 15-59 Years According to UPSS Status Approach**  
(in Percentage)

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	85.1	58.5	71.6	80.3	36.1	57.5	83.6	51.5	67.3
Karnataka	83.4	48.6	66.2	79.1	34.2	57.3	81.8	43.2	62.9
Kerala	82.5	45.8	62.8	78.2	39.3	57.4	80.5	42.8	60.3
Maharashtra	82.6	55.6	69.3	82.3	30.9	57.5	82.4	44.9	64.2
Tamil Nadu	80.7	52.4	66.3	81.8	32.4	57.1	81.2	43.9	62.3
Telangana	83.4	62.4	73.1	79.2	30.8	55.6	81.8	50.4	66.5
All India	84.2	44.3	64.2	80.8	28.3	55.1	83.2	39.8	61.6

Source: Annual Report, PLFS 2022-23 Table-6, Page no.A-20, NSSO, MOSPI, GOI.

**(b) Worker Population Ratio (WPR)** under UPSS approach for Karnataka is 61.2% which is more than all India average of 59.5% and comparative details is given in **Table 9.12**.

**Table 9.12 : Worker Population Ration (WPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT age group:15-59 years**  
(in Percentage)

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	81.8	56.6	69.1	75.1	33.3	53.6	79.8	49.4	64.3
Karnataka	81.9	47.9	65.1	76.0	32.4	54.9	79.6	42.1	61.2
Kerala	77.7	40.7	57.8	73.7	33.6	52.2	75.8	37.4	55.2
Maharashtra	79.6	55.1	67.6	78.8	28.8	54.7	79.3	43.8	62.0

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Tamil Nadu	77.1	50.1	63.4	77.9	29.9	53.9	77.5	51.5	59.3
Telangana	80.4	61.0	71.0	73.4	27.8	51.1	77.7	48.4	63.4
All India	81.6	43.4	62.5	76.8	26.0	52.0	80.2	38.5	59.5

Source: Annual Report, PLFS 2022-23 Table-7, Page no.A-26, NSSO, MOSPI, GOI.

**(c) Unemployment Rate (UR):** 2.6% Unemployment Rate is recorded in Karnataka among major states in the country. Karnataka is 2.6% for all persons i.e., urban and rural put together which lesser as compared to All India level rate of 3.4% and comparative details is given in **Table 9.13**.

Lowest Unemployment Rate 2.4% is recorded in Karnataka (PLFS 2022-23, 15 years and above) among major southern states in the country.

**Table 9.13 : Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT age group:15-59 years (in Percentage)**

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	3.8	3.2	3.6	6.4	7.8	6.9	4.6	4.2	4.4
Karnataka	1.9	1.3	1.7	3.9	5.2	4.3	2.6	2.5	2.6
Kerala	5.8	11.1	7.9	5.7	14.6	9.0	5.8	12.6	8.4
Maharashtra	3.5	0.8	2.5	4.3	6.5	4.9	3.9	2.5	3.4
Tamil Nadu	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.7	7.7	5.6	4.5	5.3	4.8
Telangana	3.5	2.2	3.0	7.4	9.8	8.0	4.9	4.0	4.6
All India	3.0	2.0	2.7	5.0	7.9	5.7	3.6	3.2	3.4

Source: Annual Report, PLFS 2022-23 Table-8, Page no.A-31, NSSO, MOSPI, GOI.

**Table 9.14 : Karnataka's WPR,LFPR&UR RatioRate (in percentage) for Persons Aged 15 Years and above According to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach**

Year	WPR			LFPR			UR		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2019-20	74.8	31.7	53.1	77.4	33.8	55.5	3	6.2	4.2
2020-21	76.4	34.9	55.3	78.4	35.9	56.9	2.6	2.8	2.7
2022-23	73.6	37.2	55.6	75.4	38.1	57	2.5	2.4	2.4

Source: Annual Report, PLFS 2019-20,2020-21 2022-23 NSSO, MOSPI, GOI

The above table shows that Female Worker Population Ratio is 31.7% in 2019-20 and increasing continuously to 37.2 % in 2022-23 and likewise in LFPR also. WPR & LFPR for male is fluctuating . Unemployment Rate for both female and male is steadily decreasing from 2019-20 to 2022-23

### Employment in Public and Private Sector

Organized sector employment in the State has decreased by 0.116% from 24.122 lakh at the end of the March-2023 to 24.094 lakh at the end of June-2023. Public Sector employment account for 10.200 lakh

(42.336 %) and Private Sector for 13.894 lakh (57.664%), Public sector has decreased by 0.371% and Private sector has increased by 0.072 % between June and March-2023.

Branch-wise comparison shows that employment in Central Government Quasi and Private sector (Act and Non act) has increased from March-2023 to June-2023. **Table 9.15** gives branch-wise details of the organized sector employment at the end of June-2023.

**Table 9.15 : Employment in Public and Private Sector**

(in Lakhs)

Branch	March, 2022	March, 2023	June, 2023	Percentage variation June-2023/ March-2023.
Central Government	0.916	0.920	0.920	0.000
State Government	5.382	5.386	5.344	-0.780
Central Government (Quasi)	1.649	1.667	1.671	0.240
State Government (Quasi).	1.633	1.644	1.644	0.000
Local Bodies	0.627	0.621	0.621	0.000
Private Sector- Act.	13.268	13.278	13.286	0.060
Private Sector - Non-Act.	0.603	0.606	0.608	0.330
Total - Public Sector.	10.207	10.238	10.200	-0.371
Total - Private Sector.	13.871	13.884	13.894	0.072
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24.078</b>	<b>24.122</b>	<b>24.094</b>	<b>-0.116</b>

Source: Department of Employment & Training, Gok

### Employment in Public and Private Sectors (Industry group-wise):

An analysis of the organized sector employment by industry group reveals that, there was an increase in employment in manufacturing sector, construction sector, Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles & motor vehicles and cycles sector, information and communication sector, financial and insurance activities, professional, scientific, and technical activities, administrative and support service activities. Whereas there was decrease in employment public administration & defense; compulsory social security activities.

Further, organized sector employment has remained static in agriculture, forestry & fishing sector, mining & quarrying activities, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply activities, water supply; sewage, waste management & remediation activities, in transportation and storage sector, accommodation and food service activities, real estate activities, education sector, human health & social work activities, arts, entertainment & recreation and other service activities. **(Table 9.16).**

**Table 9.16 : Employment in Public and Private Sector (Industry Group-wise)**

(in Lakhs)

INDUSTRY	Employment as on 31-03-2022.			Employment as on 31-03-2023.			Employment as on 30-06-2023.		
	Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0.259	0.114	0.374	0.259	0.115	0.374	0.259	0.115	0.374
Mining & Quarrying	0.074	0.071	0.145	0.073	0.071	0.145	0.073	0.071	0.145
Manufacturing	0.584	6.007	6.591	0.584	6.016	6.600	0.584	6.019	6.603
Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditionong Supply	0.363	0.010	0.373	0.369	0.010	0.378	0.368	0.010	0.378

INDUSTRY	Employment as on 31-03-2022.			Employment as on 31-03-2023.			Employment as on 30-06-2023.		
	Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total
Water Supply; Sewage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	0.053	0.002	0.054	0.053	0.002	0.054	0.053	0.002	0.054
Construction	0.284	0.016	0.300	0.284	0.016	0.300	0.285	0.016	0.301
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Repair Of Motor Vehicles, & Motor Cycles	0.088	0.310	0.398	0.076	0.317	0.393	0.077	0.317	0.394
Transportation And Storage	1.334	0.224	1.558	1.339	0.223	1.562	1.339	0.223	1.562
Accommodation And Food Service Activities	0.006	0.253	0.259	0.006	0.254	0.260	0.006	0.255	0.260
Information And Communication	0.212	4.351	4.563	0.210	4.355	4.565	0.211	4.356	4.567
Financial And Insurance Activities	0.896	0.258	1.154	0.931	0.257	1.187	0.934	0.260	1.194
Real Estate Activities	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001
Professional, Scientific, And Technical Activities	0.324	0.088	0.412	0.324	0.088	0.412	0.325	0.088	0.413
Administrative And Support Service Activities	0.009	0.629	0.638	0.009	0.630	0.639	0.009	0.631	0.640
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	3.065	0.000	3.065	3.064	0.000	3.064	3.021	0.000	3.021
Education	1.753	1.120	2.873	1.751	1.113	2.865	1.752	1.113	2.865
Human Health & Social Work Activities	0.870	0.383	1.253	0.871	0.382	1.253	0.872	0.382	1.253
Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	0.021	0.022	0.043	0.021	0.022	0.043	0.021	0.022	0.043
Other Service Activities	0.013	0.013	0.026	0.013	0.013	0.026	0.013	0.013	0.026
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.207</b>	<b>13.871</b>	<b>24.078</b>	<b>10.238</b>	<b>13.884</b>	<b>24.122</b>	<b>10.200</b>	<b>13.894</b>	<b>24.094</b>

Source: Department of Employment & Training,GoK

### Employment Exchange Statistics:

The number of job seekers as per the live register figures of employment exchanges is 2.348 lakhs in December-2023 compared to 2.607 lakh at the end of March-2023, decrease of 0.11 percent.

There was overall increase of 0.103% in Post Graduates, .01% in Graduates and decrease of .009% in Diploma holders, 0.141% ITI and other certificate holders, 0.140% in Matriculates' and Stenographers, and 0.088% in Below matriculation. Registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka are given in **Table 9.17**.

**Table 9.17 : Registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka**

Registrants.	At the end of			Variation (Dec-23 / March-23) %
	March 2022	March 2023	Dec 2023	
Post-Graduates.	3250	2503	2790	0.103
Graduates.	38795	34270	33913	-0.011
Diploma Holders.	11792	10077	9985	-0.009
I.T.I. Apprenticeship, Other Certificate Holders.	49794	46307	40586	-0.141
Matriculates and Stenographers.	116567	155562	136469	-0.140
Below Matriculation.	18019	12066	11091	-0.088
<b>Total</b>	<b>238217</b>	<b>260785</b>	<b>234834</b>	<b>-0.111</b>

Source: Department of Employment & Training, GoK

### Placements and Vacancies

Between April-2023 and December-2023, 6220 placements were made (622 on an average every month). During the corresponding period of the previous year this number was about 12732 (1591 on an average per month). The number of placements was 2.64% of the total registrations at the end of December 2023. During the year 2022-23, 16553 placements were made (1388 on an average every month) 377 vacant posts are notified in current year upto December. Whereas 226 vacancies were notified during the corresponding period of the previous year (25 on an average every month)

### Wage Employment Programmes

- Under MGNREGA As on November,2023, an amount of Rs. 4818.19 Crores has been spent and 10.74 crore person days wage employment has been generated through which 26.88 lakh households have been provided employment. Progress achieved under MGNREGA is given in **Appendix 9.5, 9.5(a), 9.5(b) & 9.5(c)**.
- Wage employment generated under State Government major programmes is 4.73 Crore Man days employment generated between April 2023 to November 2023.  
Wage employment and including MGNREGA 15.47 crore man days employment generated during the year upto November 2023.
- Several self employment individual schemes are also implemented by Karnataka State Finance Corporation, different welfare and other departments.
- Pension:** Directorate of Social Security and Pension, Revenue Department of the Government is providing social security benefits. During the year upto November-2023, Under old age pension for 19,23,000 Physically handicapped pension for 9,42,000, Widows pension for 17,88,000 and Sandhya Suraksha Yojane pension for 30,12,000 beneficiaries availed the pension

### 9.2.3 Achievements

- Efforts of the Government schemes and policies has led to increase in LFPR (15 years and above) from 54.7% in 2021-22 to 57.0% in 2022-23 and decrease in Unemployment Rate from 3.2% in 2021-22 to 2.4% in 2022-23.

- 79.41 lakh Unorganized Workers have registered across the state in the e-shram portal as against the target of 1.89 crore given by the Central government so far. During 2023-24, 4,21,841 workers have been registered.
- Karnataka state Unorganised Workers Social Security Board given accident benefit of Rs. 673.98 lakhs in 142 cases and an amount of Rs 15,60,000 is given as educational assistance to 156 students.
- 7,000 Laptops distributed to the children of registered building and other construction workers who are studying in PUC.
- Full medical care has been extended to about 40.42 lakhs insured persons and about 200 lakhs of their family members through a network of ESI Hospitals in the state.
- During 2023-24, 3,44,922 beneficiaries have availed benefits under various schemes amounting to Rs.469.90 crore under Building and other construction Workers Welfare Board.

#### 9.2.4 Challenges

- **Gender Disparities:** Gender-based disparities in the workforce persist. Women often face barriers to employment, including societal norms that limit their participation in certain industries or roles. Additionally, concerns about safety in the workplace and during commutes can discourage women from seeking employment opportunities. Closing the gender gap in the labour force is crucial for economic growth and gender equality.
- **Informal/unorganised Employment:** A significant portion of the workforce is engaged in informal employment, characterized by a lack of job security, social benefits, and legal protections. This informal sector workforce is vulnerable to economic shocks and often faces exploitation. Transitioning informal workers to formal employment arrangements is a complex challenge that requires comprehensive labour reforms and methodology for calculating their financial data.
- **Agricultural Transition:** The shift away from agriculture to other sectors raises concerns about the absorption of agricultural labour. As mechanization and modernization occur in agriculture, many rural workers may need to find alternative sources of livelihood. This transition should be managed effectively to prevent widespread unemployment and ensure that displaced agricultural labourers have access to alternative employment opportunities.
- **Problem of migrated workers:** The migrated building and other construction workers from north Indian States are working in Karnataka they have registered in their respective states so it is not possible to avail benefits in Karnataka.
- **Social Problem:** Child and Adolescent labour is a social problem. The participation of all departments and the public is necessary to completely eradicate this problem.
- **Risk coverage:** Occupational safety and wage compensation based on the risk involved. Risk coverage for risky jobs (hazardous industries)

#### 9.2.5 Way Forward

- **Job Creation and Diversification:** The State should create jobs through diversification across sectors.
- **Skills Development and Vocational Training:** skill development and vocational training programs should be designed to align with industry needs.
- **Gender Inclusivity:** Gender inclusivity can be achieved through policies that support women's workforce participation, such as maternity leave provisions, safe workplace environments, and initiatives that challenge societal norms and stereotypes.



- ▣▣▣▣ **Entrepreneurship and Small Businesses:** Encouraging entrepreneurship and supporting the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) can lead to job creation. Simplified regulations, access to credit, and business development support can foster entrepreneurial endeavors.
- ▣▣▣▣ **Labour Reforms:** Labor laws and regulations should be reviewed and reformed to strike a balance between worker protection and business flexibility. Reforms can help formalize informal labour, making it easier for workers to access social security benefits. The Karnataka Motor Transport and other Allied Workers Social Security and Welfare Cess Bill, 2023 is drafted to generate own source of income to provide more social security benefits covering unorganized workers.
- ▣▣▣▣ **Public-Private Collaboration:** Collaborative efforts between the government, private sector, and civil society organizations are essential for the successful implementation of these initiatives. Public-private partnerships can drive job creation and skill development.
- ▣▣▣▣ **National Level Integrated Portability** for registration is necessary for the migrated construction workers to avail the benefits
- ▣▣▣▣ **Child rights a” movement”**- Fighting child labour requires a multi pronged push and there is a need to make this a “people’s issue”
- ▣▣▣▣ **Economic Growth:** To foster economic growth, State should prioritize job creation, skill development, and gender inclusivity while bridging rural-urban gaps and promoting education access.

## APPENDIX 9.1

## Details of Aspirant registrations on Kaushalkar.com as on Nov 2023 (18 to 50 years)

District	Registrations	Female	Male	Others	Minority	General	OBC	SC	ST	Specially Abled
Bagalakote	54611	22380	32212	19	228	16940	22101	11022	3636	684
Ballari	70510	22781	47720	9	254	13371	26175	17404	12634	672
Belagavi	85482	29693	55746	43	346	30303	32290	14676	5668	2199
Bengaluru Rural	19933	7933	11996	4	59	6902	5693	5800	1319	160
Bengaluru Urban	80481	30399	50064	18	247	33098	24318	19174	2569	1075
Bidar	43564	14199	29341	24	145	11674	12100	12575	6805	265
Chamarajanagara	19996	10059	9935	2	93	2244	6326	8815	2305	213
Chikballapur	29271	13367	15896	8	159	6862	9427	8956	3701	166
Chikmagaluru	31342	15531	15803	8	167	8575	11913	8689	1781	217
Chitradurga	39224	19144	20064	16	148	9058	11221	11308	7212	277
Dakshina Kannada	37031	19571	17447	13	301	12992	18099	3394	2120	125
Davangere	35698	17544	18142	12	281	9208	12900	8702	4335	272
Dharwad	61019	26558	34447	14	584	22938	23942	9462	3693	400
Gadag	52019	26060	25904	55	269	18605	20194	8944	3590	417
Hassan	48189	24753	23429	7	336	10533	21697	13537	1887	199
Haveri	36322	15708	20593	21	200	12017	13657	6263	3831	354
Kalaburgi	102020	46296	55678	46	1125	24070	45864	27708	2508	745
Kodagu	8987	5481	3505	1	70	2590	3616	1905	734	72
Kolar	31751	12580	19166	5	108	8472	10636	10591	1854	90
Koppal	36348	15513	20816	19	270	8226	16453	6977	4034	388
Mandya	34986	18102	16878	6	121	8365	16946	8385	983	186
Mysuru	70498	33987	36477	34	427	15171	25827	19160	9227	686
Raichuru	87614	27600	59981	33	498	26404	29982	19129	11169	432
Ramanagara	18662	7379	11282	1	59	5221	7539	4728	693	422
Shivamoga	35267	16533	18726	8	305	10515	14136	7969	2130	212
Tumkuru	56299	26709	29573	17	170	19040	17624	13878	5141	446
Udupi	18326	9233	9090	3	177	4615	9750	2079	1606	99
Uttar Kannada	23583	9657	13916	10	134	5588	14194	2766	792	109
Vijayanagara	1112	296	816	0	51	172	427	291	168	3
Vijayapura	45651	14718	30920	13	580	13383	18563	11211	1601	313
Yadgir	24121	8810	15300	11	285	5414	9762	5390	3100	170
<b>Total</b>	<b>1339917</b>	<b>568574</b>	<b>770863</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>8197</b>	<b>382566</b>	<b>513372</b>	<b>310888</b>	<b>112826</b>	<b>12068</b>

## APPENDIX 9.2

**Physical and Financial details of Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana –  
National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)-2023-24 (as on November - 2023)**

Name of the Component	Physical				Financial (Rs. in Lakhs)		
	Subject	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
Social Mobilization & Institutional Development	SHG Target	7500	4908	65.44	2762.35	352.88	12.77
	SHG Revolving Fund	7500	1319	17.58			
	ALF Target	700	51	7.25			
	ALF Revolving Fund	400	57	14.25			
	Capacity Building CRP's (Refresher Training)	629	0	0			
Self-Employment Programme (Individual & Group)	SEP Individual	3500	774	22.11	863.50	151.87	17.59
	SEP Group	140	57	40.71			
	SHG Credit Linkage	3500	1367	39.06			
	EDP Training	4000	16	0.4			
Capacity Building and Training	Orientation on implementation at ULB's level for CAO/CO/ CMM/MTO's	550	-	-	847.89	292.65	34.51
	SMM's / CMM / MTO's Salaries						
Shelter for Urban Homeless	New Construction	5	1	-	2050.22	10.00	0.49
	Operational & Maintenance Functioning	107	107	-			
	O &M New (approved)	54	1	-			
	Executive Committee Meeting expenses	36	20	-			
	Shelter Management Committee expenses	161	91	-			
	SAVIOUR App maintenance cost (AMC & Server charges)	1	1	-			
	State Level Workshop for ULB's officials and SMAs staffs	718	-	-			
	3rd party Survey 10 CC's	10	-	-			

Name of the Component	Physical				Financial (Rs. in Lakhs)		
	Subject	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
	3rd party Survey 8 BBMP Zones	8	-	-			
	3rd party Survey 61 CMC's	61	-	-			
	3rd party Survey 124 TMC's	124	-	-			
	3rd party Survey 115 TP's	115	-	-			
	RAPID SURVEY	161	107 (800 Times)				
Support to Urban Street Vendor	Town vending committee (TVC) (Sitting Fee)	5112	5112		1528.91	0.00	0.00
	Functional Vendors Markets	25	11				
	ID card & Certificate of vending	124204	8029				
	New Town Vending committee formation	43	0				
	FSSAI Training & issuing Certificate for Street Vendors in 115 TMC	5750	0				
	FSSAI Training & issuing Certificate for Street Vendors in 92 TP	3450	0				
	Sitting fee for Grievance redressal committee	277	9				
A&OE	A & OE	-	-	-	330.00	615.69	186.57
IEC		-	-	-	315.00	0.00	0.00
The Urban Learning Internship programme	TULIP	1420	-	-	71.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>				<b>8768.87</b>	<b>1423.09</b>	<b>16.23</b>

## APPENDIX 9.3

## Unorganised workers Target and Registrations in eShram portal District wise details

District	Target	Registered	% of registration to given target as on 19-01-2024
Bagalakote	584302	250293	42.84
Belagavi	1480561	739529	49.95
Ballari	760087	403678	58.16
Vijayanagara		38374	
Bengaluru Urban	2978452	362818	12.18
Bengaluru Rural	307006	159870	52.07
Bidar	527357	272781	51.73
Chamarajanagar	316909	193328	61.00
Chikkaballapur	388709	199277	51.27
Chikmagaluru	351571	174374	49.60
Chitradurga	514978	261379	50.76
Dakshina Kannada	646198	230697	35.70
Davanagere	601633	270927	45.03
Gadag	329289	166557	50.58
Hassan	549640	250511	45.58
Haveri	495171	318197	64.26
Hubli/Dharwad	571922	278684	48.73
Kalaburgi	794749	382573	48.14
Kodagu	173310	50632	29.21
Kolar	477840	216693	45.35
Koppala	430799	194125	45.06
Mandya	559543	275269	49.20
Mysore	928445	390750	42.09
Raichur	596681	224304	37.59
Ramanagar	334240	154288	46.16
Shivamogga	542212	300489	55.42
Tumkur	829411	356880	43.03
Udupi	363951	189554	52.08
Uttar Kannada	445654	254429	57.09
Vijayapur	673432	226627	33.65
Yadagiri	363951	154101	42.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>18918003</b>	<b>7941988</b>	<b>41.98</b>

Source : e-shram portal, GOI.

**APPENDIX 9.4**  
**Labour Welfare Department Financial Progress for the year 2023-24**  
**till the end of December 2023**

(Rs. in Crore)

Admin Dept	Line Dept	HOA	Scheme Name	Upto December 2023				
				BE	OB	Total Allocation	Release	Total Expenditure
Labour Department	Department Of Labour	2230-02-001-0-49	Vacant Post Provision	64.01	0.00	64.01	0.00	0.00
Labour Department	Department Of Labour	4250-00-203-0-12	Purchase Of Vehicles	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Labour Department	Department Of Labour	2230-03-102-0-02	Central Scheme-National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme-NAPS	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Labour Department	Department Of Labour	2230-01-101-0-05	Ashadeep	2.50	3.44	5.94	1.67	0.95
Labour Department	Department Of Labour	2230-01-111-0-05	Karnataka State Unorganised Labour Social Security Board	6.00	0.94	6.94	4.00	2.73
Labour Department	Department Of Labour	4250-00-201-0-04	Construction Of Karmika Bhavan	5.00	0.00	5.00	3.33	1.08
Labour Department	Department Of Labour	2230-01-103-7-03	Karnataka State Private Commercial Vehicle Drivers Accident Benefit Scheme	10.00	1.29	11.29	6.67	6.86
Labour Department	Department Of Labour	2230-01-101-0-01	Enforcement Of Labour Laws	40.91	0.00	40.91	32.27	29.82
Labour Department	Department Of Labour	2230-01-001-0-01	Commissioner Of Labour	8.01	0.00	8.01	6.31	5.31
Labour Department	Department Of Labour	2230-01-103-6-01	Child Labour Rehabilitation	4.00	0.63	4.63	2.67	3.02
Labour Department	Department Of Labour	2230-01-103-4-00	Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Contribution	5.01	0.00	5.01	3.33	12.19
	<b>Department Of Labour Total</b>			<b>145.46</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>151.76</b>	<b>60.25</b>	<b>61.96</b>
Labour Department	Department Of Employees State Insurance Scheme (Medical) Service	2210-02-101-2-03	Employees State Insurance -Ayurvedic Dispensaries	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.28	0.18
Labour Department	Department Of Employees State Insurance Scheme (Medical) Service	2210-01-102-0-01	Employees State Insurance Scheme - Medical Services	515.20	0.00	515.20	407.02	338.98
	<b>Department Of Employees State Insurance Scheme (Medical) Service Total</b>			<b>515.51</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>515.51</b>	<b>407.30</b>	<b>339.16</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>660.97</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>667.27</b>	<b>467.55</b>	<b>401.12</b>

Source: Avalokana, planning department, GoK and labour department, GoK

## APPENDIX 9.5

## District wise Progress Under MGNREGA 2023-24

(upto November 2023)

District	Total Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	Person days Generated (No)	Cumulative No. of HH Provided Employment (No)	Works (No)		
				Works Under taken	Completed	Under Progress
Bagalkote	20391.76	4426710	104658	36946	13917	23029
Ballari	20565.15	5971151	109928	40573	23873	16700
Belagavi	46562.18	9991660	254703	133115	47135	85980
Bengaluru	281.94	63659	1697	3915	1063	2852
Bengaluru Rural	6371.68	1384751	30429	24175	12308	11867
Bidar	19676.93	3896175	103088	62896	15031	47865
Chamaraja Nagara	8149.9	1570883	54297	39047	9984	29063
Chikkaballapura	11933.17	2533830	66457	49698	14872	34826
Chikkamagaluru	11151.24	2221992	53897	43933	16849	27084
Chitradurga	19122.03	4544787	107552	54888	19407	35481
Dakshina Kannada	4602.3	985607	23174	30143	15484	14659
Davanagere	11101.65	2593758	65267	32614	6803	25811
Dharwar	8845.8	1860654	48436	50191	10372	39819
Gadag	13908.28	3448269	92306	28876	8150	20726
Hassan	16393.66	3159510	84246	82268	50477	31791
Haveri	17022.58	3625587	90496	55503	8819	46684
Kalaburagi	20399.71	4665149	159983	52404	14944	37460
Kodagu	1779.61	375265	10502	9840	3179	6661
Kolar	15546.82	3022869	69547	65700	27092	38608
Koppal	29908.4	8182242	182212	53882	19576	34306
Mandya	12420.88	2181594	64629	49995	18890	31105
Mysuru	8770.04	1685238	51239	67822	22970	44852
Raichur	42268.5	10358641	227368	70171	31155	39016
Ramanagara	17565.91	2834366	71761	124247	74004	50243
Shivamogga	9307.49	2087372	79471	40169	17765	22404
Tumakuru	21420.96	4183083	108576	128530	57590	70940
Udupi	3488.84	587492	16254	23063	6551	16512
Uttara Kannada	6173.01	1290250	41050	37899	14365	23534
Vijayanagara	27455.17	6751135	123828	44665	18682	25983
Vijayapura	13525.59	3212907	87874	59778	24505	35273
Yadgir	15045.7	3759814	103991	52458	18671	33787
All District Total	481156.88	107456395	2688916	1649396	644483	1004913
State Fund	662.83					
<b>Grand Total of State</b>	<b>481819.71</b>	<b>107456395</b>	<b>2688916</b>	<b>1649396</b>	<b>644483</b>	<b>1004913</b>

Source: RDPR,GoK

## APPENDIX 9.5 (A)

Financial Performance Under MGNREGA during the Financial Year 2023-24  
(upto November 2023)

Rs. in Lakhs

Districts	Opening Balance (OB)		Release of Last FY but Received during the Current FY		Release from State Fund (*) to Districts	Authorization of EFMS	Misc Receipt	Borrowed Fund		inter-district fund transfer		Total Availability
	CB as OB	Entered OB	Centre	State				From other district or Revolving Fund	Refunded to district/ State	Fund transfer to other district	Fund received from other districts	
Bagalkote		-17.33				20403.72	0	-	-	-	-	20386.39
Ballari		-57.3				20501.85	0	-	-	-	-	20444.55
Belagavi		0.84				46650.63	0	-	-	-	-	46651.47
Bengaluru		-6.6				282.59	0	-	-	-	-	275.99
Bengaluru Rural		0				6426.48	0	-	-	-	-	6426.48
Bidar		-202.74				19681.5	0	-	-	-	-	19478.76
Chamaraja Nagara		11.73				8154.49	0	-	-	-	-	8166.22
Chikkaballapura		-141.06				11936.01	0	-	-	-	-	11794.95
Chikkamagaluru		-0.93				11175.34	0	-	-	-	-	11174.41
Chitradurga		-355.44				19180.04	0	-	-	-	-	18824.6
Dakshina Kannada		-3.78				4604.25	0	-	-	-	-	4600.47
Davanagere		23.66				11087.51	0	-	-	-	-	11111.17
Dharwar		-62.43				8853.1	0	-	-	-	-	8790.67
Gadag		-15.24				13909.38	0	-	-	-	-	13894.14
Hassan		-1.6				16443.61	0	-	-	-	-	16442.02
Haveri		-55.37				17027.74	0	-	-	-	-	16972.37
Kalaburagi		321.7				20369.29	0	-	-	-	-	20690.98
Kodagu		-0.13				1781.4	0	-	-	-	-	1781.28
Kolar		-219.35				15566.54	0	-	-	-	-	15347.2
Koppal		-4.33				29928.32	0	-	-	-	-	29923.99
Mandya		-25.82				12442.99	0	-	-	-	-	12417.16
Mysuru		40.94				8816.2	0	-	-	-	-	8857.14
Raichur		-140.58				42324.86	0	-	-	-	-	42184.28
Ramanagara		-38.26				17631.04	0	-	-	-	-	17592.78
Shivamogga		-45.6				9314.55	0	-	-	-	-	9268.95
Tumakuru		-60.37				21491.31	0	-	-	-	-	21430.94
Udupi		-2.33				3495.38	0	-	-	-	-	3493.05
Uttara Kannada		-142.38				6175.15	0	-	-	-	-	6032.77
Vijayanagara		-770.92				27550.47	0	-	-	-	-	26779.56
Vijayapura		-92.11				13543.81	0	-	-	-	-	13451.7
Yadgir		-403.52				15135.99	0	-	-	-	-	14732.47
<b>All District Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-2466.65</b>				<b>481885.55</b>	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>479418.9</b>
<b>State Fund</b>		<b>33255.73</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>35117.2</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>68372.93</b>
<b>Grand Total of State</b>		<b>30789.08</b>				<b>481885.55</b>	<b>35117.2</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>547791.83</b>

Source: RDPR,GoK



## APPENDIX 9.5 (B)

Financial Performance Under MGNREGA during the Financial Year 2023-24  
(Upto November 2023)

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Districts	Cumulative LB Estimation of Expenditure upto Reporting month	Cumulative Expenditure							
		Actual Expenditure				Adm.Exp			Total
		Un-skilled Wage	Semi-skilled and Skilled Wage	Material	Tax	Rec Exp	Non-Rec Exp	Total Adm. Exp	
Bagalkote	13340.54	207.67	6049.75	324.12	465.22	4.46	469.68	474.14	20391.76
Ballari	16194.72	272.19	3647.32	162.82	287.15	0.95	288.1	289.05	20565.15
Belagavi	30357.7	437.55	13927.72	944.36	894.85	0	894.85	894.85	46562.18
Bengaluru	194.15	4.5	58.54	3.53	21.22	0	21.22	21.22	281.94
Bengaluru Rural	4329.41	9.11	1700.89	129.08	201.53	1.66	203.19	204.85	6371.68
Bidar	12081.78	30.57	6225.1	716.48	623.01	0	623.01	623.01	19676.93
Chamaraja Nagara	4978.88	56.31	2706.27	152.16	256.06	0.23	256.29	256.52	8149.9
Chikkaballapura	7865.82	66.39	3219.27	321.44	457.01	3.23	460.24	463.47	11933.17
Chikkamagaluru	6953.01	89.46	3669.4	0.23	439	0.13	439.14	439.27	11151.24
Chitradurga	14007.31	133.22	4466.08	0.01	515.42	0	515.42	515.42	19122.03
Dakshina Kannada	3068.12	35.97	1208.68	66.63	221.36	1.53	222.89	224.42	4602.3
Davanagere	8081.82	179.62	2251.57	138.21	450.39	0.04	450.43	450.47	11101.65
Dharwar	5805.22	87.79	2573.2	81.29	296.91	1.38	298.29	299.67	8845.8
Gadag	10559.98	144.08	2838.86	126.2	239.15	0	239.15	239.15	13908.28
Hassan	9889.97	116.49	5685.08	163.29	538.84	0	538.84	538.84	16393.66
Haveri	11092.75	102.63	5121.59	318.45	379.61	7.56	387.17	394.73	17022.58
Kalaburagi	13645.83	112.65	5904.22	115.47	621.36	0.19	621.55	621.74	20399.71
Kodagu	1178.25	0	439.35	37.3	124.71	0	124.71	124.71	1779.61
Kolar	9367.37	56.92	5121.04	392.48	603.93	5.07	609	614.07	15546.82
Koppal	23859.56	314.99	4824.59	408.78	499.55	0.93	500.48	501.41	29908.4
Mandya	6767.15	127.73	4818.71	268.93	388.33	50.02	438.35	488.37	12420.88
Mysuru	5243.67	68.33	3131.75	33.91	291.48	0.89	292.37	293.26	8770.04
Raichur	27891.01	265.45	12626.82	1021.28	463.69	0.26	463.95	464.21	42268.5
Ramanagara	8920.02	94.46	7792.15	378.61	379.69	0.97	380.66	381.63	17565.91
Shivamogga	6335.16	129.51	2393.44	77.75	371.63	0	371.63	371.63	9307.49
Tumakuru	13098.88	292.55	7237.63	70.25	721.66	0	721.66	721.66	21420.96
Udupi	1845.48	19.61	1458.02	17.24	140.64	7.85	148.49	156.34	3488.84
Uttara Kannada	4023.19	53.12	1735.91	118.79	239.15	2.84	241.99	244.83	6173.01
Vijayanagara	19614.63	166.47	7005.24	326.36	338.02	4.44	342.46	346.9	27455.17
Vijayapura	9952.63	105.5	2877.14	1.73	588.59	0	588.59	588.59	13525.59
Yadgir	11695.34	16.73	2812.49	301.96	219.17	0	219.17	219.17	15045.7
<b>All District Total</b>	<b>322239.35</b>	<b>3797.57</b>	<b>135527.85</b>	<b>7219.14</b>	<b>12278.31</b>	<b>94.64</b>	<b>12372.95</b>	<b>12467.59</b>	<b>481156.87</b>
<b>State Fund</b>					<b>640.65</b>	<b>22.19</b>	<b>662.83</b>	<b>685.02</b>	<b>662.83</b>
<b>Grand Total of State</b>	<b>322239.35</b>	<b>3797.57</b>	<b>135527.85</b>	<b>7219.14</b>	<b>12918.96</b>	<b>116.83</b>	<b>13035.78</b>	<b>13152.61</b>	<b>481819.7</b>

Source: RDPR,GoK

Appendix 9.5 (C) Employment Generated during the year 2023-24 (upto November 2023)

Districts	(No. of Registered)		(No. of Job card included in current yr)		(Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards)					(Employment demanded)			(Employment offered)			(Employment Availed)			(No. of HH which are beneficiary of land reform/ IAY)	(No. of Disabled beneficiary individuals)
	House hold	Persons	House hold	Persons	SCs	STs	others	Total	House hold	Persons	House hold	Persons	House hold	Persons	House hold	Persons	Person days			
Bagalkote	266659	534693	6873	31536	8356	22798	49355	198793	266598	116745	211382	114265	204740	104658	184185	4426710	1331	0	2388	
Ballari	177546	489582	460	6021	4672	16848	36547	94313	177379	115606	257136	115151	254837	109928	238903	5971151	2423	0	2471	
Belagavi	778887	1586152	4125	14229	24474	48531	88856	64283	778530	283848	442836	280133	433466	254703	384149	9991660	2328	0	2900	
Bengaluru	57737	128644	102	551	1095	2040	15393	36922	53873	1925	3518	1848	3276	1697	2981	63659	29	0	10	
Bengaluru Rural	115996	252901	941	5050	2394	4996	25667	6384	83934	115985	59888	32072	55837	30429	52335	1384751	246	0	508	
Bidar	242440	453002	9235	32318	11429	22402	58418	37630	140544	236592	185705	111172	180779	103088	165988	3896175	254	0	413	
Chamaraja Nagara	221009	508141	237	1049	2098	5154	56653	24700	138868	220221	60624	59917	98907	54297	87573	1570883	117	0	438	
Chikkaballapura	221734	534564	992	7081	1783	5281	54980	31168	135023	221171	74317	72828	130081	66457	116445	2533830	645	0	2834	
Chikkamagaluru	175270	393531	1021	5074	2171	6468	39365	8022	127514	174901	57751	110687	106956	53897	100806	2221992	408	0	191	
Chitradurga	325406	764583	2834	15921	4649	13049	70769	64375	186979	322123	115937	113827	196386	107552	183549	4544787	596	0	388	
Dakshina Kannada	163202	342470	1647	5417	2574	6809	17925	12646	132327	162898	24202	41652	40797	23174	39186	985607	165	0	77	
Davanagere	231162	508960	156	1352	3396	10591	52540	33313	145034	230887	71223	130676	70562	65267	116761	2593758	480	0	301	
Dharwar	168665	402534	1020	7302	2806	7923	14587	10855	142690	168132	53350	99483	52121	48436	87342	1860654	236	0	204	
Gadag	163856	390576	2089	14220	2721	12660	30061	12920	119782	162763	98583	98058	211112	92306	196202	3448269	449	0	1098	
Hassan	278022	642734	2192	13181	3170	9013	52967	4928	219791	277686	91933	174606	89161	165439	84246	3159510	683	0	470	
Haveri	265100	604586	552	6196	4862	15688	38930	28057	194131	261118	108349	215959	105889	208313	90496	3625587	855	0	504	
Kalaburagi	412660	858139	2786	29686	8944	31227	99805	7443	294185	401433	179174	176686	312547	159983	277994	4665149	273	0	725	
Kodagu	87061	189683	117	404	878	2283	9932	6065	66034	82031	11625	11279	18993	10502	17588	375265	29	0	120	
Kolar	235136	569156	2107	12196	2700	7592	65931	14468	154709	235108	75991	127204	74047	69547	112830	3022869	578	0	342	
Koppal	307673	793183	1098	61370	8510	39590	51239	39084	217184	307507	188117	407425	187461	404260	182212	8182242	2537	0	3645	
Mandya	345122	748203	1632	7499	3930	10869	42353	3083	299504	344940	71217	117127	70016	113237	64629	2181594	175	0	387	
Mysuru	333481	818616	1317	6163	4641	10937	65839	42572	220616	329027	57053	106557	55736	101886	51239	1685238	383	0	166	
Raichur	352952	795319	6885	44610	12773	38438	65732	80379	198947	345058	237965	483755	236706	478214	227368	10358641	2620	0	985	
Ramanagara	197430	422758	5214	23271	1795	5003	34833	4154	157386	196373	78012	134139	77166	130753	71761	119320	2834366	465	0	288
Shivamogga	239350	548911	557	7996	2473	9891	48574	11121	179557	239252	89073	164664	88419	162373	79471	2087372	174	0	490	
Tumakuru	391080	861295	27359	121291	6911	18790	67413	30412	292656	390481	121330	224657	118784	215267	108576	194474	4183083	648	0	615
Udupi	118828	240577	203	682	2157	5483	7378	6793	103634	117805	17280	30074	17183	29701	16254	587492	159	0	52	
Uttara Kannada	201779	444207	1584	9291	2006	6791	13574	6107	178245	197926	47656	84265	47295	83072	41050	1290250	142	0	122	
Vijayanagara	225248	582740	1758	24832	5982	19305	55982	42918	125627	224527	130396	266252	130150	265239	123828	246991	6751135	4835	0	983
Vijayapura	325626	717898	1463	5332	8470	17380	67366	5443	25076	328885	99717	162578	96881	155872	87874	3212907	628	0	1564	
Yadgir	261898	508455	2289	8067	9567	24258	55950	28486	176116	260552	112648	183780	111688	180989	103991	166006	3759814	384	0	532
Total	7892015	17636793	90845	529188	164387	458088	1454914	734336	5642512	7831762	2937938	5421286	2897093	5288874	2688916	107456395	25275	0	26211	

Source: RDPR,GoK

## 10.1 POWER SECTOR

Power generation in the public sector is managed by the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) whereas the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL) deals with transmission of power and load despatch functions. As part of the restructuring of the power sector in the State, the erstwhile Karnataka Electricity Board (KEB) was restructured as KPTCL in 1999 by giving it a corporate status. As per the Electricity Act 2003, KPTCL, being the State's transmission utility, is not empowered to trade in electricity. Therefore, the distribution companies directly procure power from power generators, both public and private and ESCOMs own distribution network, and use KPTCL's transmission network to distribute electricity.

### 10.1.1 Power Generation

The total installed generation capacity both in the public sector and private sector including the State's share in the Central Generating Station (CGS) upto November-2023 is 32403.70 MW. The installed capacity in the public sector is 13,933.50MW (including CGS allocation) and the private sector's share is 18,470.20 MW. In the private sector capacity, the share of renewable energy sources of power generation capacity (Excluding the Share of IPP Thermal & Mini Hydel) to overall installed capacity is 47.48%. The status of power sector in terms of both installed capacity and electricity generation for Karnataka is provided in **Table 10.1**.

**Table 10.1: Progress in Power Sector**

Source	Unit	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Upto Nov-23)
<b>A. Installed Capacity</b>						
<b>1. Public Sector</b>						
a) Hydel	MW	3,681.00	3,681.00	3,681.00	3,681.00	3,681.00
b) Wind energy	MW	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
c) Thermal	MW	5,020.00	5,020.00	5,020.00	5,020.00	5,020.00
d) Solar PV plant	MW	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,740.00</b>	<b>8,740.00</b>	<b>8,740.00</b>	<b>8,740.00</b>	<b>8,740.00</b>
e) Jurala Hydro	MW	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00
<b>2. Private Sector</b>						
a) IPP Thermal (including small thermal-conventional)	MW	2,192.30	2,192.30	2197.30	2174.20	2176.00
b) Mini Hydel	MW	903.46	903.46	903.46	903.46	907.46
c) Wind energy	MW	4,814.34	4,962.34	5144.14	5,245.19	5272.74
d) Co-generation & Biomass	MW	1,870.19	1,870.19	1870.19	1,870.19	1,870.19
e) Solar (including solar roof top)	MW	7,266.19	7,355.01	7556.30	8039.86	8243.81
<b>Total</b>		<b>17,046.48</b>	<b>17,283.30</b>	<b>17,671.39</b>	<b>18,232.90</b>	<b>18,470.20</b>
3. Central Generating Station Allocation	MW		4,865.00	4865.00	4,744.35	4626.50
DVC	MW					450.00
<b>TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY</b>		<b>30,061.48</b>	<b>31,005.30</b>	<b>31,393.39</b>	<b>31,834.25</b>	<b>32,403.70</b>

Source	Unit	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Upto Nov-23)
<b>B. Electricity Generation(Net) ( for 2023-24 UptoNov-2023)</b>						
a) Hydel (KPCL)	MU	13,622.00	12,232.53	13582.86	13228.95	5496.35
b) Thermal(KPCL)	MU	11,444.12	6,366.88	17143.42	16772.20	9846.88
c) Wind	MU	10,050.70	9,434.92	9376.45	9204.08	6734.60
d) Solar PV plant	MU	8,026.02	8,888.70	9281.34	9706.51	5219.77
e) Mini Hydel	MU	1,816.45	2,140.12	2346.35	2307.20	835.36
f) Co-gen and Bio-Mass	MU	2,383.20	2,777.98	2976.83	3046.45	583.11
g) Private sector	MU	4,589.89	2,918.21	2548.04	3448.43	3439.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>51,932.38</b>	<b>44,759.34</b>	<b>57,255.29</b>	<b>57713.83</b>	<b>32155.57</b>
<b>C. Electricity imports</b>						
Central projects	MU	22,665.07	23,060.76	18,241.82	22,798.34	14711.85
<b>Total Electricity supply</b>	<b>MU</b>	<b>74,597.45</b>	<b>67,820.10</b>	<b>75,497.11</b>	<b>80512.17</b>	<b>46867.42</b>

Source: KPCL, KPTCL, KREDL, PCKL & SLDC; Note: MU- Million Unit, MW-Mega watt,

The State has added 235.50 MW of Generating capacity in renewable energy sources during the FY 2023-24 (Upto Nov-23). The State is in the forefront in capacity addition in Renewable Energy Sector & there is constant increase in capacity under this category. The availability factors of most of the generating plants have been found to be relatively high suggesting an efficient preventive maintenance system being in place.

### Plant Load Factors (Capacity Utilisation)

The average cost of power generation is higher in thermal plants as compared to Hydel plants and the State's reliance on thermal plants for power generation has increased over the years. As a result, the average cost of power generated has been increasing.

#### 10.1.2 Purchase of power from other States and energy exchanges

Towards meeting shortages in electricity supply, Karnataka buys power from neighbouring states, other states and from energy exchanges. The details of such purchases during last two years & in 2023-24 (Upto Nov-23) are given in **Table 10.2.1 & 10.2.2**.

**Table 10.2.1: Procurement from other states through bilateral trade & purchase through Energy exchanges**

Year	Energy in MUs	Amount (Rs. in Crore)	Average rate Rs/kWh
2021-22	502.64 *	212.53	4.23
2022-23	589.14	476.61	8.09
2023-24 (Upto Nov-23)	1858.04	1251.47	6.74

\*Out of 502.64 MU, 466.13 MU for REC premium recovery trade and 36.51 MU for optimization / meeting deficit

**Table 10.2.2: Sale of Surplus power through over Arching Agreement / DEEP Portal tenders / Energy exchanges (IEX& PXIL& HPX)**

Year	Energy in MU	Amount (Rs. in Crore)	Average rate Rs/kWh
2021-22	6709.68	2895.62	4.32
2022-23	4385.57	2531.94	5.77
2023-24 (Upto Nov-23)	658.34	270.49	4.11

Source: Karnataka Power Corporation Limited

### 10.1.3 Power Transmission: Karnataka Power Transmission Utility (KPTCL)

The status of transmission infrastructure as at the end of Nov-2023 is given in **Table 10.3**.

**Table 10.3: Power stations & transmission lines of KPTCL (as on 30.11.2023)**

Voltage Level in kV	No. of stations	Transmission Line in CKmt
400	9	3935.45
220	132	13085.65
110	498	12635.19
66	719	12830.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>1358</b>	<b>42487.21</b>

Source: KPTCL; CKmt-Circuit Kilometre

The transmission lines of different voltage classes, new substations and capacity augmentation in the existing substations added during the last 5 years from 2019-20 to 2023-24 (upto Nov-2023) are shown in **Tables 10.3.1 and 10.3.2**

**Table 10.3.1: Transmission lines of different voltage class added during the period (Transmission line length in CKmt)**

Voltage class in kV	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Upto Nov-23)	Total
400	130.27	2.62	0	234.11	0	367.00
220	106.14	579.17	434.19	375.02	88.24	1582.76
110	202.68	260.96	654.58	503.89	300.94	1923.05
66	355.16	345.67	374.67	495.83	184.75	1756.08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>794.25</b>	<b>1188.42</b>	<b>1463.44</b>	<b>1608.85</b>	<b>573.93</b>	<b>5628.89</b>

Source: KPTCL kV-kilo Volt

**Table 10.3.2: Details of new sub stations added and capacity augmented during the last 5 years period.**

Voltage Class (kV)	New Sub-stations added					
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Upto Nov-23)	Total
400	1	2	-	1	-	4
220	3	6	10	7	1	27
110	9	12	21	20	13	75
66	19	16	10	13	5	63
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>169</b>

Voltage Class (kV)	Sub-stations capacity augmented					
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Upto Nov-23)	Total
400	-	-	-	1	-	1
220	1	5	7	12	3	28
110	23	38	58	78	40	237
66	60	76	107	106	55	404
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>670</b>

Source: KPTCL

## Transmission & Distribution Losses (T&D Losses)

The State Government has taken various measures to reduce T&D and AT&C losses.

### Measures taken for reduction of T&D loss

- ▣▣▣▣ Bifurcation of lengthy HT / LT lines & over loaded 11KV feeders.
- ▣▣▣▣ Re-conductoring of HT/LTlines and reduction of HT/LT ratio.
- ▣▣▣▣ Providing additional transformers to release over loaded DTCs.
- ▣▣▣▣ 100% Metering and Accuracy in Billing.
- ▣▣▣▣ Load balancing and bifurcation of load.
- ▣▣▣▣ Strengthening of Vigilance/MT Activities.
- ▣▣▣▣ Replacing Electro Mechanical /Static/High precision energy meter.
- ▣▣▣▣ Encouraging consumers to install energy efficient equipments.

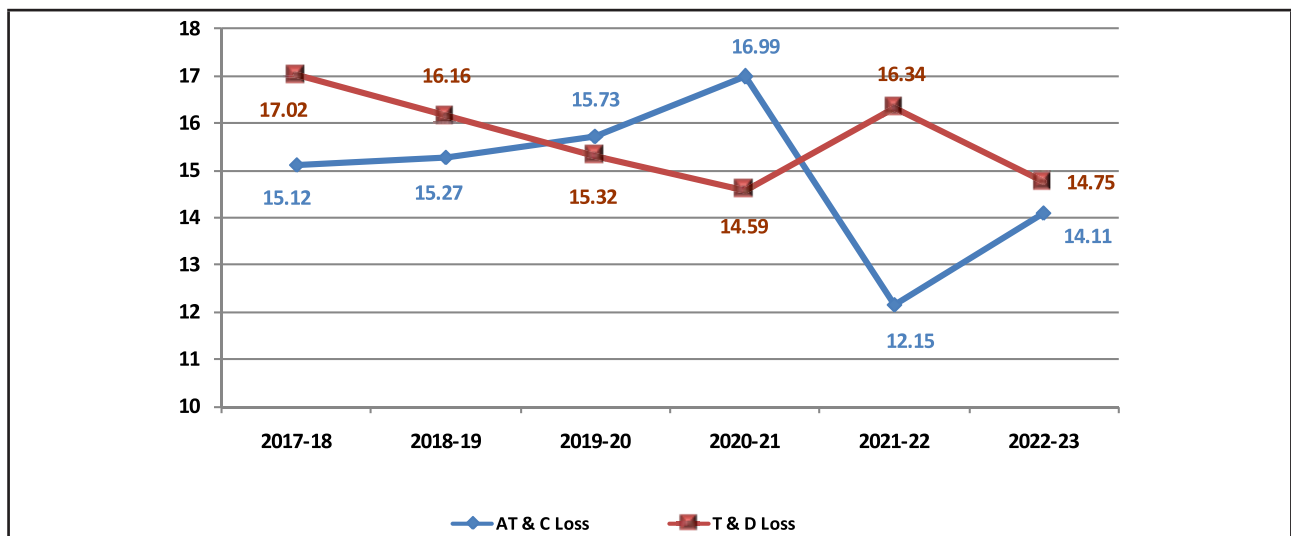
### Measures taken for reduction of AT&C Loss

- ▣▣▣▣ Accuracy and 100% billing of consumer installations.
- ▣▣▣▣ 100% collection efficiency.
- ▣▣▣▣ Improving vigilance activities.
- ▣▣▣▣ Periodical rating of HT & LT Installations.

T&D losses of Karnataka's power sector has been brought down from 17.02% in 2017-18 to 14.75 in 2022-23 (**Figure 10.1**). The utilities in the sector are making planned investment for strengthening and augmenting the network for reduction of technical loss.

Figure 10.1 also shows the trends in Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses during 2017-18 to 2022-23. The AT&C Loss which was 15.12 % in 2017-18 has been brought down for 14.11% in 2022-23. Transmission loss for the year 2022-23 is 2.98%.

**Figure 10.1: Trends in Transmission & Distribution losses and Aggregate Technical & Commercial Losses from 2017-18 to 2022-23**



### 10.1.4 Power Consumption

As shown in **Table 10.4**, in the year 2022-23, the agricultural sector (water pumping through irrigation pump sets) accounted for highest share of electricity consumed with a share of 34.21% with domestic occupying a distinct second position with a share of 23.60%. However, in terms of paying for the electricity, the agricultural sector pays the least whereas the commercial consumers pay the highest tariff.

**Table 10.4: Electricity Consumption by various Category of Consumers**

Category of Consumers	Consumption (MU)		Percentage of Sales		Demand (Rs. in Crore)		ARR (Rs/Kwh)*	
	2022-23	2023-24 (Upto Nov-23)	2022-23 (In %)	2023-24 (Upto Nov-23) (In %)	2022-23	2023-24 (Upto Nov-23)	2022-23	2023-24 (Upto Nov-23)
HT Industries	10,115.35	6,328.56	16.07	14.33	9,971.50	6,674.52	9.86	10.55
IP Sets	21,525.31	17,359.59	34.21	39.30	13,733.36	13,333.08	6.38	7.68
Domestic	14,852.55	9,842.53	23.60	22.28	12,950.57	9,951.86	8.72	10.11
LT Industries	2,223.78	1,360.29	3.53	3.08	2,344.10	1,647.63	10.54	12.11
Water Works & Sewage pumping	4,729.51	2,902.53	7.52	6.57	3,907.33	2,880.01	8.26	9.92
Commercial Lighting	6,890.96	4,764.64	10.95	10.79	9,090.67	6,748.87	13.19	14.16
Public Lighting	1,234.46	740.02	1.96	1.67	1,243.94	868.05	10.08	11.73
Others	1,357.77	876.42	2.16	1.98	2,273.46	1,430.14	16.74	16.32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62,929.69</b>	<b>44,174.58</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>55,514.93</b>	<b>43,534.16</b>	<b>8.82</b>	<b>9.86</b>

Source: ESCOMs

\* After T & D losses as on 31.03.2023. \* ARR - Average Revenue Realisation.

### 10.1.5 Electricity, Demand and Supply Status

The State of Karnataka has achieved near self-sufficiency in power generation to meet the growing demand. The occasional gap due to seasonal variation in demand and supply is met through short term purchases.

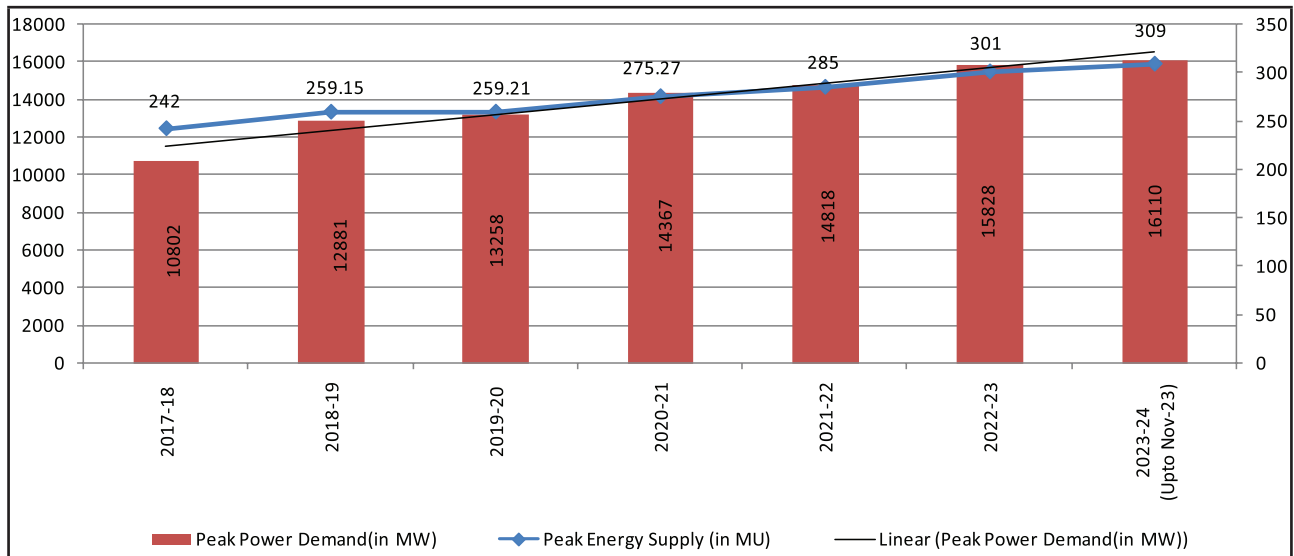
Trends in peak demand for power and peak energy supply per day during the years 2017-18 to 2023-24 (Upto November-2023) are given in Fig. 10.2. It may be observed that both the peak demand for power and peak energy supply per day are showing increasing trend. The peak power demand met during 2022-23 was 15,828 MW and that in 2023-24 (Upto Nov-23) was 16110 MW. The anticipated peak demand to be met during 2023-24 is around 17,000 MW.

**Figures 10.2.1 and 10.2.2** show the trends in estimated gaps in demand and supply for both power and energy.

The analysis of these Figures reveals notable trends in the power and energy sectors over the past five years (2018-19 to 2023-24). In terms of power supply and demand, the continuous growth in projected power demand, reaching 17,000 MW in 2023-24, is indicative of a positive trajectory. Remarkably, the reduction of power shortage to zero in 2018-19 and its sustained absence from 2019-20 onwards underscore an efficient meeting of power demand, potentially driven by enhanced infrastructure and distribution systems.

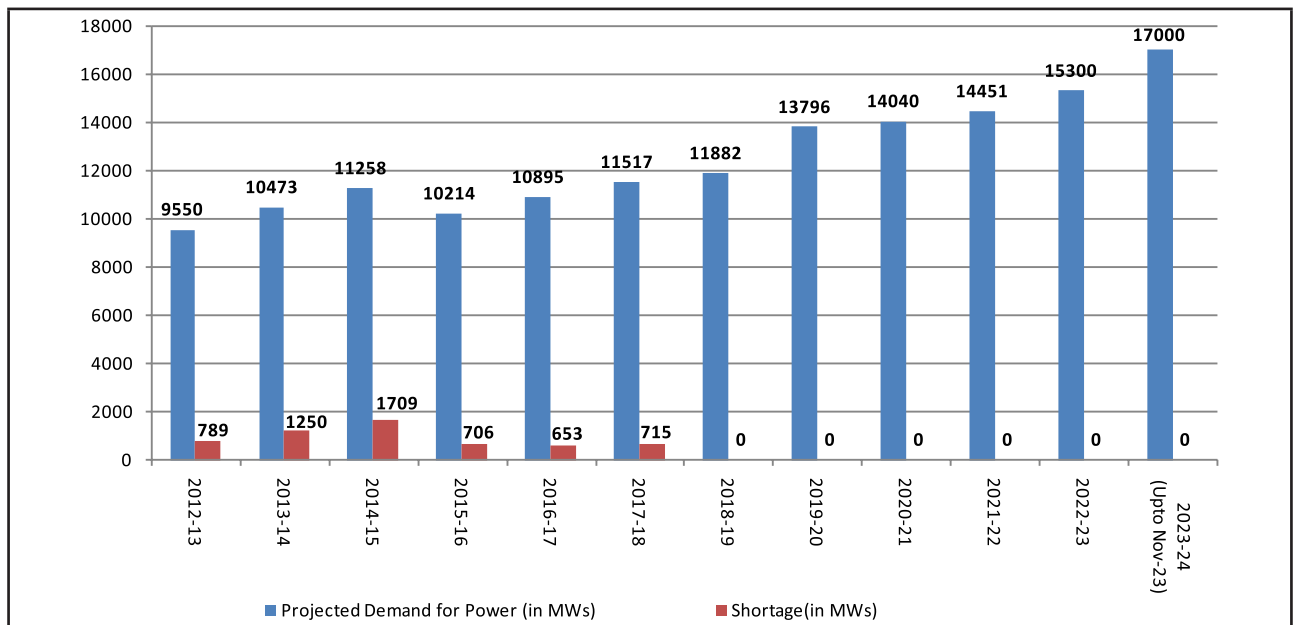
Figure 10.2.2 highlights a consistent rise in the projected demand, reaching 89,112 MU in 2023-24. The substantial decline in energy shortage, reaching zero in 2017-18 and persisting thereafter, reflects successful alignment between energy supply and escalating demand. The overall positive trend in bridging the energy supply and demand gap suggests advancements in infrastructure and resource management strategies.

**Figure 10.2: Trends in Peak Power Demand and Peak Energy Supply**



Source: KPTCL

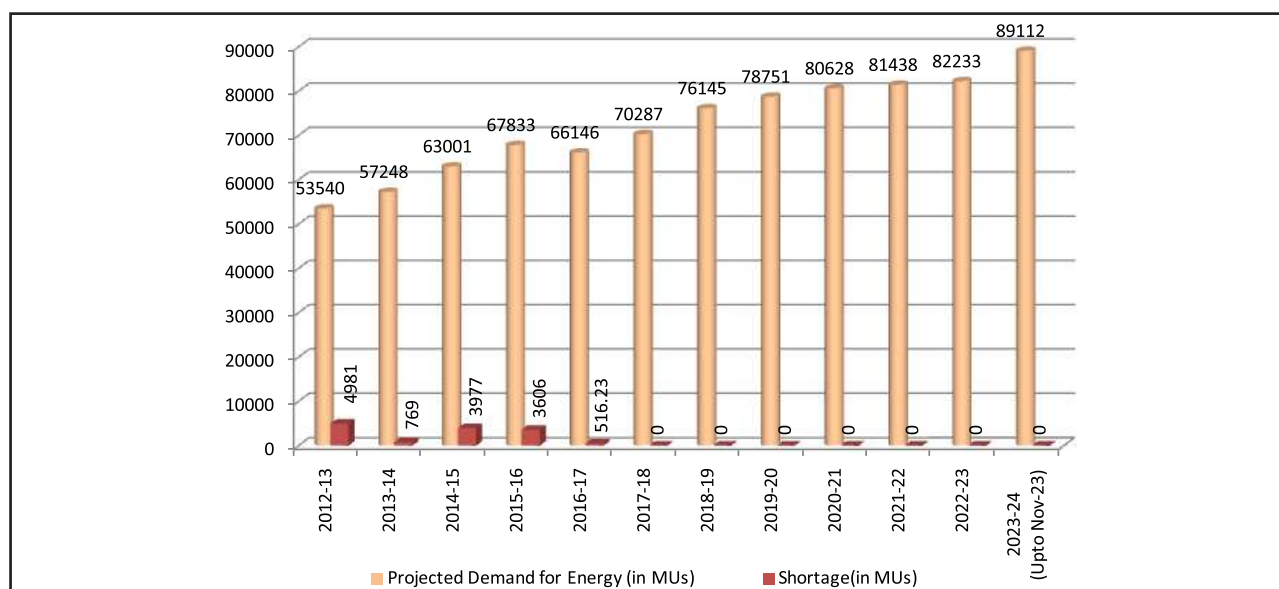
**Figure 10.2.1: Power Supply & Demand Gap (in MW)**



Source: KPTCL



Figure 10.2.2: Energy Supply and Demand Gap



Source: KPTCL

### 10.1.6 Vigilance efforts

The vigilance efforts by various authorities of the ESCOMs have contributed to the reduction in AT&C losses (Table 10.5).

Table 10.5: Vigilance efforts by various authorities of the ESCOMs in reducing theft and pilferages.

Year	No of Installations Inspected	No. of Cases Detected	Penalty Imposed (Rs. in Crores)
2019-20	6,23,036	65,154	926.75
2020-21	2,43,746	14,546	63.02
2021-22	2,63,915	12,090	57.54
2022-23	8,41,784	82,375	451.81
2023-24 (Upto Nov-2023)	5,09,671	44,374	166.24

Source: ESCOMs

The ESCOMs supply electricity to various category of consumers at different price slabs. Details of revenue realized from the different categories of consumers are given in Table 10.6. This shows that during the year 2022-23, nearly 68.65% of the ESCOMs revenue arises from LT category consumers even though they account for about 73.47% of the electricity consumption. The HT industrial & commercial sector while accounting for only 20.53% of the electricity sales contributes 25.27% of the total revenue earned in 2022-23. Electricity supplied to LT Agriculture (irrigation pump Sets) fetches the lowest average revenue of Rs. 6.36/kWh where as the LT commercial category provides highest revenue realisation of Rs.12.31/kWh. Other than temporary installations, commercial LT consumers and HT industrial and commercial consumers pay higher prices for electricity consumed.

Table 10.6: Electricity sales and revenue realization by categories of consumers

Category	Description	Sales (MU)		Revenue (Rs. Crores)		Average revenue realization (Rs./kWh)	
		2022-23	2023-24 (Upto Nov-23)	2022-23	2023-24 (Upto Nov-23)	2022-23	2023-24 (Upto Nov-23)
LT1	BJ/KJ	884.50	543.69	779.22	555.21	8.81	10.21
LT2	AEH	13811.52	9199.20	12029.30	9288.07	8.71	10.10
LT3	Commercial	4088.87	2823.38	5034.16	3726.24	12.31	13.20
LT4	Irrigation Pump sets	20871.83	16897.06	13281.86	12903.13	6.36	7.64
LT5	Industries	2223.78	1360.29	2344.10	1647.63	10.54	12.11
LT6	Street lights and water supply	3983.46	2472.56	3707.31	2722.75	9.31	11.01
LT7	Temporary Installations	370.99	202.16	933.27	412.09	25.16	20.38
<b>Total LT</b>		<b>46234.95</b>	<b>33498.34</b>	<b>38109.22</b>	<b>31255.12</b>	<b>8.24</b>	<b>9.33</b>
HT1	Water supply installations	1980.51	1169.99	1443.96	1025.30	7.29	8.76
HT2	HT Industrial & Commercial	12917.43	8269.81	14028.01	9697.15	10.86	11.73
HT3	Lift Irrigation	653.47	462.53	451.50	429.96	6.91	9.30
HT4	HT Residential	156.53	99.64	142.05	108.57	9.08	10.90
HT5	HT Temporary	986.79	674.27	1340.19	1018.06	13.58	15.10
<b>Total HT</b>		<b>16694.73</b>	<b>10676.24</b>	<b>17405.71</b>	<b>12279.04</b>	<b>10.43</b>	<b>11.50</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>62929.68</b>	<b>44174.58</b>	<b>55514.93</b>	<b>43534.16</b>	<b>8.82</b>	<b>9.86</b>

Details of energy sales, average tariff and average cost of power supplied by ESCOMs are given in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7: Energy sales, average tariff and average cost of power supplied by ESCOMs

ESCOM	Energy sales(MU)		Average tariff (Rs./kWh)		Average cost (Rs./kWh)	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
	(Actuals)	(KERC approved)	(Actuals)	(KERC approved)	(Actuals)	(KERC approved)
BESCOM	29333.59	30013.92	8.70	9.62	8.77	9.62
MESCOM	5589.28	5541.59	8.13	8.61	8.17	8.61
HESCOM	12717.82	12530.67	8.31	8.69	7.84	8.69
GESCOM	8426.84	8489.30	8.11	8.75	8.14	8.75
CESC	6529.73	7159.35	8.11	8.59	8.24	8.59
Hukkeri	332.42	367.39	6.51	6.97	8.22	6.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>62929.68</b>	<b>64102.22</b>	<b>8.42</b>	<b>9.11</b>	<b>8.39</b>	<b>9.11</b>

Source: ESCOMs.

**Table 10.7.1 : Financial Position of ESCOMs for FY 2022-23****(Rs. in Crores)**

Name of the Company	Profit/Loss	Cumulative Profit/Loss
BESCOM	-1767.50	-4479.94
MESCOM	51.85	262.98
HESCOM	-836.23	-7258.10
GESCOM	-296.21	-3397.52
CESC	-297.65	-2686.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>-3145.74</b>	<b>-17558.63</b>

Source: Energy Department

The above table shows that out of 5 Electricity Distribution Companies only MESCOM has shown profit.

### 10.1.7 Subsidy in power sector

There are a total number of 28,70,943 subsidised Bhagya Jyothi/Kutira Jyothi(BJ/KJ) connections and 34,10,050 irrigation pump sets upto 10 HP in the State as of November-2023. The power supply to IP sets (Upto 10 HP) has been made free with effect from 01.08.2008. Whereas the BJ/KJ beneficiaries have been enjoying free power since a very long time. From 2017-18, the free power supply to BJ/KJ has been enhanced from 18 units to 40 units per installation per month. The entire cost of supply of free power to agricultural sector (IP set upto 10 HP connected load) & BJ/KJ connections (consumption up to 40 units per month) has been made good by the State Government through subsidy.

#### Gruha Jyothi Subsidy

Out of the 5 guarantees announced by the Government, the most important guarantee “Gruha Jyoti” scheme has been implemented by Energy Department from 01.07.2023 (bills issued during August-2023 for the consumption of July-2023). Under this scheme, every household in the State is provided free electricity supply every month subject to a maximum consumption limit of 200 units per month. It is estimated that an annual subsidy of Rs.13,910 Crore will be required for this scheme and Rs.9,000 Crore has been allocated and provided for this scheme for the year 2023-24 in the July-2023 budget. Till date (July-2023 to December-2023) Rs.4,400 Crore has been released to ESCOMs. As on 27.12.2023 total of 1.65 crore consumers have registered under Sevasindhu portal for the benefit under this scheme. Out of 159.50 lakhs eligible consumers, 95.03 lakhs zero bills and 64.47 lakhs net bills were issued as on December-2023. The Scheme has been implemented successfully and consumers are satisfied.

The earlier schemes such as “Bhagya Jyothi and “Kuteera Jyothi” and “Amrutha Jyothi” schemes have been subsumed in this Gruha Jyothi Scheme. The Government is releasing around Rs.750 Crores per month for subsidy in advance to the ESCOMs. The subsidy provided by the State Government from 2019-20 to 2023-24 (Up to November – 2023) is provided in **Table 10.8**. This data reflects a strategic approach by the government to provide financial aid across sectors, addressing both existing arrears and responding to the challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic through targeted relief measures and specific subsidies like Gruha Jyothi.

**Table 10.8: Subsidy Released by the State Government**

Year	Subsidy released (Rs. in Crore)	Remarks
2019-20	11,245.00	
2020-21	11,250.00	
2021-22	16,944.93	Includes previous subsidy arrears of Rs.5,500.00 Crores & Covid relief subsidy of Rs.68.93 Crore.

Year	Subsidy released (Rs. in Crore)	Remarks
2022-23	14,092.61	Includes FAC subsidy of Rs.100.02 Crores & Covid relief Subsidy of Rs.92.59 Crore.
2023-24 (Upto Nov-23)	13,143.00	Includes Gruha Jyothi Subsidy of Rs.3,650.00 Crore.

Source: Energy Dept.

### 10.1.8 Demand Side Management (DSM)

Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation endeavour is critical for meeting India's Nationally Determined Contribution in reducing the emission intensity of its GDP by 33%-35% by 2030 from 2005 level. The Government of Karnataka has implemented several programmes to conserve energy as part of its DSM initiatives. Some of the important programmes are:

- ▶▶▶▶ Time of Day Tariff Metering is mandatory for industrial consumers and especially for HT consumers having sanction load of 500 KVA and above.
- ▶▶▶▶ Installing Energy efficient street lighting systems and Electronic Time Switches for street light installations for switching "ON" and "OFF".
- ▶▶▶▶ Segregating agricultural loads from the existing 11kV feeders to provide 24X7 uninterrupted power supply to non-agricultural loads in rural areas.
- ▶▶▶▶ Adoption of High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) for agricultural loads in rural areas.
- ▶▶▶▶ Encouraging domestic consumers to use solar water heaters.
- ▶▶▶▶ Mandatory use of solar water heating systems for all residential buildings with a built up area of 600Sq. Feet and above falling within the limits of Municipalities/Corporations and Bengaluru Development Authority, etc.
- ▶▶▶▶ Mandatory use of LED in Government buildings/Aided institutions/ Boards /Corporations.
- ▶▶▶▶ Mandatory uses of star rated energy efficient irrigation pump sets conforming to standards prescribed by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.
- ▶▶▶▶ Promotion of energy efficient building designs.
- ▶▶▶▶ Adoption of Bachat Lamp Yojana launched by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Government of India.
- ▶▶▶▶ Implementation of Solar Rooftop programme.
- ▶▶▶▶ Vidhyuth Jagruthi Yojana, an awareness programme on DSM activities for students.
- ▶▶▶▶ Surya Raitha Scheme, a pilot project for arranging power supply to IP sets through solar under net-metering concept for IP sets.
- ▶▶▶▶ Distribution of LED bulbs, LED Tube lights and Energy Efficient pump sets under Hosabelaku through EESL as part of UJALA Scheme.

### 10.1.9 Investment in Power Sector: Planned by KPCL, KPTCL & ESCOMs during 2022-23

The Plan Outlay and expenditure incurred during the last Five years and during 2023-24 (upto November – 2023) are given at **Table 10.9**.

Table 10.9 : Investment in Power Sector

(Rs. In Crores)

Year	IEBR				Capital Outlay/ Expenditure for Power Projects (IR & EQUITY)		Total Outlay	
	KPCL		KPTCL & ESCOMs		Plan Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.
	Plan Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.				
2018-19	1404.00	1001.66	2000.00	3711.64	3129.00	3129.00	6533.00	7842.30
2019-20	1916.00	288.06	3208.00	2406.00	2181.31	2181.31	7305.31	4875.37
2020-21	2345.80	644.28	2000.00	1342.70	1640.40	1640.40	5986.20	3627.38
2021-22	1859.30	453.24	2000.00	4226.29	3427.00	3427.00	7286.30	8106.53
2022-23	1954.00	292.52	3521.80	4597.39	3837.88	3837.88	9313.68	8727.79
2023-24 (Upto Nov-23)	2222.75	190.00	11176.00	3924.88	2086.01	2086.01	15484.76	6200.89

Source: Details of Provision for Plan Schemes, Finance Department, GoK.

### 10.1.10 Rural Electrification

Towards meeting the targets stipulated by the National Electricity Policy (NEP), the State Government has planned initiatives for energisation of Villages, Hamlets, Harijan Bastis and Thandas. All the villages of Karnataka have been electrified.

The ESCOMs have planned to energise hamlets and thandas in a phased manner. The details of electrification status in Hamlets, Harijan bastis, Thandas and IP sets during the last 5 years and in the current financial year are provided in **Table 10.10**.

Table 10.10 : Progress in Rural Electrification

Year	Irrigation Pump sets Energised (in lakhs)	Hamlets/Harijana Bastis Thandas Electrified (No.)
2018-19	29.68	19
2019-20	30.28	39
2020-21	31.65	11
2021-22	32.57	09
2022-23	33.25	02
2023-24 (Upto Nov-2023)	34.10	0

Source: Energy Department

### 10.1.11 Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited (KREDL)

KREDL is the nodal agency for the development of renewable energy sources in Karnataka. To harness green and clean renewable energy sources in the State for environmental benefits and energy security and to initiate energy conservation & efficiency measures in all the sectors for sustainable development, the Government of Karnataka notified a policy on renewable energy (for the period 2009-14) on 19.01.2010, Solar Policy 2014-21 on 22.05.2014 and Karnataka Renewable Energy Policy 2022-27 on 06.05.2022.

### Karnataka Renewable Energy Policy 2022-27

State notified Karnataka Renewable Energy Policy 2022-27 to facilitate Government of India in meeting the RE target of 500 GW by 2030. KREDL is the nodal agency which envisages private sector investment for renewable

energy development in the State. The capacity addition in private sector under renewable energy during 2022-23 was 584.61 MW and it is 235.50 MW during 2023-24 (upto Nov-23) (as shown in **Table 10.11**).

**Table 10.11: Capacity additions under Renewable Energy (in MW)**

Sources	Capacity addition during		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Upto Nov-2023) (Provisional)
Wind Power	181.80	101.05	23.80
Small/Mini Hydro	0.00	0.00	4.00
Solar (including solar roof top)	201.29	483.56	202.70
Solar Wind Hybrid			5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>383.09</b>	<b>584.61</b>	<b>235.50</b>

Source: KREDL

The cumulative progress in installed capacity additions in the renewable energy sector in the State as on 30.11.2023 is shown in **Table 10.12**. Solar energy (including Solar Rooftop) accounts for major share in the installed capacity.

**Table 10.12: Cumulative Progress in Renewable Energy (in MW) as on 30.11.2023**

Source		Potential Available	Allotted Capacity	Installed Capacity
Wind Power		124139	17911.19	5273.99
Small/Mini Hydro		3100	1173.19	907.46
Co-Generation		2000	2212.65	1731.16
Solar (including solar roof top)		24700	14609.10	8276.56
Hybrid	Wind		395.13	3.75
	Solar		59.00	1.25
Biomass		1000	625.85	139.03
Waste to Energy		135	685.75	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>155074</b>	<b>37671.86</b>	<b>16333.20</b>

Source: KREDL & Energy Department

### 10.1.12 New Initiatives

Initiative taken up in 2023-24.

- ▣ Providing solar water pumps to beneficiaries under KUSUM Component-B through KREDL.
- ▣ Solarization of Agriculture feeders under PM KUSUM-C.
- ▣ Upgradation of Distribution Automation System in all Corporation areas.
- ▣ The HVDS, implemented on pilot basis, will be continued in other sub-division of ESCOMs after detailed study of the scheme.
- ▣ Smart Grid and Smart Meters scheme will be implemented on pilot basis.
- ▣ Implementation of Green Energy Corridor scheme with the assistance of KPTCL and MNRE.
- ▣ Augmenting Transmission Capacity to future growth and evacuation.

- ▣ As per Budget Announcement, KPCL is implementing 11.5 MW capacity Waste to Energy project at Bidadi, Ramanagara District in co-ordination with BBMP.
- ▣ As per budget announcement, BESCOM is in the process of establishing 1190 Charging Stations under PPP mode, throughout the State.

### Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) SCHEME

- ▣ Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY), a Scheme for Financial Turnaround of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), has been approved by the Government of India with an objective to improve the operation and financial efficiency of the State DISCOMs.
- ▣ Karnataka State stands 1st in the ranking as per the UDAY Dash Board.

### 10.1.13 Centrally Sponsored Scheme

#### Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) Phase 2

Government of India sanctioned IPDS Phase-2 in July-2017. Scheme aims to Provide Data Centre Hardware & Software Refresh, Hosting DRC on Cloud, GIS Survey, Modems Fixing to Feeder Meters, Boundary Meters, DTC Meters and HT/LT Meters and to Provide IT infrastructure.

Under IPDS Phase-2 scheme, Rs.62.28 Crore was sanctioned for implementation of Information technology (IT) in Distribution Sector in 124 towns. The Works under IPDS Phase-2 were completed in Dec-2022.

**Table 10.13: Sanction Details under IPDS Phase 2**

(Rs. In Crore)

Name of the Company	No of Towns	Total Project cost
DC-DRC (all ESCOMs)		26.67
BESCOM	20	7.42
CESC	21	6.84
GESCOM	18	4.78
MESCOM	44	10.27
HESCOM	21	6.30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>62.28</b>

### 10.1.14 State Government Programme

#### Belaku

The State Government has announced “Belaku” Programme on 01.09.2021 to provide electricity connection to the identified un-electrified households mainly in rural areas. A total of 2,55,565 households have been electrified as on March-2023 at an expenditure of Rs.170.57 Crores.

**Table 10.14: Details of Electrified households under BELAKU**

Name of the Company	No of Households Electrified	Expenditure in Rs. Crore
BESCOM	69930	40.72
CESC	26216	10.67
MESCOM	28516	54.09

Name of the Company	No of Households Electrified	Expenditure in Rs. Crore
HESCOM	81155	39.56
GESCOM	49260	25.24
HRECSL	488	0.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>255565</b>	<b>170.57</b>

Source: Energy Department

### 10.1.15 Challenges

#### ▣▣▣▣ Subsidy burden

The Number of IP sets (Upto 10 HP) & BJ/KJ installations are increasing over the years resulting in increased consumption. The monthly consumption limit per installation of BJ/KJ has been increased from 18 to 40 units and overall increase in consumption of IP (Upto 10 HP) & BJ/KJ, the subsidy burden has been increasing. Due to inflationary tendency, the cost of supply is increasing over the years. The tariff is getting increased due to increase in input cost of Generation, Transmission and Distribution. Consequently subsidy burden is also increasing.

#### ▣▣▣▣ Cost of Supply

Due to increased demand for power in the state, the thermal share is increased adding to the cost of supply. The operational cost is also getting increased. The revenue realisation from sales is not matching with the overall cost of supply and there is gap or deficit in revenue every year. In order to bridge this revenue deficit temporarily ESCOMs are resorting to short term borrowings. The State regulators are considering the revenue deficit of the previous years during the Annual Performance Review & trying to bridge the revenue deficit as far as possible.

### Specific challenges and the future outlook of the department

- ▣▣▣▣ Optimum utilisation of natural resources under renewable energy sector.
- ▣▣▣▣ Generation capacity addition to meet the growing demand for achieving self sufficiency.
- ▣▣▣▣ Reduction of Transmission & Distribution Loss.
- ▣▣▣▣ Reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial Loss.
- ▣▣▣▣ Making Power Supply Consumer friendly.
- ▣▣▣▣ Reduction of Electrical Accidents.

### 10.1.16 Outcome

- ▣▣▣▣ The State Government has published its Karnataka Renewable Energy Policy 2022-2027 for giving impetus to exploitation of solar energy. The State Govt is able to harness renewable energy sources and save natural resources like coal.
- ▣▣▣▣ Niranthara Jyothi Yojane is a major project that aims to segregate the rural area loads into agricultural and non-agricultural loads so as to provide 24 hours of quality power supply to rural areas and assured hours of power supply to the irrigation pumpsets. As on July-2019 all the proposed NJY works are completed. 2288 Niranthara Jyothi feeder works (59 feeders in pilot, 884 feeders in phase1 and 839 feeders in phase 2 and 506 feeders in Phase 3) are completed and have been commissioned.
- ▣▣▣▣ Some of the energy conservation programmes like demand side management (DSM) and smart grid pilot project have resulted in saving energy.



### 10.1.17 Achievements of Energy Sector during 2023-24

- ▶ Considering the demand for electricity during the summer season, the following measures have been taken to ensure adequate supply of electricity to all categories of consumers in the State.
  - ▶ About 300-600 MW of additional power is being availed under swapping/banking arrangement with the states of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.
  - ▶ Central Government has allocated 302.36 MW of additional power from unallocated share from central generating stations (CGS).
  - ▶ 150 MW of Kudagi Thermal Power Plant, which was earlier given to NDMC Delhi, is returned to the State from 01.12.2023.
  - ▶ Section-11 of the Electricity Act, 2003 has been imposed on 16.10.2023 to procure electricity from State generators who were selling electricity to outside states. From this, about 700-800 MW of additional power is available to the State.
  - ▶ To maximize production of thermal power stations in the State, additional coal of 2 lakh tonnes per month was availed from Coal India Ltd.
- ▶ Government order has been issued to systematically connect irrigation pump sets to the distribution network in the State, through implementation of stand-alone/off grid-Solar pump sets and solarization of IP Feeders to supply electricity to farmers' pump sets during day time. To implement Feeder Solarisation on KUSUM-C model, tenders have been invited for projects with a capacity of 1302 MW in the first phase and 1192 MW in the second phase, the land required for the project needs to be identified.
- ▶ The failed distribution transformers are being replaced on priority. So far, 97,299 failed transformers are replaced.
- ▶ Under Ganga Kalyana Scheme, 4136 IP sets were serviced.
- ▶ Government Order is issued to form "Grahaka Salaha Samithi" at all section offices and subdivision offices under Legislative assembly constituencies to resolve the consumer complaints locally.
- ▶ **Transmission** - To facilitate network strengthening and seamless transmission of power, 19 new stations, 573.93 Circuit Kilometres of transmission lines and augmentation of 98 existing substations have been completed.
- ▶ **Energy Sales** - Due to failure of monsoon, when there was a power shortage situation in the State, power to an extent of 1858.04 MU was purchased and 658.34 MU was sold in the power exchanges in a transparent manner and the demand was efficiently managed. Karnataka has exceeded Renewable Energy Purchase Obligation target every year, by this, an amount of Rs.194.24 Crore has been realised by sale of RE certificate.
- ▶ **Gruha Jyothi Scheme** - A subsidy of Rs.4,400 crore has been released till 31.12.2023 for free power supply of up to 200 units per month to 1.59 Crore households in the state under Gruha Jyoti Yojana, one of the government's flagship guarantee schemes.
- ▶ **Awards and Recognitions** - The KREDL has been awarded 1st Prize for the third consecutive year under the "National Energy Conservation Award (NECA)"

### 10.1.18 Way Forward

The strategies are framed in various policies-Karnataka State Renewable Energy Policy, State Solar Policy State Bio-fuel policy, for Affordable and Clean Energy for all.

- ▶ Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL) is identified as the nodal agency to plan and monitor the SDG-7. There is need to prepare periodic plans for all ESCOM store in force, to implement

their distribution infrastructure in a coordinated manner, as grid modernization and up-rating of the distribution network for the absorption of power will involve significant capital infusion.

- ▣▣▣▣ There is need to rectify the balance sheet of state power utilities by rate-design reforms, plugging revenue leakage, squaring cumulative losses, and issuance of bonds. Additionally, quality-rated distribution transformers are required to reduce the length to ensure optimum efficiency.
- ▣▣▣▣ There is need to promote Utility business model to transform from generation sales to mediator for sales for sustenance in the long-term. This would keep the consumers connected to the distribution networks to transact their surplus energy.
- ▣▣▣▣ Timely formulation and implementation of action plans.
- ▣▣▣▣ Re-assessment of cross-subsidies by cost-effective tariffs and regulatory innovations for electricity to evolve from a public utility model to a product/commodity model.
- ▣▣▣▣ Need for application of IT solutions such as SCADA to augment collection and collation of data and reduce manual interventions to ensure maximum uninterrupted power supply.
- ▣▣▣▣ Change management programmes of local power distribution as well as reactivation of the franchisee system to be promoted by involving local youths under Skill India Mission.
- ▣▣▣▣ There is need to regulate farm power by limiting the number of wells per unit area and checking misuse of subsidy. Also, going forward, there is need for increasing testing labs for solar panels as well as innovation labs such as YESSCALE (aggro tech, clean tech and smart cities) as alternate source of energy.
- ▣▣▣▣ The companies to promote initiatives like internet of things, block chain, machine learning, mobile intelligence, mini-grids and micro grids in future.
- ▣▣▣▣ To ensure sustainable up take of these technological innovations, there is a need for coherence between institutions and technological processes to ensure satisfactory functioning of electricity infrastructure.
- ▣▣▣▣ Network strengthening and using efficient irrigation pump sets.
- ▣▣▣▣ Convergence of State's Ganga Kalyana scheme with the Central Government's KUSUM scheme in feasible areas, which will help in promoting solar energy and reduce subsidy burden.

## 10.2 ROADS, TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS

### 10.2.1 Roads

The State's Road network consists of National Highways (NH), State Highways (SH), Major District Roads(MDR), Municipal roads and other roads including village connectivity roads. The road development works in the State are carried out by multiple departments/ agencies, which include Public Works Department (PWD) of the State Government, local Governments such as Zilla Panchayat and its wings & in urban areas, the City Corporations, City Municipal Corporations (CMC) etc. the roads are maintained by the respective agencies. The details of road length in the state are given in the **Table 10.15**.

**Table 10.15: Road lengths in Karnataka**

(in Kms)

Category of Road	Year	
	2022-23	2023-24
National Highways	7652	7332*
State Highways	27880	27880*
Major District Roads	56115	56115*

Category of Road	Year	
	2022-23	2023-24
Municipal Roads	44084.54	44084.54**
Rural Roads	197282.83	197331.61***
<b>Total</b>	<b>333014.37</b>	<b>332743.15</b>

Source: \* Information Provided from EIC, PRAMC office(as on March 2023), National Highways roads development has been undertaken by NHAI and the road length has been reduced due to the development of geometric alignment of highways.

\*\* Director, Directorate of Municipal Administration, (as on March- 2021)

\*\*\* Rural Development and Panchayath Raj Department(as on March 2023)

In the State, the average length of the PWD roads (viz; NH, SH & MDR) per 100 sq km area is 47.61 km. Among the districts, Hassan, Mandya, Haveri, Bengaluru rural, Ramanagar, Bengaluru urban, Mysuru, Dharwad, Tumakuru, Dakshina Kannada, Belagavi, Udupi, Kolar, Davanagere, Bagalkote and Gadag districts have road length above state average and in districts like Bidar (40.35), Yadgiri (39.70), Chickmagalur (43.29), Chickballapura (43.43), Uttara Kannada (45.59), Kodagu (43.39), Koppal (46.13), Raichur (36.38), Shivamogga (47.43), Chitradurga (38.80), Vijayapura (38.21), Vijayanagara (45.13), Ballari (39.80), Kalaburagi (34.91) & Chamarajanagara (31.24) are below the State average.

An amount of Rs. 9644.87 crores is allocated to the Public Works Department for 2023-24 of which an amount of Rs.6131.83 crores is released upto Decemebtr 2023. The expenditure incurred is Rs.5601.67 crores. Details of Scheme wise progress of Public Works Department as on December 2023 (Avalokana) given in **Appendix 10.1**.

**Road Network:** As per the State wise road network, the Karnataka State is having a total road length of 3,61,041 km. (all roads) which is 3rd highest road network among the States and UT of India besides the State of Maharashtra & Uttar Pradesh.

**Under SHDP-IV,** approval has been accorded for implementation of 7800 km road development in 3 stages at an estimated amount of Rs. 10,000 crore. In this Scheme Stage1, Rs. 4500 Crore has been allocated and Rs. 4598.00crore (as on Nov 2023) has been spent for 3423 kms road development works & in Stage 2 Rs. 3500 crore has been allocated and Rs 2271.00 crore has been spent(as on Nov 2023) for 1747 kms road development works.

**Package Bridges:** Construction of 242 bridges at an estimated amount of Rs. 1812 crore has been taken up in 16 packages on Turnkey basis across the State of Karnataka. Bridge proper in respect of 179 bridges completed and balance are under various stages of construction. The Cumulative Financial progress achieved till December-23 is Rs.1503 crore.

**Roads around Bengaluru** are being taken up at an amount of Rs.2095 crore. It is planned to develop 155 km of road including construction of ROB/RUB, Grade separators. This is under implementation 99 km length of road improvement has been completed.

**Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project-III (KSHIP-III):** KSHIP-III has taken up with ADB loan assistance of US \$346 million to develop the Core Road Network. All the 3 packages are under progress. As on Dec-23, 87km in package-I, 133km in package-II and 109 km in package-III have been completed.

**Plan Outlay and Expenditure, PWD :** From 2012-13 to 2022-23, an amount of Rs.86,720 crore has been spent for Roads, Bridges & Buildings development as against the total budget allocation Rs.90,443 crore (Included IEBR, Capital & Revenue).

**NABARD: RIDF-27 (2021-22)** : During 2021-22, NABARD has communicated approval to take up 23 major and minor bridges amounting to Rs.143 Crore with a loan assistance of Rs.115 crore. Administrative approval has been accorded and the 7 works completed and 16 works are under progress.

**RIDF-28 (2022-23)** : During 2023-24, NABARD has communicated approval to take up 73 road works amounting to Rs.326 Crore with a loan assistance of Rs.261 crore. Administrative approval has been accorded and the 3 works completed and 64 works are under progress.

### New initiatives

The “Karnataka Road Regulatory and Development Authority” has been constituted on 31-07-2023 under the Chairmanship of the Honorable Chief Minister to promote development of State Roads through Public Private partnership (PPP), development of “Green Field” highways and to generate revenue by way of asset monetization of highways and properties in possession of PWD.

### Rural Roads

The total length of rural roads as on 31.03.2023 in Karnataka is 197331.61 kms (Bituminous Surface- 60721.05 Kms, Metal Surface 25968.83Kms and Earthen / Gravel Surface- Kms 110641.73). Improvement of Rural roads and their maintenance is being taken up under Pradhan Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Namma Grama Namma Raste Yojane(NGNRY), Mukhya Manthri Grameena Rasthe Abhivruddhi Yojane (CMGSY) & RIDF schemes.

### Rural Communications

- 1) **Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** : PMGSY was launched with an objective to provide rural connectivity by way of all weather roads to eligible habitations having a population of 500 and above. During 2023-24, under this programme Rs 790.00 crore has been allocated towards road works, of which Rs. 182.16 crore has been spent towards 214.17 kms of road length and for the maintenance Rs. 100.00 crore has been allocated, of which Rs.14.60 crore has been spent to maintain 1471.47 kms of road length up to the end of November 2023.
- 2) **Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane:** During the present financial year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.700.00 crore has been allocated of which Rs.440.00 crore has been released. An expenditure of Rs 333.97 crores has been incurred upto the end of November 2023.

### Issues, Challenges and outcome

#### (a) Issues & Challenges

- The road network in the State shows disparity in inter–district connectivity of National Highways and State Highways. This disparity in connectivity needs to be set right based on Dr.Nanjudappa Report on redressal for Regional Imbalance. Accordingly, GO has been issued for upgradation of 9601 km State Highways and 15510 km Major District Roads during 2020-21.
- **Core Road Network (CRN)** : As per Government length of 35212 km (7332 km of National Highways, 27880 km of State Highways) has been identified for development to implement CRN in the State.
- The vehicular population in the State has risen to about 26 lakh from March-2022 to November-2023. As on November-23, there are 310 lakh registered vehicles are in the State. To accommodate growing population of vehicles, roads have to be widened on National Highways and State Highways. At present, only 38% of National Highways and 2.4% of State Highways are having 4 lane carriageway widths.

- The Government of India has taken up improvement of National highways in the State through National Highway Authority of India. NHAI is implementing development Infrastructure of National Highways into 4 lane/6 lane. At present development of 1272 km NH is under progress at an amount of Rs.34,386 crore and Rs.93,349 Crore cost of work proposal are under approval stage.
- About 23% of State Highways and 79% of Major District Roads carriageway width are single Lane. To cater the increasing vehicle traffic, most of the State Highways and some of the Major District Roads needs to be upgraded to two lane width based on the vehicle density (Passenger Car Unit). (Widening of SHs are being taken up through KRDC and KSHIP on Core Road Network concept)
- **Upgradation of Roads:** In order to strengthen the road network of the State, 226 Major District Roads of length 9601 km have been upgraded as State Highways. In the same way 1329 village roads of length 15510.68 km have been upgraded as Major District Roads. While upgrading the said roads Dr.D.M.Nanjunadappa's Committee report and length of PWD roads per 100 sq. km. area of districts have been kept in view.
- **The Planning and Road Asset Management Centre (PRAMC):** This Centre (PRAMC) is established to strengthen the planning, programming and other mandated functions of the Department.
- **Rectification of Black Spots:** "Karnataka Road Safety Policy-2015". The Road safety policy aims at the reduction of road accidents by 25% and fatalities by 30% by the year 2020. Till now 713 Black Spots have been rectified in the State, Balance 229 black spots rectification under progress. Black spots on highways need better monitoring as most of the accidents happened on National and State highways due to over speed, which is a major cause for accidents.

## WAY FORWARD

- Last mile connectivity roads throughout state to be implement.
- Implementing of 4 Lane/6 Lane Roads of all National Highways.
- Implementing of 2 Lane Roads for State Highways throughout state.
- Implementation of Intermediate lane for Major District roads throughout state.

### 10.2.2 Transport Department

Transport Department consists of Transport Commissionerate and Four Road transport corporations. An amount of Rs 4961.95 crores is allocated to the Transport Department for 2023-24 of which an amount of Rs.2813.45 crores is released upto December 2023. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 2749.01 crores. Details of Scheme wise progress of Transport Department as on December 2023 (Avalokana) given in **Appendix 10.2**.

#### Transport and Road Safety Department , Transport Commissionerate

- **Revenue Collection:** For the year 2023-24, the government has set a revenue target of Rs.11,500 crore (including state transport Undertakings ) for the transport department. As against the cumulative target of Rs.7666.67 crores up to the month of November 2023, revenue collection of Rs. 7,186.60 crores has been achieved. The Percentage of achievement is 93.74%.
- **Automated Driving Tracks:** In the year 2023-24 government has approved construction of automated Driving Test Tracks at Tumkur, Yelahanka, Bailahongala, Sakaleshpur, KGF, Chintamani, Sagar, Balki, Ranebennur, Sirsi, Dandeli and Gokak at a cost of Rs 75.95 crores. Tenders are in progress.
- **Construction of new buildings for the RTO Offices:** In 2023-24 Government has approved construction of new buildings at Ranebennur, Gokak and Sakaleshpura ARTO offices at the cost of Rs 22.40 crores.

- **Green Tax:** The amount collected under Green Tax is being used for programmes chalked out for control of air pollution by vehicles under the proper guidance of the Government. Rs.3.00 crores has been transferred to BESCO department during the Financial Year 2022-23 to establish 15 to 18 AC and DC Electric charging station at major district head quarters both at RTO office and DC office premises. Air Pollution control awareness programs through Theatre, LED vehicles, Railways LED, Radio jingles, Hoardings and Bus Shelters through DIPR (Department of Information and Public Relations), Karnataka.
- In order to encourage the scrapping of old vehicles, Government of Karnataka has implementing the Registered Vehicle Scrapping Policy.
- Vehicle Location Tracking System will be implemented at a cost of Rs.20 crores. This will be implemented soon. The project has given more emphasis on the safety of women and children.
- The Government of Karnataka is implemented the fixation of High Security Registration Plates for the vehicles registered before 1st April 2019.
- “Vidyanidhi” scheme to promote post metric higher education for the children of Taxi drivers and Autorickshaw drivers in the state and special scheme for health facility has been launched. During the year 2023-24, a total of Rs. 17.00 crore has been allocated in the budget.
- **Computerisation of Transport department & issue of smart card DL and RC (Contactless Services):** The Department has completed computerization of all 3 DCT & Sr. RTOs, 43 RTOs, 21 ARTOs offices and 15 Check Posts and issue of Smart Card based Registration Certificate and Driving License at all the Transport Offices on Public Private Partnership scheme. Services are being provided to public through web based online Sarathi-4 software(driving license) and Vahan-4 software (Vehicle Registration Certificate). A total of 2,17,64,837 DL Smart Cards and 2,97,33,478 RC Smart Cards have been issued so far.
- **Installation of Vehicle Charging Station:** Karnataka is encouraging the registration of electric vehicles. In this regard, an Mou has been entered with BESCO at a cost of Rs.4 crores so as to make convenient to the owners of electric by establishing 26 DC charging stations by the BESCO at 70 places of Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara palike limits. These charging stations can be viewed through mobile app and the charging unit fee can be paid. Further, it is proposed to establish such charging units on highways of the state. There are 126 (AC charger-100 and DC Charger-26) electric vehicles charging stations in Bengaluru city as on 31.03.2023.
- **AIR-POLLUTION:** During the year 2022-23 checking was conducted on polluting vehicles and 10,35,565 vehicles were checked, cases were booked against 39,878 vehicles and Rs.6.19 crores is collected as fine.
- **NOISE-POLLUTION:** During the year 2022-23 checking was conducted against noise polluting vehicles and 9,27,859 vehicles were checked, cases were booked against 19,965 vehicles and Rs. 4.26 crores is collected as fine.
- **ACTION AGAINST DRUNKEN DRIVING** During the year 2022-23, the Transport Department has received 11119 Driving Licences from the police Department for taking the action against the Driving Licence holders for having committed the offence of Drunk and Driving and other traffic rules in Karnataka State. The Department has suspended totally 9839 Driving Licences out of which 4778 driving Licenses for drunken driving and 5061 licences were suspended for other offences. Notices have been issued for remaining 1280 cases.
- **Vehicle Population:** As on November 2023, Out of 310.11 lakh total vehicles, 32.01 lakh vehicles were transport vehicles and 278.10 lakh vehicles were non-transport vehicles (From April 2023 to November 2023, totally 15.74 lakh new vehicles have been registered). The details of vehicle registered from last 12 years (2011-12 TO 2022-23) in Bengaluru city and Karnataka is given in **Table 10.16**.

**Table 10.16 : Details of vehicle registered from last 12 years (2011-12 to 2022-23) in Bengaluru city and Karnataka (Cumulative)**

Year	Bengaluru City	Karnataka State	Share of Bengaluru (%)
2011-12	5033002	13528553	37.2
2012-13	5526860	14938915	37
2013-14	6022821	16378930	36.77
2014-15	6575589	17958850	36.61
2015-16	7161476	19588128	36.56
2016-17	7785949	21240804	36.66
2017-18	8364274	22841111	36.62
2018-19	9027416	24541987	36.78
2019-20	9638362	26117614	36.9
2020-21	10010588	27274117	36.7
2021-22	10409289	28424452	36.62
2022-23	10860356	29998925	36.2
2023-24 (as on Nov)	11379501	31011389	36.69

## Four Transport Corporations

### Shakti Scheme

On 11th June, the Government has launched its ambitious scheme 'Shakti – free travel for women', a flagship programme which is a step towards strengthening woman empowerment in the state. All women of Karnataka including transgender and girl students are eligible to avail this scheme to travel throughout the state. Thus 3.5 crore women of the state will be benefited from this scheme. Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated the said scheme on 11-06-2023. Around 116.98 crores women passengers of the state have been benefited from Shakti Scheme till date since the inception of the said scheme (11-06-2023 to 08-12-2023). Beneficiary details of the Shakti scheme from 11.06.2023 to 30.11.2023 is as detailed in **Table 10.17**.

**Table 10.17: Beneficiary details of the Shakti scheme from 11.06.2023 to 30.11.2023**

Corporation	No. of beneficiaries (in crore)	Shakthi free travel value (Rs. in cr.)	Reimbursement under shakthi scheme (Rs in cr.) 11.06.2023 to 30.11.2023
KSRTC	32.67	964.90	625.12
BMTC	34.20	441.07	294.65
NWKRTC	24.57	631.27	417.46
KKRTC	15.09	504.61	332.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>106.52</b>	<b>2541.84</b>	<b>1669.45</b>

### The salient features of the scheme are

- ▀ All women of the state, including the third gender, having domicile of Karnataka are eligible to avail this scheme.
- ▀ Free travel is permitted on producing identity card bearing photograph and residential address that is issued by GoI/GoK or any other Government Undertaking.
- ▀ Free travel is permitted only within the state. Interstate travel is not allowed.

- ▣ Free travel facility is permitted in City, Suburban, Ordinary and Express buses within the state. Free travel is not permitted in inter-state and premium services. However free travel has been permitted in some enclave and solitary express routes operated to interstate places. Thus Shakti beneficiaries can travel in 20,050 buses out of total 24,352 buses in operation.
- ▣ Women are issued 'Zero-value ticket' after verifying the identity card.
- ▣ Necessary changes have been made in the ETM (Electronic Ticketing Machine) application for issue of free ticket.
- ▣ In case of technical issues in the ETM, pink tickets are manually issued by the conductor.
- ▣ Provision has been made for reservation of seats for women in buses with advance booking facility.
- ▣ The cost of travel is reimbursed to the Corporations based on the Zero ticket issued data.
- ▣ Process for distribution of "Shakti Smart Card" through Sevasindhu portal to beneficiaries is in progress.

### **Following are the main reasons for increased ticketing and increase in transport revenue from Shakti Scheme**

- ▣ Women passengers traveling on monthly and daily passes, school and college girls travelling on student passes and women senior citizens who were getting 25% discount have shifted to Shakti scheme.
- ▣ Increase in number of people traveling to/from hometowns to duty stations on weekends/holidays.
- ▣ Increase in female passenger travel to pilgrimage/tourist places.
- ▣ Passengers traveling by other modes of transport started using public transport.

### **Social benefits from implementation of Shakti Scheme**

- ▣ Fleet capacity has increased as number of passengers using public transport increased resulted in increased transport revenue profit per km. By this, women working in the unorganized sector, employed women, female students, farmer women, laborers, traveling in public transport for daily work, education, employment, visiting sightseeing/religious places, entertainment tour etc., will fulfill the government's bold objective of "towards women empowerment" in the State.
- ▣ After the implementation of Shakti Scheme, there has been increase in pilgrims and tourists visiting temples and tourists destinations which has increased economic activities(direct and indirect) in and around these places.

### **I. Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation**

KSRTC with its Corporate office at Bengaluru, has in its jurisdiction seventeen southern districts of Karnataka and provides bus service to 19076 villages out of 21670 villages, the percentage service provided being 88.0%. As on 30.11.2023, 7649 schedules were operated utilizing 8355 vehicles, for the cumulative period the operation was average. of 26.93 lakh kms/day earning gross revenue of Rs.1292.10 lakh and carrying 30.87 lakh commuters on an average daily with workforce of 33932 employees. Thus KSRTC operated 6570.78 lakh effective kms. during the year 2023-24(uptoNovember-2023) as against 6392.84lakh effective kms operated during the same period of previous year. The percentage fleet utilization has increased to 90.2 during the current year as against 88.8 in previous year. During the current year period KSRTC has inducted 138 new buses to its fleet and added 27 electric vehicles on GCC basis to the operation and replaced 85 old vehicles which were not fit for operation.

### **Financial Performance**

During the year 2022-23, the Corporation incurred a loss of Rs.42.89 crore as against a loss of Rs.423.31 crore incurred during 2021-22. KSRTC has to pay 5.55% of traffic revenue as motor vehicle tax. The Government



has given motor vehicle tax retention for the year 2022-23. The financial statistics of KSRTC, BMTC, NWKRTC and KKRTC for the year 2022-23 (upto November-2022) and 2023-24 (upto November-2023) is furnished in the **Appendix 10.3**.

During the year 2023-24, the Corporation by utilizing its internal resources and grants released by the Government under KGIDF/SCSP/TSP has taken up 20 works at an approximate cost of Rs.4900.00 lakh and as on 30-11-2023, all the works are under progress and spent Rs.1435.25lakh. The details are given below.

- ▣ The funds released under KGID Fund scheme was utilized for executing 10 ongoing works under the SDP scheme out of which 4 works were completed and remaining 6 works are under progress. The expenditure incurred as on 30-11-2023 under this scheme during the year 2023-24 was Rs.665.62 lakh.
- ▣ Under SCSP scheme, 2 works were taken up and all the works are under progress. The expenditure incurred as on 30-11-2023 under this scheme during the year 2023-24 was Rs.171.50 lakh.
- ▣ Under TSP scheme, one work was taken up which is under progress. The expenditure incurred as on 30-11-2023 under this scheme during the year 2023-24 was Rs.69.50 lakh.
- ▣ Under KGID Fund scheme, 11 works were taken up and all the works are under progress. The expenditure incurred as on 30-11-2023 under this scheme during the year 2023-24 was Rs.528.63 lakh.
- ▣ By utilizing internal resources, the Corporation proposes to take up 56 works at a cost of Rs.1914.71 lakh during the year 2023-24. The works are in various stages of sanction and tender.

### Social Obligations

- ▣ **Shakthi Scheme:** The Government of Karnataka has launched its ambitious scheme 'Shakti – free travel for women' on 11.06.2023, a flagship programme which is a step towards strengthening woman empowerment in the state. The scheme has been hugely successful and the number of beneficiaries has crossed 100 crores within 165 days of its launch.
- ▣ The financial compensation is given to the dependents of the passengers who die in accidents of KSRTC buses has been increased from Rs.3 lakh to Rs.10 lakh.
- ▣ Corporation has been fulfilling its social obligation by providing free/concession passes to several sections of the society namely, students, physically challenged, blind, freedom fighters, senior citizens, Olympians, paraolympians, Arjuna awardees, National Shourya prashasti awardees, goa freedom fighters etc.

**Smoke Emission Checks:** During 2022-23, totally 89041 vehicles were checked for smoke emission levels during the year under report and out of which 465 (0.52%) buses were found to be slightly above the prescribed norms. These buses were attended to and put back to operation.

**KSTDC Package Bookings:** KSRTC has entered into an MoU with Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation (KSTDC) to make online booking through Awatar for Casual contract and tour package services in order to facilitate the passengers and also to improve the revenue mobilization of the Corporation. KSTDC package tour booking has been integrated with KSRTC online reservation system and bookings are made available in website for public to plan their tour.

**APTDC Package Bookings:** KSRTC has started package tours to Thirupathi to facilitate the passengers from Bengaluru and various other locations, the initiative was well utilised by the public. Further package tours were started to the selected tourist places.

**Implementation of Accident Insurance scheme of Rs 1.00 crore to all Employees:** For the first time in the history of STUs of the country, an accident insurance scheme of Rs.1.00 crore has been implemented for KSRTC employees. Employees of the Corporation who die in an accident or suffer permanent/temporary

disability will get Rs.50 lakh, a non-premium accident indemnity insurance and Rs.50 lakh with a minimum premium payment.

**Recruitment:** Recruitment forms the core process of the human resource management. Complete activity of recruitment was brought under the information technology and communication network. These initiative have helped KSRTC to shift to transparent recruitment and have gained the confidence of candidates.

**Intelligent Transport System:** Intelligent Transport System has been implemented in all buses of Mysuru city Transport Division. The project scope includes 500 buses, 105 bus shelters and 45 platforms. ITS project is disseminating the bus arrival and departure information in real time through 167 Passenger Information System Boards, 20 small Screens and 16 big screens. The same is also provided through SMS, IVRS and Commuter Portal for public usage.

**Customer Relationship Management (CRM) Tool:** This tool is for receiving public/passengers complaints and suggestions on a single platform and all the departments will be able to monitor and redress the issues on a timely manner. The User Manual is prepared and the Officers were given proper training regarding usage of the tool. A mobile app is also developed and provided for use.

**Corporation's Call Center, Control Room and VTMS Call Center :** On an average 2000 calls per day were being received regarding bookings, bus operations, etc., and action has been taken to solve the problems of the public.

**KSRTC social Media (Facebook and Twitter) :** KSRTC is active on the social media sites Facebook (KSRTC. Karnataka) and Twitter (KSRTC Journeys) as a platform for receiving and responding to public/passengers suggestions, complaints and opinions. KSRTC also provides information on bus operations for the convenience of the public, information on various new initiatives, current affairs/news related to the Corporation and social events through social networking sites. As on 31st March 2023, KSRTC recorded around 71,000 followers on Facebook page and 28,254 followers on the Twitter account.

**Online Employee Grievance Reddresal System in KSRTC:** A Web based Employee Grievance Reddresal System facilitating the staff to register the online complaints regarding service matters/work related grievances/exploitation or harassment by higher officials has been developed in-house and deployed. Employees may register the complaints by visiting the web link [www.ksrtc.org/oms](http://www.ksrtc.org/oms). Under the system, employees are provided the opportunity to know the status of the complaint and appealing to the authority if the response is not satisfactory.

**Sarige Vidya Chetana scheme for employees:** A scheme aimed at providing enhanced scholarship to eligible children of officers/employees of the Corporation through online application has been implemented.

**Health checkup facility for employees:** MoU between KSRTC and Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardio-vascular Science and Research Centre for free Master Cardiac and Health Check-up of employees of above 40 years of the Corporation for a period of five years w.e.f. 02-11-2023 (10 Cardiac tests).

**Increase in death compensation for employees:** In case of death due to any reason during service, the compensation amount provided to the dependents under the Employees' Family Welfare Scheme has been enhanced from Rs.3 lakh to Rs.10 lakh.

**Achievements:** During the year 2022-23 and 2023-24 (upto Nov-2023) KSRTC has been recognized for its outstanding performance and has received many National and International level awards. To list out a few among them: PCRI awards, Armed Forces Flag Day Award, CMAK Best Practice Awards, National PSU Award, Asia's Best Brand Employer Award, Asia's Business quality award, Ambari Utsav, EV Power plus and Pallakki won global marketing excellence award under category of best new brand, product or service launch and many more.

## Way Forward

- ▣▣▣▣ KSRTC has planned to induct 2000 buses during the year 2024-25 Ambaari Utsav-20, Airavat Club class-20, Pallakki-100, Newly designed Karnataka Saarige buses-1000, Electric buses-500.
- ▣▣▣▣ The newly introduced “Namma Cargo Trucks’ will be increased to 100 by the end of the year 2024-25.
- ▣▣▣▣ KSRTC is in the process of implementing VTMS (Vehicle Tracking and Monitoring System) and Command Center, digitalisation of cash transactions through Mobile App(payment through UPI, ATM, Debit/Credit cards), NCMC Cards issuance for the benefit of passengers using Information technology.
- ▣▣▣▣ KSRTC is in the process of implementing HRMS for the benefit of its employees using Information technology.

## II. Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation

The operational jurisdiction of BMTC went beyond B.B.M.P limits by 25 kms of Bengaluru, thus providing services to commuters in and around sub-urban of Bengaluru city. During 2023-24 (up to November end) the Corporation has operated 5580 Schedules by utilizing 6196 vehicles, it has operated average schedules of 5360 and covers daily 10.81 lakhs kms. and earns average revenue of Rs.547.80 lakh traffic revenue by carrying 36.27 lakh passengers daily. The workforce of the Corporation is 28871. During the period, it has inducted 120 Electric vehicles (private) which are operating on GCC model and scrapped 450 old vehicles. The percentage fleet utilization stood at 82.3.

### Financial Performance

During the year 2023-24 (April 23 to Novmeber 23) the Corporation has operated 26.37 crore effective kms, earned gross revenue of Rs.1686.85 crores (including Rs.242.69 crores financial assistance released by Government of Karnataka under various Head of Accounts) and incurred an expenditure of Rs.2070.34 crore and sustained a loss of Rs.383.49 crore.

### Achievements and Programmes of 2023-24

- ▣▣▣▣ **Shakti Scheme:** About 34.20 crore women passengers have benefited from Shakti Scheme in BMTC buses till date (11-06-2023 to 30-11-2023) from the inception of the said scheme, with daily average passengers of 19.77 lakhs. In order to create awareness among the public and the staff of the corporation about the Shakti Scheme implemented by the government, street plays were performed by the staff of the corporation at important places in Bengaluru city.
- ▣▣▣▣ **Operation of Electric buses:** Under central government FAME-II scheme through CESL, a contract has been entered into with Tata Motors for the operation of 921 Non A/c electric buses on Gross cost contract (GCC) Model with Rs.41.01 per km. A subsidy of Rs.39.08 lakh per vehicle is provided by the central government. At present, 01 Proto vehicle has been supplied and has been inaugurated on 28-07-2023 by Hon’ble Minister for Transport and Mujarai Department, GoK.
- ▣▣▣▣ Under the Government’s “Financial Assistance/Relief” scheme, 50 Mahindra Bolera, 3 Hyundai Creta and 6 Ertiga vehicles have been purchased for smooth discharge of the daily duties and for other urgent tasks of all Divisional Controllers and Depot Managers of the corporation. Hon’ble Minister for Transport and Mujarai Department has inaugurated these vehicles on 30-06-2023 and 3 Hyundai Creta cars on 28-07-2023.
- ▣▣▣▣ Under the SCSP/TSP scheme of Govt., 3 buses, 3 jeeps and 3 cars have been purchased for driving training for the candidates, the Hon’ble Minister for Transport and Mujarai Department inaugurated these vehicles on 30-06-2023.

- **Implementation of the resolutions of the cabinet meeting of the government :** Under the Special Assistance provided to the State Government by the Central Government, a grant of Rs.150.00 crores has been allocated to BMTC under the Capital Assistance Scheme. BMTC is to operate 320 A/c Electric buses on GCC Model at a cost of Rs.150.00 crores using subsidy of Rs.46,87,500/- per bus.
- **Launch of new transport services:** For the convenience of public commuters/metro commuters, 20 new metro feeder routes have been inaugurated from April-2023 and new services from Madavara to Electronic City via Nice Road have been started.
- GoK has allocated Rs.350.00 crores under financial assistance/relief scheme in the revised budget for the year 2023-24 presented in July 2023 and has released Rs.126.65 crores upto Nov-2023. The said amount is being used to settle the salary and outstanding liabilities of the employees of the organization.

### Labour welfare measures

- An agreement has been signed with State Bank to India to implement “Accident Insurance Scheme” for the staff of the corporation. Under this scheme, if the staff of the organization having a salary account with SBI dies due to an accident, Rs. 50.00 lakhs indemnity, Rs.20.00 lakhs in case of permanent total disability and Rs.10.00 lakhs in case of permanent partial disability.
- An agreement with Union Bank has also been signed regarding accident insurance scheme for the staff of the corporation.
- On the occasion of completion of 25 years of BMTC, Silver jubilee ceremony was organized on 25/09/2023 under the chairmanship of Hon’ble Minister for Transport and Mujarai Departement. The following programs were organized in the ceremony.
  - a. Release of “Momentos” as part of Silver jubilee.
  - b. Launch of ‘Namma BMTC’ Mobile Application and logo unveiling under Nirbhaya Scheme.
  - c. Announcement of “North-West” New Zone of BMTC.
  - d. Issuance of appointment orders to staff recruited on compassionate grounds.
  - e. Revised agreement of Canara Bank Salary Insurance.
  - f. Distribution of silver medal to accident free drivers.
  - g. Zone wise Prize distribution to the winners of cultural programs.
  - h. Opening of canteen for the staff of the transport corporations at the BMTC’s Majestic bus stand.
- Hon’ble Minister of Transport and Mujarai Department presented award plaques and award letters to the winning depots in the “Swachhata Maheya Abhiyana (Cleanliness Month campaign)” which corporation had organized.
- 200 Dependents of the deceased employees have been recruited on compassionate grounds.
- **Basic amenities:** In the budget of 2023-24, Rs.30.36 crores have been allocated under capital expenditure and the said amount will be utilized for providing basic amenities to the passengers. In this regard, it is planned to carry out these below mentioned civil works.
  - ▶ Concreting of parking premises and other development works at Sadaramangala Bus Depot-51 and Bairati Bus Depot-48.
  - ▶ Construction of male/female rest house in bus depots.
  - ▶ Construction of dining hall in bus depots.

- ▶ Development works and concreting of Electric vehicles charging station premises in Hebbal bus depot-28, Subhashnagar bus depot-7 and Kengeri bus depot-12.
- ▶ Construction of surrounding wall/fencing for vacant lands of the corporation.
- ▶ Construction of link road from Subramanipura main road to Banashankari TTMC. These works are in progress.

**Training program for external candidates:** During the year 2023-24, the corporation has planned to impart driving training and also issue driving license from Regional Transport Office to a total of 970 candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The process of imparting training is in progress.

### Passenger friendly initiatives

- ▶▶▶ During the year 2023-24 (upto Nov), Free/concessional bus passes have been issued to 127157 General students, 33977 scheduled caste students and 5755 scheduled tribe students, totalling to 166889 passes.
- ▶▶▶ Under Nirbhaya Scheme, development of mobile app with women safety feature, installation of CCTV in 5000 buses with arrangement of two cameras and one MNVR per bus. Automatic Vehicle Location System (AVLS) with panic button for 5000 buses. Bus Operations and Analytical Platform (BOAP). And 500 passenger information display panels at bus stations. Already CCTV cameras have been installed in 5000 buses and Passenger Information Display & Development of Mobile application is in final stages.
- ▶▶▶ Under the Nirbhaya Scheme, for the safety of the women staff, all the women staff working in the corporation has been provided with self defence training.

**Social Obligations:** Corporation has been fulfilling its social obligation by providing free/concession passes to several sections of the society namely, students, physically challenged, blind, freedom fighters, senior citizens, goa freedom fighters etc.

### BMTC has been conferred with the below enumerated Awards

- ▶▶▶ Hon'ble Dr (Prof) Jagadish Mukhi, Former Governor of Assam and Mr. Kamaleshwar Sharan, Chairman and CEO, Green Tech Foundation has presented the below mentioned awards to BMTC at the award felicitation function held on 22st September 2023 at New Delhi.
  - ▶ Corporate brochure - Diamond prize.
  - ▶ Unique HR Initiative - Silver prize
  - ▶ Most Creative Ad of the year - Bronze prize.
  - ▶ Best use of technology in customer service - Gold prize.

### Challenges

- ▶▶▶ The Corporation has not revised the passenger fare from past eight years. Due to this the traffic revenue realization of the Corporation is not at expected level.
- ▶▶▶ The average diesel price which was Rs.55.80 per litre during the year 2017-18, has been increased to Rs 84.28 in the year 2023-24, due to this there is an approximate increase of Rs.0.60 crore per day and approximate Rs.217.49 crores per year in fuel cost. This is an additional financial burden to the Corporation.
- ▶▶▶ There is considerable decline in passengers travelling in BMTC buses due to Ola/Uber/Other taxi services and increase in two wheelers has resulted in Revenue loss to BMTC.
- ▶▶▶ The average passengers carried per day in BMTC buses during the year 2015-16 was 51.00 lakh and the same is decreased to 36.27 lakh in the year 2023-24.

### III. North Western Karnataka Road Transport Corporation

The Corporation operated 4571 schedules by utilizing 4859 vehicles with an average of 15.09 lakh Kms daily. During April-2023 to November-2023 the gross revenue earned was Rs.1663.78 crores by carrying average 21.76 lakh passengers daily. During the financial year 2023-24 (up to November) the Corporation incurred loss of Rs. 117.93 Crores on Total Revenue as against Rs. 18.17Crores profit earned during the corresponding period of the previous year. Corporation is serving 4560 villages out of 4610 villages in its jurisdiction (98.9% of villages served). During the current year Corporation received reimbursement from Government of Karnataka towards issue of student & other concessional passes is Rs. 69.77 crores only during the corresponding period of previous year it was Rs. 526.36 Crore which lead to profit. The percentage fleet utilization stood at 92.8.

During the year cost of operation increased to Rs.1781.71crores from Rs. 1713.67 crores of previous year cost. Increase is mainly due to hike in spare parts, tyre costs. Further, during the previous year Government of Karnataka has exempted M.V. Tax payment during the current year Corporation has paid M.V. Tax of Rs. 81.38 crores, this lead to increase in Cost of operation compared to previous year. Corporation is operating both city and mofussil services apart from premier services like Rajahamsa, Sleeper Coach and Volvo buses. Corporation has been fulfilling its social obligation by providing free/concession passes to several sections of the society namely, students, physically challenged, blind, freedom fighters, senior citizens, National Shourya prashasti awardees goa freedom fighters etc.

#### New plans implemented in the Corporation

- Implementation of “Shakti Scheme” during 2023-24 : Under this scheme 14.20 lakh women passengers are travelling daily and average an amount of Rs 364.92 lakh free ticket is issued daily.
- Employees of the Corporation while in service, if they die or lose any part of the body with any accident and those who are having salary account at State Bank of India are covered under Corporate Salary Package CSP (premium free), employee/ their dependents will get maximum Accidental insurance claim. This has been introduced for the welfare of the employees from November-2022.
- An amount of Rs. 500/- Cash award is increased to Rs. 2000/- to Employees who have rendered meritorious service w.e.f. August-2023.
- From 2022-23 in order to increase the commercial revenue of the Corporation a total of 64 open vacant places/old buildings in Bus stands/Depots/Residential blocks etc. within the range of the Corporation have been identified for commercial purpose, out of which 19 large open vacant places/ old buildings have already been rented on an “As is where is basis” at a monthly rent of Rs. 16.66 lakhs for the period of 10 years.
- From 2022-23, in order to increase commercial revenue of the Corporation 32 open vacant places have been identified for granting license period of 20 years to state-owned oil companies for setting up fuel stations, out of which in 08 open vacant places for setting up fuel stations licensees have been selected.
- 126 private candidates are trained with heavy motor driving (track training) and collected Rs. 4,88,196/- during 2022-23 at Regional Training Institute, Hubli.

#### Developed & Implemented new IT Softwares

- **E-Office Software:** IT Department has successfully implemented E-Office software in NWKRTC Central office.
- **Seniority based duty allocation through counseling (Duty Rota) :** Action has been taken by the IT dept. to develop “Seniority based duty allocation through counseling” software application in house, to bring transparency in duty allocation. The software has been successfully implemented in all depots of NWKRTC.

- **Online Transfer Application :** In house Online Transfer Application Software has been developed to maintain transparency in transfer of staff.
- **Leave Management System :** In order to bring transparency in administration and to provide better approaches and ambience to employees, IT department developed “Leave Management System” application software for the crew to avail leave online and automatically get sanctioned.
- **Online PF and VPF software:** The online-based Software has been initially developed by the KSRTC and the same software has been adopted in NWKRTC. IT department has taken action to upgrade the software with modifications. Presently the Provident fund and Voluntary Provident fund data pertains to 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 has been uploaded to the software. The employees can view details online, by using their PF number.
- **Media Cell:** In recent days issues/complaints about the operations of the Corporation have been debated on social media. In this way, the public and website users need to take action to respond to the issue / grievances being discussed on social media. Further, there is a need to quickly and accurately communicate to the grievances received on social networking sites (i.e., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc). In view of this and to manage these activities effectively, Corporation has taken action to create “Media Cell”.
- **Material Management and Inventory Control :** Presently the documents and records related to stores department are handling manually. There is more than 5000 nomenclatures of materials are managed by store department. so, it will take more man power and time. In this case, work related to inventory, reports generation, material management and inventory will become tougher. To overcome all the problems, the software developed by KSRTC is brought and successfully installed in Central Stores department, Regional Workshop Hubli and in all divisional stores section.
- **UPI System:** For the first time in the state in order to promote cashless business, North West Karnataka Road Transport Corporation in collaboration with Phone Pay Company started the UPI payment system on the buses of Hubli rural 3rd unit on a trial basis from September 01. Transactions were made by the commuters from 01-09-2023 to 28-11-2023. The value is Rs. 94,89,078. The system is running successfully.
- **RFID based Smart Card (Travel Card) Project:** To promote cashless transactions, with the assistance of Directorate of Urban Land transport (DULT), RFID based Smart card (Travel Card) facility is introduced in Belagavi-2 & Belagavi-4 depot for City and Sub Urban services on Pilot basis for the first time in Karnataka transport Corporations. This system is appraised by public and employees of the Corporation The system is running successfully.
- **Establishment/Upgradation of Training Center :** NWKRTC has proposed to upgrade/establish Driver Training Institutes in three cities namely Hubli, Gadag and Bagalkote, under the Scheme of “Skill Development/Up gradation of Drivers and Mechanical Staffs in the Road Transport Sector”. MoRTH, GOI has considered the proposals and sanctioned total amount of Rs. 3.00 crores i.e. Rs. 1.00 Crore per institute and also released 50% of sanctioned amount. The project is under progress.

## Developmental Works

### Civil works details of 2022-23

- Completed construction work of new Bus Depot at Sirsi & utilised for operation.
- Completed construction work of new bus stations at 10 places, viz., Belagavi, Savadatti, Haliyal, Honnavar, Ankola, Siddapur, Mundagod, Mudhol, Mahalingpur & Shiggavi are utilized for operation.
- Constructed Staff quarters at Byadgi, Laxmeshwar, Gajendragad and allotted for staff.

### Details of civil works under progress

- ▣ Construction work of new depots at Mundagod, Athani, Kittu, Bagalkot & Shiggavi are under progress.
- ▣ Construction work of new bus stations at Rabkavi, Hulakoti, Banahatti, Ankali, Savalagi, Khanapur, Kallol, Inamhongal, Harogeri, Sirsi are under progress.
- ▣ Hon'ble chief Minister & Hon'ble Transport Minister has inaugurated Athani Bus Depot constructed at an cost of Rs. 500.00 lakhs & Kokatnur Bus station of Belagavi Dist., Athani taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 93.00 lakhs constructed under Capital grant on 11-08-2023.

### IV. Kalyana Karnataka Road Transport Corporation(KKRTC)

**Physical performance:** During the year 2023-24(up to November-23), the Corporation operated 4402 schedules utilizing 4854 vehicles, scrapped 102 old vehicles which were not fit for operation. It is operating 14.34 lakh km, and earning daily (gross revenue) of Rs. 6.41 Crore. The percentage fleet utilization stood at 89.1. Out of 5283 villages, 5240 villages(99.2%) were provided with transport facility in KKRTC.

**Financial Performance:** During the current year 2023-24 (upto November 2023), the Corporation, incurred loss of Rs. 34.98 Crore on total revenue as against the previous year period loss of Rs. 2.62 Crore. The loss of the Corporation is increased by Rs. 32.36 crore, as compared with the margin of the previous year period.

**Social Obligations:** Corporation has been fulfilling it's social obligation by providing free/concession passes to several sections of the society namely, students, physically challenged, blind, freedom fighters, senior citizens, National Shourya prashasti awardees, goa freedom fighters, drama/yakshagana troupes etc. During the year 2023-24 Student passes are being issued through online from EDCS department (Directorate of Electronic Delivery of Citizen Services).

### New Initiatives

- ▣ **Shakthi Scheme:** Under this scheme total 1508.73 lakhs women were travelled from 11.06.2023 to 30.11.2023.
- ▣ **New Vehicle induction:** There is more demand for buses due to Shakthi Scheme, hence to fulfill the demand of the public, It is planned to induct 700 new vehicles during 2023-24, out of 700 vehicles, 550 diesel vehicles and 150 Electrical (Gross Cost Contract model) vehicles will be added to fleet strength. Out of 550, 250 vehicles will be purchased by utilizing the grant of Rs. 100.00 Cr, provided by the Govt of Karnataka under Capital Grant Scheme and out of 300, 123 vehicles will be purchased by the 50% grant of DULT. Further process is in progress to obtain the permission from Government for purchasing of remaining 177 vehicles.
- ▣ **Recruitment:** Permission was sought from the Government to recruit 693 Conductor posts. But, after Covid-19, the permission was given to recruit only 300 Conductors. Process is in progress to issue the notification for 300 conductors. 500 Drivers are recruited through outsource agency.
- ▣ Transport and Road Safety Department Karnataka Government has established Heavy Vehicle Drivers Training Center (Society) at Kalaburagi with the purpose of imparting refresher training to drivers and training to candidates who interested to learn new driving skills.
- ▣ **Operation of conductorless services:** KKRTC has operated 176 conductor less services.
- ▣ It is Planned to establish heavy driving and technical training institute in 15 acre with the approximate cost of Rs.15.00 lakhs in Telkur of Sedum Taluk. At Present 40% of the civil work is completed.
- ▣ In view of increasing other revenue, e-tenders are invited for 20 vacant locations to install diesel bunks and also made agreement with HPCL, and also process is in progress to install diesel bunks in 11 vacant



locations. Further to increase commercial revenue with PPP, Technical Advisors were deputed for 4 demanded places 1) Kalaburagi jewaragi cross 2) Vijayapura satellite bus stand 3) Shahapur rural bus stand 4) Ballari Division premises. Primary feasibility Report was submitted and preparation of detailed report is under progress.

- In case of death of the employees prematurely, an amount of the internal group insurance scheme currently offered to their dependents of Rs. 3.00 is increased to Rs 10.00 lakh.
- KKRTC has tied up with SBI and enforced an free accidental insurance scheme of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the employees of the Corporation. If any employee of the Corporation died accidentally or private, will be provided an amount of Rs 50.00 lakh as accidental insurance benefit. If any employee, got permanently total disability in accident, will be provided an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs and for permanent partial disability an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be provided.
- KKRTC has tied up with Union Bank and if any employee of the Corporation, holding Bank Account in Union Bank, died accidentally or private will be provided an amount of Rs.1.20 Cr(Rs. 15.00 lakhs for debit card holders, for term insurance - 5.00 lakhs). If any employee, got permanently total disability in accident, will be provided an amount of Rs.1.00 Cr.
- Motor Vehicle tax of the Corporation to be paid to the Government was exempted from the Government for the year 2023-24.

#### **Details of programmes and achievements of D.Devaraj Urs Truck Terminals Ltd**

- D.Devaraj Urs Truck Terminals Ltd has constructed Truck Terminals in Bengaluru, Mysuru and Dharwad. These Truck Terminals are operational.
- The construction of Truck Terminal in an area of 13.28 Acres at Dasanapura Village of Bengaluru North Taluk is completed. Now, it is intended to complete the work of construction of CC approach road to Truck Terminal in this year and after completion of approach road work, the Terminal will be put in use for Truck Operators.
- Construction of Truck Terminal Phase-1 at Amaravathi Village Hospet Taluk Vijayanagar District in an area of 37.82 acres purchased by KIDB is under progress.
- It is proposed to Construct 56.13 acres of Logistic park cum Truck Terminal at Anchatgeri Village, Hubli Taluk, Dharwad District and 3.00 acres Truck Terminal at Dandeli Village, Uttara Kannada District via PPP mode under PM Gatishakti Scheme. Tender work is under progress.
- Wayside Amenities: It is proposed to Construct Wayside amenities where land is readily available with DDUTTL i.e., Land available on either sides of NH-51 at Amaravathi village, Hospet taluk, Vijayanagar district and another one at Mysuru-Nanjangud Road Junction at Mysuru district. Tender work is under progress.
- Proposed Projects: Further, Company is proposing to construct Truck Terminal/Logistic Parks/Highway Amenities in Bengaluru, Mangalore, Raichur, Chitradurga, Gadag, Bijapur, Hassan, Bidar, Belagavi and other Districts of Karnataka. The Deputy Commissioners of concerned Districts have been requested for allotment of suitable lands. The above Projects will be taken up depending on the availability of Land and Grant from the Government.

#### **10.2.3 Infrastructure Development Ports and Inland Water Transport Department**

An amount of Rs 1048.47 crores is allocated to the Infrastructure Development Ports and Inland Water Transport Department for 2023-24 of which an amount of Rs.747.54 crores is released upto Decemembr 2023. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 741.93 crores. Details of Scheme wise progress of Infrastructure Development Ports and Inland Water Transport Department as on December 2023 (Avalokana) given in **Appendix 10.4.**

## I. Airport Projects

- Shivamogga Airport was inaugurated on 27th February 2023. Necessary infrastructure and human resources were provided on priority to start operations of flights on Bengaluru - Shivamogga route on 31.08.2023.
- Sri M.B. Patil, Hon'ble Minister of Infrastructure Development, Government of Karnataka, has conducted site inspection of Vijayapura Airport works and directed to take necessary steps for land acquisition and implementing the works in a comprehensive manner and to arrange equipment for providing Night Landing facility. A grant of Rs.347.92 crores has been released so far for the development of Vijayapura Airport. Vijayapura Airport works are scheduled to be completed by February 2024.
- Hassan Airport is being developed at an estimated cost of Rs.193.76 crore to operate ATR-72 flights. A grant of Rs.164.70 crores has been released so far for the development of Hassan Airport. Hassan Airport works are targeted to be completed by 2024-25.
- Mysuru Airport Runway Extension: Administrative approval has been given for 240 acres land acquisition of Mysuru Airport runway extension. A grant of Rs.276.13 crores has been released so far for land acquisition for the extended portion of the runway.
- Raichur Airport is being developed at a cost of Rs.219.00 crores. A grant of Rs.18.71 crores was released after the Budget 2023-24. Raichur Airport is expected to be completed by 2025.
- Development of airstrips in Dharmasthala, Madikeri and Chikkamagaluru districts of the State is announced in Budget 2023-24. Land identification/acquisition process is under progress.
- Hon'ble Minister of Infrastructure Development, Government of Karnataka, has reviewed the progress of the project and given appropriate directions for the comprehensive development of the Bengaluru Signature Business Park project in 407 acres of land adjacent to the Kempegowda International Airport.
- Action is under process for the land acquisition, development and construction of Civil Enclave near Naval Air Station Karwar in Uttara Kannada district.
- Appointment of consultant for D.P.R. preparation for development of Ballari Airport is in progress.
- An amount of Rs.1196.00 lakhs has been released for RCS (Regional Connectivity Scheme) and Fire Fighting and Security services from Rs.3700.00 lakhs allocated.
- Rs.445.00 Lakhs is provided for Development of Minor Airports – Building Expenditure” for operation and maintenance of Bidar Airport and payment of electricity and water bills of Kalaburagi Airport.

## II. Railway Projects

### 1. Cost Sharing Railway Projects- Capital Expenses

In the FY 2023-24 Rs. 35000.00 lakhs has been allocated for the Budget- Cost Sharing Railway Projects- Capital Expenses out of which Rs.29942.00 lakhs has been released. Details are given in **Table 10.18**.

Table 10.18: Details of Cost sharing Railway Projects (South western Railways)

Project Details (New Railway Line Projects)	Physical Progress of land	Physical progress of works	Release of funds to South Western Railways (Rs. in Lakhs)
Munirabad- Mehaboobnagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land required– 2425 Acres</li> <li>➤ Acquired land – 1843</li> <li>➤ Balance land – 582</li> </ul> Tentative Date of Completion (TDC) January 2024.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ginigera-Gangavati (38.80 km) - Work completed, train service started.</li> <li>➤ Gangavati – Karatagi (26.39km) - Work completed.</li> <li>➤ Karatagi-Sindhanur (18.05 km)- Work is in progress and target to be completed up to Sindhanur by end of 2023.</li> </ul>	8735.00
Tumakuru-Rayadurga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land required– 1379 A</li> <li>➤ Acquired land - 1192A.</li> <li>➤ Balance land – 187 A.</li> </ul> TDC March 2024.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Rayadurga - Kadiridevarapalli (63 km) in Andhra Pradesh has been completed and train services have started.</li> <li>➤ Tumakuru-Urukere (12 km) – Work in progress.</li> </ul>	5295.00
Gadag-Wadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land required - 4002.36 A.</li> <li>➤ Acquired land - 3945.32 A</li> <li>➤ Balance land - 57.4A.</li> </ul> TDC December 2023.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Gadag-Sanganal (22 km) – Work completed.</li> <li>➤ Sanganal – Kushtagi(34km) &amp; Wadi – Shahapur (47km) – Construction work in progress.</li> <li>➤ Kushtagi-Shapur (117km) – Tender process is in progress</li> <li>➤ Shapur-Wadi (47 km) - 100% land acquisition process completed, work in progress.</li> </ul>	5000.00
Shimoga-Shikaripura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land required– 1369.66 A.</li> <li>➤ Acquired land – 555A.</li> <li>➤ Balance land - 825A.</li> </ul> TDC December 2024.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Shivamogga-Shikaripur (56 km) – Land acquisition process completed, tender process completed and work started.</li> </ul>	4677.00
Tumakuru- Davanagere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land required– 2300.48A.</li> <li>➤ Acquired land - 1607.64 A</li> <li>➤ Balance land - 692.84 A</li> </ul> TDC December 2023.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Davanagere – Bharamasagar - Work is in progress.</li> <li>➤ Urukere – Thimmarajanahalli (13 km) &amp; Bharamasagar – Tolahunse (25 km) – Work in progress.</li> <li>➤ Chitradurga – Bharamasagar (26 km) – Tender process to be started.</li> <li>➤ Chitradurga – Thimmarajanahalli (117 km) – Tender process to be initiated.</li> </ul>	6235.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>29942.00</b>

## 2. Cost sharing Railway projects- Acquisition of land

In FY 2023-24 Rs. 25000.00 lakhs has been allocated for the Budget under Cost Sharing Railway Projects- Capital Expenses out of which Rs. 10000.00 lakhs has been released. Details are given in **Table 10.19**.

**Table 10.19: Details of Cost sharing Railway Projects (Direction and administration)**

Project Details (New Railway Line Projects)	Physical Progress of land	Release of funds to Direction Administration
Tumakuru-Davanagere DC/ Tumakuru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▣▣▣▣ Land required– 1378.02 Acres</li> <li>▣▣▣▣ Acquired land - 1191.07 A.</li> <li>▣▣▣▣ Balance land - 186.35 A</li> </ul> TDC March 2024.	2000.00
Tumakuru-Davanagere DC/ Chitradurga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▣▣▣▣ Land required – 1211 A.</li> <li>▣▣▣▣ Acquired land - 692.10 A.</li> <li>▣▣▣▣ Balance land - 519.03 A</li> </ul> TDC December 2024.	3000.00
Chikkamagaluru- Beluru DC/ Hassan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▣▣▣▣ Land required– 156.98 A.</li> <li>▣▣▣▣ Acquired land - 156.98 A. (land compensation under dispersal)</li> </ul> TDC March 2024.	5000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>10000.00</b>

## 3) K-RIDE RoB / RuB Project-Investment

In the FY 2023-24 Rs. 5000.00 lakhs has been allocated for the Budget under K-RIDE RoB / RuB Project out of which Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been released. Details are given in **Table 10.20**.

**Table 10.20: Details of K-RIDE RoB / RuB Project-Investment**

Project Details	Physical progress of works	Release of funds to SWR (Rs. in Lakhs)
Construction of RoB in lieu of LC 219	At present 51 RoB/RuB's Construction works have been taken up by the State Government out of which 16 works have been completed and the completion certificate is awaited from the Railway Department. The remaining 35 works are in progress.	500.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>500.00</b>

## III. Ports and Inland Water Transport

Karnataka has a coastline of 320 km with one major port and 13 minor ports. The New Mangalore Port is the only major port in Karnataka which is under the control of Ministry of Shipping, Government of India and remaining 13 minor ports are under the administrative control of the State Government. Among these 13 minor ports, Karwar and Old Mangalore ports have handled significant volumes of cargo. Rs.34.40 crore

of revenue was earned by handling 10.54 lakh MT of cargo at Minor Ports of the State during 2022-23 and Rs.14.47 Crore of revenue was earned by handling 5.76 lakh MT of cargo at State Minor Ports during 2023-24 (April 2023 to November 2023)

## Ports Development

**Development of Karwar Port:** The work order has been issued to the contractor for Maintenance dredging in front basin, turning circle and channel to create -8.50 m draft at Karwar Port at an estimated cost of Rs.40.00 Cr. Pre-level survey work has been initiated. Installation of fire-fighting equipments as per the guidelines of Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) -156 at Karwar Port at an estimated cost of Rs.19.00 crore is under progress. Similarly, operation and maintenance of oil spill response equipment installed at Karwar port for a period of 3 years at an estimated cost of Rs.6.50 crore. is under progress and 2 Nos. of tugs each of 30 tonne bollard pull capacity are hired at Karwar Port for smooth & safe navigation of vessels at an estimated cost of Rs.32.00 crores. Currently, action has been taken for development of Honnavar, Keni and Pavinakurve Ports under Public Private Partnership.

### Development of Honnavar Port

M/s Honnavar Port Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad is constructing a port in the leased 40,000 Sqm port land at Kasarkod Tonka in Honnavar Taluk of Uttara Kannada District at a project cost of Rs. 580.00 crores and 5 MTPA capacity.

### Development of Keni Port

The Letter of Award has been issued to M/s JSW Infrastructure Limited for development of 30 MTPA capacity Port at Keni, Ankola, Uttara Kannada District under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode at a project cost of Rs. 4118.00 crore.

### Development of Pavinakurve Port

Request For Proposal (RFP) has been invited twice for development of 14 MTPA capacity All Weather Port of at Pavinakurve in Honnavar Taluk of Uttara Kannada District under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode at a project cost of Rs. 3047.00 crore.

## Establishment of Karnataka Maritime Board

The Karnataka Maritime Board (KMB) has been established with effect from 19.03.2018 in order to provide rapid development and management of Ports & Inland Waterways and Coastal region of the state as per the Karnataka Maritime Board Act, 2015.

## CENTRALLY SPONSORED SAGARMALA COASTAL BERTH SCHEME

Government of India has approved revised Central Sector Scheme for providing support to Major/ Non-major Ports/ State Government for creation of infrastructures to promote movement of cargo/ passengers by sea/ National water ways. Ministry of Shipping, Gol has approved 26 Projects in the State of Rs.1016.16 Crore under Sagarmala Scheme.

**Coastal Protection Works:** During the year 2022-23, 1800 m long seawall is constructed in 3 coastal districts at a cost of Rs.22.62 Crore. During 2023-24, budgetary allocation of Rs.20.00 crore is provided and 800 m long seawall is constructed at a cost of Rs.10.00 Crore. up to November, 2023.

## INLAND WATER TRANSPORT FERRY SERVICE

There are 111 ferry services in the state, out of which 9 ferries are managed by the department by deploying mechanized vessels, 22 ferries are operated by auction cum lease under the supervision of the department.

Remaining 80 ferries are being operated by Zilla/ Taluk/ Gram Panchayat/Tourism/ Forest Department and other private agencies. 6 LCT's and 2 mini LCT's, 4 Mechanized steel boats, 12 fiber glass mechanized boats, 14 fiber glass boats & 4 wooden boats are operating at different ferries of the State.

#### ► Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL)

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

**Bengaluru Metro Rail Project Phase-1** is having a track length of 42.3 Kms, the Project cost is Rs. 14,133.17Cr and it is having two corridors. The Phase-1 of the Bengaluru Metro Rail Project work is completed in stages from 2011 and commercial operations started. Entire Phase-1 project has been completed on 17.06.2017. Daily on an average of 6.75 lakhs passengers are travelling per day.

#### Bengaluru Metro Rail Project Phase-2

The Phase-2 of the Bengaluru Metro Rail Project was sanctioned by Gol in February 2014. The Project consists of Four Extensions to the existing lines and two New Lines. The total length of Phase-2 is 75.06Kms with 61 stations (49 Elevated and 12 Underground). The estimated project cost is Rs. 30,695 Crore. All works are in progress, as on November-2023 Physical and Financial progress are 89.50% & 91.64% respectively. Phase-2 works are programmed to complete in stages from January-2021 and entire work is programmed to complete by March-2025. The details of summary of breakup of costs for new lines are given in **Table 10.21**.

**Table 10.21: BMRCL Phase-2 reach wise length and estimated cost**

Name of the Line	Length of the line in Km	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Physical Progress Status
Baiyappanahalli to Pattandur Agrahara– Whitefield	15.81	5,449.00	13.71 Kms from Krishnarajapura to Whitefield is commissioned on 25.03.2023 and 2.10 Kms from Baiyappanahalli to Krishnarajapura is commissioned on 09.10.2023.
Mysuru Road to Challaghatta	9.58	2,019.00	Mysuru Road to Kengeri having a length of 7.53 Kms has been commissioned on 29.08.2021 and Kengeri to Challaghatta 2.05 Kms is commissioned on 09.10.2023.
Nagasandra to Madavara (BIEC)	3.14	1,147.00	Civil works are under progress.
Yelachenahalli to Silk Institute	6.12	2,363.00	commissioned on 14.01.2021.
R.V. Road to Bommasandra	19.15	6,900.00	Civil works under progress.
Kalena Agrahara to Nagawara	21.26	12,817.00	a) New Line (Elevated): From Kalena Agrahara to Dairy Circle 7.50 Kms Civil works under progress.
			b) New Line (Under Ground): From Dairy Circle to Nagawara 13.76 Kms., Civil works are under progress.
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.06</b>	<b>30,695.00</b>	

**Bengaluru Metro Rail Project Phase-2A and 2B:** The construction of 58.19Kms long Outer Ring Road – Airport Metro, Phase-2A Central Silk Board junction to Krishnarajapura and Phase-2B Krishnarajapura to Bengaluru International Airport via Hebbal at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,788.10 Cr is in progress. Civil works are started. The project is programmed to complete by June 2026.

## Proposed Project

**Bengaluru Metro Rail Project Phase-3:** The Government of Karnataka approved to take up 45 Kms., of ORR West Metro in the following routes. Kempapura to J.P. Nagar 4th Phase: 32.15 Kms and Magadi Road from Hosahalli Metro Station to Kadabagere: 12.50 Kms. These lines are proposed to be constructed through equal share holding owned by Gol & GoK. Presently, DPR approved by Gok and has been sent to Gol for approval.

**Bengaluru Metro Rail Project Phase-3A:** Metro Line from Sarjapur to Hebbal – 36.59 Kms ( Elevated - 22.14 Kms and Under Ground - 14.45 Kms). Presently, DPR is under preparation.

## 10.2.4 Telecommunication

The telecommunication system in the State is operated by both private and public sector undertakings. Apart from BSNL, a number of private companies like Vodafone Idea Ltd., Reliance Jio Infocom Ltd., Bharati Airtel Ltd, MTNL, Reliance Communications Ltd/ Reliance Telecom Ltd etc. are providing the wireless and wireline phones. The teledensity (both BSNL and private cellular operators) in the southern states is presented in **Table 10.22**. Karnataka stands in 2nd position among the southern states in Urban tele density. The number of internet subscribers per 100 population in southern states is presented in **Table 10.23**.

The number of landline connections and telephone exchanges has declined significantly. The decline in landlines can be partly attributed due to increased private participation in the mobile telephony sector and switchover to mobile phones. Compared to previous year 67 post offices have decreased during the year 2022-23 in our state. The details of number of post offices, telephone exchanges, number of telephones, mobile phones and Internet connections in Karnataka are presented in **Table 10.24**.

**Table 10.22: Southern States Teledensity (%)**

Southern States	Total Teledensity	Rural Teledensity	Urban Teledensity
Tamil Nadu (incl. Chennai)	101.69	64.58	133.43
Telangana	107.57	83.92	132.95
Kerala	121.73	-	-
Karnataka	101.61	66.92	144.71
Andhra Pradesh	83.54	122.63	226.48
All India	84.43	57.83	133.19

Source: Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report for Quarter ending June, 2023.

**Table 10.23: Southern states internet subscribers per 100 population**

Southern states	Rural	Urban	Total
Tamil Nadu (incl. Chennai)	45.43	101.04	75.40
Telangana	62.43	115.69	88.08
Kerala	-	-	90.41
Karnataka	51.99	114.44	79.84
Andhra Pradesh	50.36	84.31	62.86
All India	40.66	108.01	64.43

Source: Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report for Quarter ending June, 2023.

**Table 10.24: Number of Post Offices, Exchanges, Telephones, Mobile phones and Internet Connections**

Year	Post offices	Telephone Exchanges	Telephones	Mobile phones	Internet Connections
2019-20	9618	3012	754544	5402245	249071
2020-21	9612	2686	510255	5489813	243928
2021-22	9593	2313	474576	9075002	1209209
2022-23*	9526	2208	467733	5160026	1237387

Source: \*Karnataka State at Glance- Statistical Report- FY 2022-23

## 10.3 BANKING AND FINANCE INCLUDING COOPERATIVES

### 10.3.1 Introduction

Karnataka State has a fairly well-developed financial infrastructure. The State has pioneered in establishment of many leading commercial banks and is home to a wide network of commercial bank branches in the country. Currently, Twelve Public Sector Banks, Twenty one Private Commercial Banks, Two Regional Rural Banks, One Apex Co-operative Bank, 256 Scheduled Cooperatives Banks, 21 DCC Banks, One KSCARD Bank, Eight Small Finance Banks, Two Payment's Banks, and One Local Area Bank are operating in the State. Disbursement of credit in rural areas takes place through Co-operative Banks, Commercial Banks, and Regional Rural Banks.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), as an apex level financial institution, plays a lead role in the promotion of agriculture and rural development, by preparing Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) and annual action plans at the grass root level. A major portion of NABARD's refinance and developmental initiatives are channelized through the banking sector.

### 10.3.2 Karnataka- Banking Scenario

An overview of the position of the banking network and ATM network in Karnataka during the previous years is shown below:

**Table 10.3.3: Banking Network across Karnataka**

Category	Branch Network			ATM Network		
	March'21	March'22	March'23	March'21	March'22	March'23
Rural	4218	4242	4293	2441	2246	2169
Semi Urban	2629	2642	2731	3677	3116	3401
Urban	2375	4770	4977	4322	11813	11408
Metro/PT	2433			7250		
<b>Total</b>	<b>11655</b>	<b>11654</b>	<b>12001</b>	<b>17690</b>	<b>17175</b>	<b>16978</b>

Source: SLBC Agenda Notes of 161st meeting

### 10.3.4. Details of Unbanked Villages

	Villages with more than 5000 population	Villages with 3000- 5000 population	Villages with less than 3000 population.
Villages not having any banking outlet	Nil	1 (Sambargi village)-IPPB yet to open branch	16 Villages. 10 - IPPB(already IPPB BC exists due to technical error unable to update in JDD Portal. 5- SBI (yet to appoint BC) 1-BoB (1 yet to appoint BC)

Source: SLBC agenda notes of 161st meeting



Category wise branch network across Karnataka over the past three years is shown in Table 10.3.5.

**Table 10.3.5: Category wise branch network as on March, 2023**

Branch	March' 2021	March' 2022	March' 2023
Commercial Banks	8414	8360	8611
Regional Rural Banks	1763	1747	1750
KASCARD	203	203	205
DCC Bank (K.S.co-op Apex Bk)	866	901	921
Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank(KICB)']	38	*(38)	*(38)
Small Finance Banks	308	399	437
Payment Banks	31	31	31
Local Area Bank (LAB)	-	13	13
KSFC	32	** (32)	**33
<b>Total</b>	<b>11655</b>	<b>11654</b>	<b>12001</b>

\*KICB-38 Banks\*\* KSFC-33 Banks. Source: SLBC (Agenda Notes of 161st Meeting)

### 10.3.6 Deposits and Advances

The category wise aggregate deposits and advances in the State along with the C.D. Ratio as on March 2023 is shown in the Table 10.3.7.

**Table 10.3.7: Performance of Scheduled Commercial & other banks**

(Rs. in Cr)

Indicator	Deposits		Advances		C-D Ratio	
	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
Commercial Banks	1212864.30	1305104	808367.28	940999	66.64%	72.10
Regional Rural Banks	49433.95	52616	38528.22	41750	77.93%	79.35
Cooperative Banks	49089.60	54088	48045.84	55255	97.87%	102.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>1311387.85</b>	<b>1411808</b>	<b>894941.34</b>	<b>1038003</b>	<b>68.24%</b>	<b>73.52</b>

Source: SLBC (Agenda Notes of 161st Meeting), Karnataka

Agriculture Target for 2023-24 fixed by SLBC is: Crop Loan: Rs. 97995 Cr, Term Loan: Rs.79475 Cr, Total = Rs.177469 Cr.

**Table 10.3.8: Districts with low CD Ratio (less than 60%) as on March, 2023**

(Rs.in Cr)

Name of the District	As on March, 2022			As on March, 2023			As on Sept. 2023		
	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio
Uttara Kannada	19667.57	8595.48	43.70	20789.08	9003.29	43.31	21315.94	9426.61	44.22
Udupi	34119.87	15964.42	46.79	35260.33	16243.97	46.07	37037.57	17747.10	47.92

The LDMs (Lead District Managers) have been asked to continuously monitor the progress & take necessary corrective measures in their special subcommittee and DCC Meetings & also to form District level Sub committee to review CD Ratio on regular basis.

Table 10.3.9 : NPA across the types of Banks

(Rs. in Cr)

Type of Banks	As on 30/9/2022		As on 30/9/2023	
	A/Cs	Amount	A/Cs	Amount
Commercial	1479733	47582.68	1348588	43753.46
RRBs	329322	5408.22	300611	5066.71
Cooperatives/KSFC	27882	3249.98	29391	3503.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>1836937</b>	<b>56240.88</b>	<b>1678590</b>	<b>52324.08</b>

Source: SLBC, Agenda Notes of 163rd meeting.

Table 10.4 : NPA across sectors as on 30.09.2023

Name of Bank	No. of Accounts	Amount
Total Agriculture (PS)	834449	18964.85
Total MSMEs (PS)	308079	11032.5
Education (PS)	20841	477.04
Housing (PS)	10750	619.91
Other Priority	91238	911.5
Total Priority Sector	1267011	32083.73
Total Non Priority Sector	411579	20240.35
<b>Grand Total (Priority Sector+Non Priority Sector)</b>	<b>1678590</b>	<b>52324.08</b>

#### 10.4.1 Aggregate Bank Deposits and Gross Credit in all States and UTs upto Sept. 2023

As per RBI quarterly statistics statement & bankers' committee, Karnataka stands in 4th position in terms of aggregate deposits and gross credit in India as shown in **Table 10.4.2**.

Table 10.4.2: Aggregate Bank Deposits and Gross Credit

States & UTs	September' 2023				
	Number of Reporting offices	Aggregate Deposit	Rank	Gross Credit	Rank
Maharashtra	12848	3902298	1	3853532	1
NCT of Delhi	3608	1658866	2	1488007	2
Karnataka	9000	1433386	3	916340	4
Uttar Pradesh	13648	1431019	4	642530	7

Source : Quarterly Statistic issued by RBI

### 10.4.3 Details of Priority Sector Advances

The advances made under various priority sectors in the State over the past three years is shown in the **Table 10.4.4**.

**Table 10.4.4 : Distribution of Priority Sector Advances**

(Rs. in Cr.)

Indicator	March' 2021		March' 2022		March'2023	
	Advances	% to Total Advances	Advances	% to Total Advances	Advances	% to Total Advances
Total Advances	802100	-	894941	-	1038003	-
Total Priority Sector (PSA) Advances	311799	38.87	351165	39.24	392945	37.86
Agriculture	149082	18.59	170411	19.04	192268	18.52
MSMEs	103830	12.94	128161	14.32	143047	13.78
Weaker Sections	87867	10.95	119428	13.34	139388	13.43

Source: SLBC, Karnataka

### 10.4.5 Ground Level Credit Flow for Agriculture

Performance under Annual Credit Plan (ACP)

The overall achievement in Agriculture lending under ACP is shown in the **Table 10.4.6**.

**Table 10.4.6 : Performance under ACP during last 5 years from 2018-2019 to 2022-23**

(Rs. in Cr.)

Particulars	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
Short Term	64972	57804	72816	57804	66018	69910	71923.65	61309.96	81896	79157
Term Loan	33683	33733	42122	33733	46181	56547	54069.72	57477.74	58977	80595
Total Agri.	98655	91537	114938	91537	112199	126457	125993.37	118787.70	140873	159752
Percentage : Achievement to target										
Short Term	58.22		79.38		105.90		85.24		96.66	
Term Loan	94.65		80.08		122.45		106.30		136.65	
Overall	70.65		79.64		112.71		94.28		113.40	

(Source SLBC)

### Annual Credit Plan 2023-24 and performance as on 30th September 2023

The SLBC Karnataka has fixed the ground level credit target for Agriculture, by the banks as Rs.177469 Cr. for 2023-24. Considering the budgetary formulations and on the basis of the ground level disbursements, the projections made by NABARD in the Potential Linked Plans, the Annual Credit Plan for agriculture for the year 2023-24 for the State of Karnataka has been pegged at Rs.179038 Cr. The crop loan target for 2023-24 has been fixed at Rs.97995 Cr. and agriculture Term loan target at Rs.79475 Cr. During the period ended 31 March 2023, Banks have disbursed Rs.159606.66 Cr. under agriculture against annual target of Rs.140873 Cr. recording an achievement level of 113.40 % under agriculture sector.

Table 10.4.7: Agency wise performance under Annual Credit Plan as on 31.03.2023

(Rs. in Cr)

Sector	Annual target 2022-23	Disbursement as on 31.03.2023					% Ach as on 31.03.2023	Annual target 2023-24
		Comm. banks	RRBs	Coop Banks	Others	Total		
Agri and Allied	140873.00	114694.61	19922.47	22093.45	2895.13	159605.66	113%	177469
MSME	129604.00	112154.12	1470.01	2609.18	1535.44	117768.75	91%	132129
Export credit	3967.00	778.75	0.00	0.00	11.99	790.74	20%	3948
Education	6316.00	1102.03	44.94	0.56	0.71	1148.24	18%	4540
Housing	32764.00	4494.41	186.8	296.18	390.05	5367.44	16%	25572
Social Infrastructure	2549.00	1017.22	0.00	54.15	47.36	1118.73	44%	3659
Renewable Energy	3565.00	34.88	0.4	0.02	0.00	35.3	1%	2869
Others	10555.00	2595.99	296.7	4715.85	1617.75	9226.29	87%	15960
<b>Total PSA</b>	<b>330223.00</b>	<b>236872.01</b>	<b>21921.32</b>	<b>29769.39</b>	<b>6498.43</b>	<b>295061.15</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>366147</b>

Source: State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), Karnataka

#### 10.4.8 Institutional Development – Cooperatives

- (i) **High Level Committee (HLC) to review the health of Cooperative institutions:** A meeting of High Level Committee (HLC) under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner, GoK with Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Cooperation Department, GoK, RCS, officials from RBI, Apex Bank, KSCARDB, constituted by NABARD, held on 19th December 2023 to review the financial health of Cooperative institutions under various financial parameters especially rising NPAs, non-compliance with CMA norms etc as well as frauds, governance issues of cooperative institutions in the State. There are 22 Rural Cooperative Banks in the State comprising of the Karnataka State Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd., at the Apex Level and 21 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) at the district level. Except Bidar DCCB (whose CRAR stood at 6.8%), all banks in Karnataka have achieved mandated CRAR of 9%.
- (ii) **State Level Task Force (SLTF):** SLTF undertakes periodic review of the performance of the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure. The first SLTF meeting for year 2023-24 was conducted on 16th November 2023 under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary, Cooperation.
- (iii) **District Level Monitoring and Review Committee (DLMRC):** DLMRC meeting is convened at quarterly & is undertaken by DDMs of NABARD.
- (iv) **Support from NABARD for development of Co-operatives:** During 2022-23, grant assistance of Rs. 14.34 lakh was extended to 15 PACS under 4 DCCBs to strengthen their infrastructure. For 2023-24, NABARD has sanctioned 115 programmes to 3 CTIs to extend training and capacity building to the staff of PACS, DCCBs and Apex Bank.

#### 10.4.9. Institutional Development – Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)

- (i) Subsequent to amalgamation of RRBs, the State has two RRBs namely Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank (KVGB) headquartered at Dharwad with 629 branches, Karnataka Gramin Bank (KaGB) headquartered at Ballari with 1121 branches as on 31.03.2023. Both the RRBs in the State have been making profits with CRAR above 9%. While the CRAR of KVGB stood at 10.09%, for KaGB, the same was 10.26% as on 31 March 2023. The performance of the RRBs are reviewed by the Empowered Committee in its meeting convened by RBI

at half yearly intervals. The first meeting for 2023-24, i.e., 87th EC was held on 18th July 2023. The second meeting was held on 18.12.2023.

## 10.5 STATUS OF SHG AND JLG IN KARNATAKA

- i) As on 31 March 2023, more than 8.70 lakh SHGs have savings bank accounts in various banks and all the banks in the State have played a major role in providing credit. The credit outstanding was Rs. 21,150.64 Cr for 9.32 lakh SHGs. The bank loan disbursed stood Rs.20,559.57 Crore with 7.44 SHGs.
- ii) **Jt.Supervision of SCB/DCCBs:** The Statutory inspections of State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) are conducted by NABARD with main objective is to ensure protection of interests of the present and future depositors, business conducted by these banks is in conformity with the provisions of the relevant Acts, Rules and Regulations/ Bye-laws, to ensure observance of directions, guidelines/ operational guidelines, etc., issued by NABARD/ RBI/ Government by the supervised banks, and to assess the financial, operational and managerial soundness of banks .CAMELSC Approach (Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity, Systems and Compliance) is being adopted for supervisory rating of the banks. StCBs (three tier as well as two tier) are inspected annually.
- iii) **Process of Supervision:** On-Site inspections, Off-Site Surveillance (OSS), Supplementary Appraisal / Portfolio Studies, Credit Monitoring Arrangement (CMA, Monitoring Frauds and Misappropriations, Complaints and Grievances along with workshops / programs to improve the quality and effectiveness of statutory audits and inspections

### 10.5.1 RIDF Assistance to Karnataka

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) was set up in 1995-96 with an initial corpus of Rs.2000 Cr under RIDF Tranche I for the year 1995-96. from RIDF tranches I to XXIX, as on 04 Dec. 2023, 43944 projects have been sanctioned to Karnataka with RIDF loan assistance of Rs.20690.57 Cr. Against the sanctioned amount, GoK has drawn Rs.15658.95. Under Tranche-XXIX against Normative allocation of Rs.2000.00 Cr to the state, 282 projects involving RIDF Loan of Rs.201251.24 Cr is sanctioned and an amount of Rs.838.72 Cr has been disbursed to state government under RIDF as on 24.01.2024. Since its inception, total number of projects , loan sanctioned , disbursements made is shown in the **Table 10.50**.

28% of RIDF loan has been sanctioned to Social Sector Projects. The share of Agri and allied and Rural Connectivity were of the order of 39% and 33% respectively.

**Table 10.5.2: The sector wise sanction and disbursements details**

(Rs.in Cr)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector	No. of projects	Total Financial Outlay	Loan Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
1	Agriculture and allied projects	5063	2478.71	2313.36	1425.40
2	Social sector projects	21005	9824.79	5856.07	3846.74
3	Irrigation projects	5234	7755.19	5715.57	4280.84
4	Rural roads and bridges	12642	8354.73	6805.57	6105.97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43944</b>	<b>28413.42</b>	<b>20690.57</b>	<b>15658.95</b>

### Impact of RIDF in the state

#### Some of the outcomes under RIDF Assistance projects in the State are

- ▣ Irrigation infrastructure- 5.26 Lakh Ha brought under Irrigation.

- ▣ Agriculture & allied- 1755 Veterinary Institutions, 870 Infrastructure projects in Rural Markets, 258 Raita Samparka Kendras, 33 Fish Jetties, 10 Cocoon Quality Testing Labs, 3 Pesticide Residue Labs, 04 high tech cocoon market and training center.
- ▣ Social Sector- 13425 Rural Education Infrastructure projects (Primary & Secondary schools, PU colleges, Polytechnic, ITI, GTTC, agriculture, horticulture colleges & training centers etc), 6472 Anganwadis, 337 Health Infrastructure Projects (PHC, CHC, MCH)
- ▣ Connectivity- 45688 km of Rural Roads and 60300 m of Rural Bridges
- ▣ 10 Drinking water supply projects under JJM benefitting 4063 habitations & 231 villages.

**Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF):** set up in 2016-17 with an initial corpus of Rs.20,000 crore, has provided assistance for 5 irrigation projects viz. Narayanpur Left Bank Canal (ERM), Upper Tunga Irrigation Project, Bhima LIS, Karanja and Sri Rameswar Irrigation of Rs.1837.34 Cr with an amount of Rs.1183.32Cr as Central Share. GoK has not availed any loan assistance for state share under LTIF.

**Micro Irrigation Fund:** GoI launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) on 1st July 2015 with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation. Micro Irrigation Fund with a corpus of Rs.5000 Cr in 2019-20 for mobilizing additional resources for expanding coverage under micro irrigation loans at 3% below the cost of funds. Loan assistance amounting to Rs.290 Cr has been sanctioned to GoK. The Project envisages to benefit 2.63 lakh farmers, out of which 1.97 lakh farmers will be small and marginal farmers (75%).

**Farm sector Promotion Fund(FSPF):** under FSPF, NABARD has supported wide variety of activities and events such as promotion of millet-based interventions, bio-waste management, organic turmeric cultivation, demonstration of Integrated Farming System (IFS) models, conservation of rice germ plasm, pilot on agri value chain financing, Krishi melas, Millet melas, Horticulture Fairs etc. During FY 2023-24 a project for Developing Standard Operating Protocols (SOPs) for Drone Based Agrochemical Application in Transplanted Rice with an amount of Rs.1.34 crore was sanctioned, and Rs.1.70 crore was disbursed during FY 2022-23.

**Special Refinance Scheme for promoting Micro Food Processing Enterprises:** NABARD provides concessional refinance @4% to CBs, SFBs, RRBs and DCCBs to encourage banks to lend micro food processing activities. Loans sanctioned to Micro food enterprises from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.25 lakh will be eligible for concessional refinance.

**NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA):** NIDA is a new line of credit support launched by NABARD in 2011 for funding the State Govt. /State owned/ Central Govt. owned institutions for creation of rural infrastructure. In Karnataka, NABARD has supported 02 projects under NIDA with total committed amount of Rs.2671.12 Cr. to. An ongoing NIDA project for implementing 4 Rural Drinking Water Supply Projects in four districts (Raichur, Dharwad, Vijayapura & Mandya) is expected to benefit 3636 Habitations with a population of around 71.87 lakh in providing safe and sustainable drinking water at household level, till date an amount of Rs.594.08 Cr. has been released to GoK.

### 10.5.3: Other Development Initiatives

#### (a) Farmers Producers Organization (FPOs)

Collectivization of agricultural produce through Producer Organizations (POs) for enhancing their net income.

Assisting 381 FPOs in 31 districts through 60+odd NGOs / Institutions acting as Producer Organization Promoting Institutions (POPIs)/ Community Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) with 2,12,714 farmers as members with a grant assistance of Rs. 64.50 Cr.

Out of the 381 FPOs, 377 are registered thereby mobilizing share capital of Rs. 20.73 Cr. Majority of the FPOs are involved in production, procurement and marketing of various agri-horti crops, High Value Crops such as chia seeds, tender coconuts, coffee, Kaarilshad mango, turmeric, pepper etc.

### Initiatives of NABARD

- ▣ NABARD is working in collaboration with Rashtriya e-Markets Ltd. (ReML), an SPV of GoK and NCDEX, for wider market access to farmers/ FPOs through the online unified marketing platform (UMP). NABARD have on-boarded 180 FPOs on the platform till date. Further, NABARD aim to on-board around 25 FPOs in the near future.
  - ▣ NABARD has converged with Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED), GoI and Dept. of Tribal Welfare for setting up Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVK) for setting up primary processing unit for various agricultural commodities like millets, dal, tamarind, oils etc.
  - ▣ NABARD has collaborated with Coffee Board, GoI to provide handholding and mentoring support for branding, packaging, labelling etc. for better marketability of products of tribal FPOs. NABARD in collaboration with KAPPEC has supported Mango Board of GoK for organizing Mango buyer seller meet for farmer producer organizations.
  - ▣ NABARD has come together with ONDC at national level to establish market linkages for the enabled players with market ready Farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs) in the country. It is promoting solutions that will aid adoption of e-commerce in the agriculture domain. As on date, 55 FPOs are onboarded on ONDC.
- (b) Integrated Tribal Development:** NABARD has been implementing integrated tribal development projects on wadi (small orchard up to one acre) basis in various tribal dominated pockets of the country, through “Tribal Development Fund”. Cumulatively, NABARD has sanctioned 38 projects in 14 districts with a total financial assistance of 130 Cr transformed the lives of nearly 27,000 tribal families across 14 districts, covering an impressive area of 22,200 acres.
- (c) Watershed Development Fund (WDF):** In order to mitigate the vagaries of drought, NABARD has sanctioned 353 Watershed Development Projects in the State of which 350 are regular (both completed and ongoing), 03 are Springshed Watershed Development Projects involving grant assistance of Rs. 382.81Cr. 38 projects are ongoing. This is intended for improvement in soil quality and regeneration of natural resource over an area of 3.27 lakh hectares.
- (d) Soil and water conservation measures along with sustainable farming practices on standalone /non-watershed basis** for soil and water conservation and their judicious use, land degradation, sustainable farming practices, climate change adaptation and mitigation, risk mitigation, etc. Under Non watershed activities on completed watershed projects under 02 projects have been sanctioned with financial assistance of Rs 38.46 lakhs.
- (e) Climate Change:** NABARD is the National Implementing Entity (NIE) for Green Climate Fund (GCF), National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) and Adaptation Fund of United Nations Framework for Climate Change (AF-UNFCC) & others. One project viz. Conservation and Management of Indigenous cattle & sheep in the wake of Climate Change in Karnataka has been sanctioned by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under NAFCC with a total outlay of Rs.18.10 Cr. against which full amount of Rs.18.10 Cr. has been released.

### 10.5.4 Information Technology in Cooperative Banks

With NABARD assistance all the Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs) in the State implemented their Core Banking Solutions and covered all the KCC accounts are issuing RuPay debit cards, offering services like RTGS/NEFT,

NACH, DBT, SMS alerts etc. 19 DCCBs and KSCAB are live on PFMS platform which will enable cooperative Banks to transfer funds to beneficiary account directly from GoI. NABARD under (FIF Financial Inclusion Fund) provides grant assistance of 90% in SFD for technological adoption in SFD in two backward districts Raichur and Yadgir. The special thrust to cooperative Banks for adoption on CBS plus services i.e CKYC, Micro ATM, AUA/KUA, PoS/mPoS and BHIM UPI.

During the current year and last year, sanction has been accorded for 1306 micro ATMs & 6000 PoS/mPoS machines with grant support of Rs.4.34 Cr. NABARD under Financial Inclusion Fund. Sanction has also been accorded for 32 Demonstration Vans for doorstep delivery of Banking Technology and awareness creation, for BC/BFs etc. Strengthening capital infrastructure of all 31 RUDSETIs/RSETIs with a grant support of Rs.138.37 lakh. A total of 7607 Financial and Digital Literacy programs, involving grant assistance of Rs.3.28 Cr were sanctioned during 2022-23 with a unit cost of upto Rs.6000 per programme in Special Focus Districts and Rs.5000 per programme in other districts. Sanction has been accorded for 3300 Financial Literacy programmes already as on 10.12.2023

### 10.5.5 Refinance Support

- i) NABARD extends refinance to Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks at a concessional rate of 4.5% & also to Scheduled Commercial Banks(SCBs) at the same rate for the ceded PACS. Additional Short Term (Seasonal Agricultural Operations) at a competitive rate (at present-8.00 %) to address severe liquidity problems in cooperative banks in meeting the fresh loan requirements of the farmers in the current season & to make available cheaper funds at nominal cost to the Cooperatives and RRBs. NABARD extends Short Term (weavers & others) refinance to handloom weavers, master craftsmen, Handloom Weavers & Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks for marketing of crops, fisheries, industrial cooperatives, working capital loans for economic activities, bonafide commercial and trading activities.
- ii) **Interest Subvention Scheme of the Government of India:** NABARD is the implementing agency for the Interest Subvention Scheme of Government of India for Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks. GoI provides 2% interest subvention to banks for extending crop loan out of own funds at 7% p.a. upto 3.00 lakh per borrower also provides interest incentive @ 3% to the farmers who promptly repay their crop loan.

**Table 10.5.6 : KCC loan Outstandings**

KCC outstanding as on 31st March,2023	
No. of Cards	Amount
48.58 lakhs	61171.66 Cr

Source: SLBC agenda of 161st meeting

### 10.5.7 Investment Credit for Agriculture

- (i) **Resources for Capital formation / Term Lending in Agriculture:** NABARD has been supplementing the resources of banks and other eligible agencies by refinancing the credit extended by them for capital formation in agriculture and allied activities. The agency-wise details of refinance for term loans disbursed in Karnataka during the last 5 years is shown in **Table 10.5.8**.

**Table 10.5.8: The agency-wise details of refinance for term loans disbursed**

(Rs. in Cr)

Agency/ Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 as on 30th Nov. 2023
Comm. Banks	5745.46	2,204.62	3,226.23	3584.04	3681.91	1574.73
Coop. Banks/KSCARDB	1387.29	1,748.62	1,745.01	1841.83	2816.30	1718.27
RRBs	1520.27	2,064.79	1,916.20	1452.83	2303.00	1295.50



Agency/ Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 as on 30th Nov. 2023
NBFC/NBFC-MFI	1468.55	795.00	1078.01	1188.73	544.06	470.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>10121.57</b>	<b>6813.03</b>	<b>7965.45</b>	<b>8067.43</b>	<b>9345.27</b>	<b>5058.99</b>

ii) **Special Refinance Schemes of NABARD :**

- a) **Special Refinance Facility for Transformation of Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) as Multi-Service Centre (MSC)** to create quality infrastructure (capital assets) and increase their business portfolio in tune with needs of members.
- b) **World's Largest Grain Storage in Cooperative Sector:** As part of the first phase of implementation of the project, Prathmik Krishi Pattina Sahakar Bank Niyamit Ekamba, Bidar (Ekamba PACS) in Aurad Taluk of Bidar District, has been identified in Karnataka as pilot. The construction of the infrastructure is in progress.
- c) **Special Refinance Scheme for promoting Micro Food Processing Enterprises** NABARD will provide concessional refinance @4% to all eligible., CBs, SFBs, RRBs and DCCBs to encourage banks to lend micro food processing activities and create sustainable livelihood and employment opportunities for rural youth.

#### 10.5.9 Off farm Sector Initiatives under Gramya Vikas Nidhi (GVN)

- i. **Marketing Infrastructure- Rural Haats and Marts:** As a step to bring in forward linkage for the farm and off farm producer organisations, SHGs etc. almost 49 rural marts and 28 rural haats have been sanctioned in the State with a total investment of Rs.461 lakh covering 20 Districts, around Rs.97 lakhs to sponsor artisans/weavers/FPOs/SHGs etc in various national and state level exhibitions,. Four OFPOs from Karnataka participated in Indian Handicrafts & Gifts Fair (India) Delhi. Other major exhibitions participated by artisans from the state include Suraj khund Mela in Haryana and Deccan Haat Hyderabad, Hasta Shilpotsava Bhopal, Jaipur, Kolkata, Assam and Saras Mela.
- ii. **Skill Development:** Aimed at bringing in collectivisation of weavers/artisans through skilling/upskilling / re-skilling. With a cumulative investment of Rs.227 Lakh in this sector, NABARD, Karnataka, have created more than 3800 skilled youth/women in various fields viz., weaving, computer basis skills, repair and maintenance of farm machineries, health care, tailoring, banking, financial services, insurance, para medical services, etc with 80 per cent of the trainees successfully attaining wage/self employment. The highlight of the OFPO during 2023-24 is that all the OFPOs were critically reviewed and offered guidance/handholding, skill development interventions in other sectors have resulted in remarkable results like revival of GI tagged for Udupi sarees.
- iii. **Collectivisation- Off Farm Producer Organisation (OFPO):** NABARD has extended grant support of Rs.394.63 lakh for 5 OFPOs covering 1550 artisans in the areas of Handloom – Fabric Weaving and Natural Dye, Handicrafts – Kasuti Work, Channapatna Toys, Kolhapuri Leather Footwear and Aari embroidery in Shimoga, Dharwad, Ramanagara, Belgaum and Dharwad respectively. Out of these five, three are GI tagged products (Channapatna toys, Kasuti and Kolhapuri chappals)
- iv. **Infrastructure through DPR Scheme :** NABARD has sanctioned two projects under this scheme with a total financial assistance of Rs. 41.76 lakh in Gulbarga and Uttara Kannada Districts aiming at location specific developmental projects.
- v. **Interventions under Geographical Indication (GI)** NABARD, Karnataka had organised an exclusive Regional Advisory Committee Meeting to guide the stakeholders to provide end-to-end support to facilitate pre-registration as well as post-registration activities for Geographical Indications. As an impact, 150 authorised users and 10 registered users in Ilkal sarees and authorise users registration in Mattugulla brinjal have been initiated. NABARD has sanctioned Rs.5.55 lakh during 2021-22, to create website

for GI tagged Udupi sarees and for registration of Kari Ishad Mango from Uttara Kannada District. The registration process of Kari Ishad Mango has been completed.

- vi. **Activities undertaken by NABARD:** Conduct of need based capacity building training for Bankers/ NGOs/PRI/SHG members, Micro Entrepreneurs Development Programme for SHGs (MEDP, Livelihood Enterprises Development Programme) formation and credit linkage Grant support for Village Level Programmes, E Commerce Training for SHG members etc.

### Success Story

**Raising Water, Raising Yield Lift Irrigation Initiative:** By filling up of 180 tanks in Shikaripura taluk and 6 tanks in Hirekerur Taluk by lifting water from the Tungabhadra River at an total project cost: Rs.837.09 Crore with RIDF Loan: Rs.500.00 Crore . The project brought 46,035 hectares of agricultural land under irrigation by filling MI tanks, ZP tanks and recharging bore wells in the project area.

**Establishment of Government Tool Room and Training Centre (GTTC) :**GTTCs have the most advanced and sophisticated facilities. The skill development courses offered by GTTCs bridge the gap between diploma holders/graduates and industry requirements. Today, GTTCs have blossomed into the epitome of precision and quality in the development and manufacture of sophisticated moulds, dies and tools. Under RIDF, NABARD has supported 27 GTTC Projects with an overall RIDF loan of Rs.339.70 Cr, benefitting around 14,967 Students in various skill sets.

**Impact of GTTC at Challekere in Chitradurga district under RIDF XXIII-**Built on an area of 8,371.09 sq.m at a total Project cost of Rs.25.64 crore with an RIDF Loan of Rs.21.79 crore has helped more than 1,250 Students to have completed certified courses from the centre so far since its inception.

**Direct Refinance Assistance to DCCBs:** During the FY 2022-23, a credit line of Rs.1350 Cr. was sanctioned as Direct Refinance Assistance to 7 DCCBs in the state for undertaking multipurpose short term activities. Out of this Rs.532 Cr. was disbursed to 6 DCCBs. Further, in current FY 2023-24, a credit line of Rs.1151.25 Cr. has been sanctioned to 8 DCCBs, and an amount of Rs.777.08 Cr. has been disbursed till date.

**Kalmeshwara Farmers Producer Company Limited- Dharwad District:** Kalmeshwara FPCL with around 1034 shareholders is the only FPO to produce certified seeds in Karnataka. Its activities includes procurement of inputs, disseminating market information, technology and innovations, finance for inputs, aggregation and storage of produce, quality control, marketing to institutional buyers, seed production and value addition of ground nut, promoting farm ponds for better soil and water conservation. FPCL business turnover has grown to Rs. 29.00 Cr. in FY 2022-23.

**Project for promoting cultivation of improved Turmeric variety in Chamarajanagar:** NABARD funded Rs. 15.43 lakh in 2021, under FSPF to KVK, Chamarajanagar, for a project on adoption of IISR Pragathi Turmeric variant which has low duration, high yield & high curcumin content, Seed rhizomes were distributed to 100 farmers along with bio fungicides and trained farmers on Good Agricultural Practices, promoted mechanization in harvesting. The project resulted in 27-70% increase in yields & increase in income from Rs. 1.5 lakh to Rs. 2.0 lakh per ha, production of 420 tonnes of improved seed variety, More than 100 farmers have become seed producers.

**New policy/initiatives:** NABARD supports seminars and conferences to deliberate climate related topics, millet promotion, which is a climate resilient crop and plans to undertake one on Climate change finance.

**Swavalambi Sakhi Producer Company:** NABARD partnered with Airports Authority of India, Hubballi and Deshpande Foundation to promote an outlet inside Hubballi Airport for the NABARD promoted Off Producer organisation, Swavalambi Sakhi PCL which assumed operations on 15 August 2022. It achieved Rs. 19 lakh turnover in a span of 8 months, with an average turnover of Rs. 2.4 lakh per month.

## 10.6 STATE TERM LENDING INSTITUTIONS

### 10.6.1. Industrial finance

Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) is a state level financial institution established by the state government in the year 1959 under the provisions of SFCs Act, 1951 to cater to the long term financial needs of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the state. Details of sanctions and disbursements are shown in the **Table 10.6.2**.

**Table 10.6.2: Details of Sanctions and Disbursements made by KSFC**

(Rs. in Cr)

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (April 2023 to Nov.2023)
Sanction	401.66	493.25	901.10	348.34
Disbursements	432.96	386.46	445.81	363.08

Source: KSFC.

### 10.6.3 Karnataka State Industrial Infrastructure & Development Corporation (KSIIDC)

KSIIDC, established in 1964, has been greatly instrumental in the industrialization of the State, especially in the large and medium sector. KSIIDC has stopped financial lending activity since October 2002 onwards. At present, recovery of the past lending/advances and loans and disinvestment of Equity are the main activity. However, certain Investments as per the directions of Government of Karnataka are being made from time to time. KSIIDC continued its proactive role in the promotion of infrastructure projects on Public Private Partnership model and its role as nodal agency for Bangalore International Airport Project. Duly noting the initiatives taken up by KSIIDC in the infrastructure sector, the name was changed to “Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited” with effect from November 22, 2010.

**Vision & Mission of KSIIDC:** “To implement industrial infrastructure & civil aviation infrastructure in the State of Karnataka”.

**Way forward:** As the nodal agency of the State Government, KSIIDC has initiated activities for the development of the following projects which will be pursued for completion during 12th five year plan.

- ▀▀▀ KSIIDC is the nodal agency for Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru (KIAB) in dealing with important matters of Government.
- ▀▀▀ Government of Karnataka has nominated KSIIDC as the Nodal Agency for Development of Airports, Airstrips, Heliports and Water Aerodromes in the State of Karnataka. The following aviation projects have been taken up by KSIIDC:
- ▀▀▀ KSIIDC coordinated and ensured completion and commissioning of Airport at Kalaburagi, Civil enclave at Defence Airport in Bidar. Airport at Kalaburagi & Bidar & has been taken over by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) & GMR-Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL) for Operation & Maintenance. GoK is meeting the O&M expenses of Bidar Airport and Kalaburagi Airport.
- ▀▀▀ Shivamogga airport was completed by PWD GOK in December 2022 & also Vijayapura airport is being developed.
- ▀▀▀ The KSIIDC Obtained License from the DGCA for operation & maintenances for a first time in the country and the commercial flight operations commenced on 31.08.2023.
- ▀▀▀ Airport being developed by Navy in Sea Bird Project at Karwar for operation of Airbus 320 and equivalent type of aircrafts on land extent 97.10 acres to be taken up under JVC (GoK & AAI) or through PPP.

- ▶▶▶ Hassan Airport is being developed near Bhuvanahalli Village of Hassan Taluk in about 536 acres & designed for operation of ATR-72 equivalent of aircraft at an total estimated cost of Rs.193.65 Cr. and is expected to be completed by April -2024, similarly Airport at Raichur taken up by PWD-GoK at an total estimated cost of Rs 219 Cr is expected to be completed by March-2025, Development of airport at Bellary will be taken up under EPC mode by KSIIDC on nearly 892 acres of land.
- ▶▶▶ Also action has been initiated to take up for the feasibility studies at Chikkamagaluru, Madikere and Hampi for development of heliports. KSIIDC is the designated nodal agency for development of a Sea port at Tadadi on PPP basis & also "Development and Operation of Tadadi Eco-Tourism Hub at Uttara Kannada District on PPP Model.

**Infrastructure Projects:** Development of Airport related activities at, Balepura Village, and Bangalore Rural District, Rayapura Village, Dharwad Taluk and District on PPP mode and also **Bengaluru Signature Business Park** - Development of Trunk Infrastructure Phase-I (internal roads, water supply & sewerage system, electrical, storm water drainage system, utility ducts, etc.) & access flyover to BSBP crossing existing NH-44 and Railway Line at an estimated cost of 184.16 Cr. .In addition to the above activities in the infrastructure sector, the following existing activities will be pursued. Settlement of remaining loan accounts under the proposed new OTS policy & Sale of primary assets taken over under section 29 & recovery of advances through legal recourse under SFC & other Acts.

#### 10.6.4. Co-operative Credit

The Cooperative credit system in Karnataka has its own place in the credit delivery to rural and urban areas. In Karnataka two types of Cooperative Credit Institutions are functioning, one is looking after short term and medium term credit and another looking after credit needs of long term.

- a) **Short term and Medium term Credit Co-operative Structure (STCCS):** The Karnataka State Cooperative Apex Bank through its affiliated District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCB) and Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) at the village level extends short term credit to the farmers and others. The total number of DCCBs is 21 with 879 branches. There are 6084 PACS functioning in the state. During 2022-23 all the 21 DCCBs in the State have shown profits. Financial Status of DCCB details is as shown in the **Table 10.6.5**.

**Table 10.6.5: Consolidated Financial Status of DCCB**

(Rs.in Cr)

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Sept)
No of DCCBs	21	21	21	21
Total share capital	1989.13	1902.25	2610.34	2460.97
States' share capital	30.49	32.50	33.57	33.41
Share of state share capital %	1.53	1.71	1.17	0.97
Deposits	32323.85	36993.17	40048.60	37704.68
Borrowings	12559.30	11619.69	17615.72	17825.80
Loans & Advances Outstanding	33478.12	33631.44	44613.26	45720.25
Banks showing profit	21	21	20	20

- b) **Long Term Credit Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS):** There are 177 Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (KSCARD) that caters to Long Term Credit needs.

- c) **Loan Disbursement:** The Performance under terms wise is shown in the **Table 10.6.6**

**Table 10.6.6: Performance of Short Term, Medium Term and Long Term Credit**

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Type of Loan	Target	Achievement	%
2022-23	Short term	22337.00	21868.40	97.90
	Medium term	1131.00	1365.66	120.75
	Long term	532.00	295.64	55.57
2023-24 (November)	Short term	23000	13502.42	58.71
	Medium term	1200	474.00	39.50
	Long term	400	167.83	41.96

d) **Recovery of Loans:** The Comparative position of recovery of Short term, Medium term and Long term loans under the Cooperative Credit System in the State is shown in the **Table 10.6.7**.

**Table 10.6.7: Recovery of loans in Co-operative Sector**

(in %age)

Type of loan	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (November)
Short term	92.00	96.23	96.65	96.01	92.45
Medium term	78.32	90.44	88.25	89.29	75.94
Long term	40.02	69.59	58.04	58.54	22.76

e. **Subsidised Agriculture loans to farmers @ 0 and 1 per cent:** Agricultural loans were given to the farmers at 6 % from 01.04.2004. During 2013-14 Govt reduced the interest rate to 0% up to Rs.2.00 lakhs and 1% upto Rs.3 lakhs of short term agricultural loans. The medium term and long term agricultural loans up to Rs.10.00 lakhs are being disbursed to farmers at 3%. During the period 2014-15 to 2021-22 Short Term loans up to Rs.3 lakhs are disbursed at 0% and MT and LT loans up to Rs.10.00 lakhs were disbursed at 3%. Also loan up to Rs. 2 lakh is being provided to animal husbandry and fishery working capital during the year 2020-21 and 2021-22. During the year 2023-24 Crop loan up to Rs 5.00 lakh and medium and long term agri loan up to Rs. 15.00 lakhs is being disbursed at 0% and 3% interest rate respectively.

During the year 2020-21 of Rs.993.33 Cr has been provided & released to 23,50,433 farmers. During the year 2021-22, 24,81,359 farmers were given Rs.1078.02 Cr and in the year 2022-23 Rs. 1078.02 Cr was released to 25,67,520 farmers. During the year 2023-24 with a budget provision of Rs 1199.52 Cr. till now, an amount of Rs.583.02 Cr has been released to Co-operative Institutions on behalf of 16.32 lakhs farmers.

f. **Interest subsidy to Self Help Groups:** The scheme of advancing loans to Self Help Groups in Karnataka at 4 % is being implemented from 01-04-2007. Since the year 2017-18 to 2020-21 Women SHGs are lending at the net rate of 0% and Men SHGs at 4% by adopting NRLM/ NULM Scheme. During the year 2021-22 Kayak scheme is being merged with SHG scheme Loans from Rs.5 lakhs to Rs.10 lakhs for self employment are being lent at 4% of interest rate. This scheme is being continued for 2023-24 also.

During the year 2020-21, 33713 groups have been provided Rs.1201.68 Cr of loans and 76379 SHG groups are having loan outstanding of Rs 1633.59 Cr. During this year Rs.86.50 Cr of interest subsidy has been released to DCC banks on behalf of 76000 SHG'S

In the year 2021-22, 35256 groups have been provided Rs.1436.51 Cr of loans with the loan outstanding of Rs.1970.68 Cr from 82552 groups. Rs.87.30 Cr of interest subsidy has been released to 78075 groups.

In the year 2022-23, 50013 groups have been provided Rs.2206.96 Cr of loans with the loan outstanding of Rs.2650.54 Cr from 93201 groups. Rs.96.61 Cr of interest subsidy has been released to 85025 groups.

During the year 2023-24, till the end of November 14008 groups have been provided with Rs.569.22 Cr of loan and 88663 groups have Rs 2319.06 Cr of loan outstanding. In this year budget provision of Rs. 99.00 Cr has been provided and as on Nov.2023 Rs 49.50 Cr of interest subsidy has been released.

**The following schemes have been launched in 2023-24 budget to render new service to farmers through cooperative societies and banks**

Short term interest free loan up to Rs.5 lakh. Similarly, medium and long term loan at 3% interest up to Rs.15 lakh. Till November 2023, 9 DCC banks have disbursed Rs.109.61 Cr to 2439 farmers and 6 DCC banks have disbursed Rs.10.21 Cr to 89 farmers.

Providing of loan up to Rs. 7 lakh at 4% for purchasing four wheeler vehicles (pick up van) for transporting agricultural produce, interest subsidy up to 7% up to Rs. 20 lakh for construction of godowns.

- g. Achievements:** Computerisation of 5491 PACS (out of a total PACS of 6040) at an amount of Rs.67.09 crore. Establishing New M-PACS/Dairy/Fishery cooperatives in all uncovered panchayats with 10 MPACS, 144 Dairy societies and 7 Fisheries societies.
- h. Way forward:** Entering 44531 cooperative societies' data to National Co-operative Data Base including 6084 PACS. To transform Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) by allotment of Petrol/Diesel dealership and LPG distributorship.

World's largest Decentralized Grain Storage Program such as godowns, custom hiring centres, processing units, fair price shops, etc. in Cooperative sector to ensure food security by convergence of various schemes of the Government of India at the PACS level. So far 103 PACS have been identified to take up this activity.

PACS as Jan Aushadhi Kendra for access to generic medicines at rural level. Till date 213 PACS have come forward to open Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

PACS as Common Service Centers (CSCs) for better access to e-Services like money transfer, bus and railway ticket booking, Adhar service etc, till date 730 PACS have started providing services.

**PACS as Fertilizer Distribution Centre ( Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samridhi Kendra):** It is planned to start selling organic fertilizer in addition to fertilizers, seeds, pesticides in all eligible PACS. Till date these services are available in 1263 PACS and action has been initiated to start services in remaining 4228 PACS.

**Eligibility of PACS for LPG Distributorship and petrol retail points:** Till date 15 PACS have applied for petrol dealership and 6 PACS have applied for lpg distribution

**Athma Nibar Bharath- To convert PACS as multi service centres:** Under the NABARD scheme, refinance at 4% to convert PACS as Multi service Centers. Under the central scheme of Agri Infra Fund, 3% interest for PACS to create post harvest facility at Godown / Ware house. In Karnataka, both the schemes have been converged and targeted to cover 1549 PACS. Till date 1043 PACS have submitted applications and NABARD has sanctioned Rs.302.31 Cr to DCC banks to lend to 873 PACS. Till November end, DCC banks have disbursed Rs.158.00 Cr to 706 PACS.

## APPENDIX 10.1

## Schemewise progress of Public Works Department as on December 2023 (AVALOKANA)

(Rs. In crores)

Scheme name	Total Allocation (BE+OB)	Release	Total Expenditure
Payments under the Karnataka Guarantee of Services Act	0.01	0.00	0.00
Vacant Post Provision	50.82	0.00	0.00
MDR Works Financed from NABARD	40.00	76.64	75.30
Unspent SCSP-TSP Amount as per the SCSP-TSPAct 2013	0.18	0.12	0.12
CSS-Central Scheme- Special Capital Assistance	1500.00	0.00	0.00
Maintenance of High Court Building	2.00	0.00	0.00
e-Goverance in PWD	0.25	0.00	0.00
Unspent SCSP-TSP Amount as per the SCSP-TSPAct 2013	0.18	0.00	0.00
Land Acquisition Cost -District and Other Roads	70.00	27.96	14.13
Administration of Sand Mining	0.50	0.13	0.12
CSS-State Share- Constuction of Court Buildings and Judicial Officers Residential Buildings	70.00	47.00	47.00
CSS-Central Share- Constuction of Court Buildings and Judicial Officers Residential Buildings	105.00	30.11	30.11
Land Acquisition Cost- State Highway	250.00	105.61	83.90
State Highways Bridges	40.00	25.69	22.60
District Roads	1389.00	909.75	909.10
Karnataka State Higways Improvement Project KSHIP -III -ADB 2nd Loan - EAP	975.00	425.00	254.13
KRDCL Debt Servicing - Interest	54.82	36.63	36.63
Vidhana Soudha,Vikasa Soudha, MS Building, VV Tower Bldg and Suvarna Soudha Belgaum -Maintenance Works	22.00	11.78	11.23
Departmental Buildings	150.00	100.05	87.62
Karnataka State Highway Improvement Project -KSHIP-II -WB and ADB	590.00	450.00	304.19
Legislative Assembly Building Works	3.00	1.77	1.04
Major District Road - Bridges	147.50	94.46	91.17
Maintenance of State Highway Bridges	55.00	35.38	32.14

Scheme name	Total Allocation (BE+OB)	Release	Total Expenditure
State Highway Maintenance	430.00	283.06	265.33
District & Other Roads Maintenance	280.00	192.21	183.85
District and Other Road Bridges	42.00	27.07	26.72
Legislative Council Building Works	0.35	0.16	0.11
Repairs, Maintenance & Minor Alterations to Various Departmental Buildings	250.00	167.42	157.86
Grants from Karnataka State Road Safety Fund	225.00	193.75	193.75
Residential Buildings	80.00	52.14	48.85
Repairs to PWD Quarters and Judicial Quarters	125.00	83.33	79.37
Plan Monitoring Unit - State Highway Development Project	9.46	9.44	5.73
State Highway Development Project	830.00	860.01	860.01
State Highways Road Works	350.00	245.56	243.95
Karnataka Road Development Corporation Limited	536.68	674.81	674.81
Karnataka State Highway Improvement Project -KSHIP - Establishment	17.21	15.83	11.69
Planning and Road Asset Management Center [PRAMC]	4.03	4.23	3.31
Quality Assurance Unit	30.99	25.48	23.81
Chief Engineer -C&B , Public Works Department	372.86	380.37	294.09
Chief Engineer National Highways	42.88	43.31	36.29
Roads Financed from Central Road and Infrastructure Fund	500.00	492.44	489.28
Government Architect and Other Public Works offices	3.15	3.12	2.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>9644.87</b>	<b>6131.83</b>	<b>5601.67</b>



## APPENDIX 10.2

## Schemewise progress of Transport Department as on December 2023 (AVALOKANA)

(Rs. In crores)

Scheme name	Total Allocation (BE+OB)	Release	Total Expenditure
Free Bus Travel Facility to the Blind	27.18	16.88	13.60
Free Bus Travel Facility to the Handicapped	31.26	19.40	15.63
Free Bus Pass To Widows Of Freedom Fighters	0.02	0.02	0.02
Concessional Bus Travel Facility to Senior Citizens	48.56	30.12	24.27
Implementation of Measures to Control Air Pollution and Other Activities	20.00	0.82	0.04
Payments under the Karnataka Guarantee of Services Act	0.01	0.00	0.00
Transport Welfare and Road Safety	90.00	26.00	15.90
Scholarship to Children of Yellow Board Taxi Drivers and Auto Drivers	17.00	0.00	0.00
Vacant Post Provision	25.03	0.00	0.00
Free Bus Pass Facility to Freedom Fighters	0.58	0.28	0.28
Free Bus Travel Facility to Endosulphan affected Victims	10.72	5.36	5.36
Free Bus Pass Facility to Goa Activists	2.83	1.42	1.42
Free Bus Pass Facility to Journalists	0.50	0.00	0.00
RTO Building and Test Driving Track	20.00	10.00	1.80
Purchase of Land for Construction of RTOs	1.00	0.00	0.00
Special Capital Assistance	500.00	311.77	311.77
Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation-KSRTC	44.97	20.00	20.00
North West Karnataka Road Transport Corporation-NWKRTC	40.00	15.18	15.18
Issue of Free Bus Passes to the dependents of Martyrs	2.01	1.00	1.00
Kalyana Karnataka Road Transport Corporation-KKRTC	15.00	5.69	5.69
Shakthi Scheme	2800.00	1669.45	1669.45
North West Karnataka Road Transport Corporation-NWKRTC	113.70	56.85	56.85
Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation-KSRTC	189.67	94.82	94.82
Kalyana Karnataka Road Transport Corporation-KKRTC	94.88	47.44	47.44
Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation-BMTC	275.00	99.10	99.10
Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation-BMTC	442.20	243.59	243.59
Karnataka State Transport Appellate Tribunal	1.01	1.52	0.41
Commissioner for Transport	30.52	22.92	18.60
Regional Transport Authority	118.30	113.82	86.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>4961.95</b>	<b>2813.45</b>	<b>2749.01</b>

## APPENDIX 10.3

## Details of Financial performance statistics of KSRTC, BMTC, NWKRTC and KKRTC

(in crores)

Item	2022-23 (upto Nov 22)	2023-24 (upto Nov 23)	% Change in 2023- 24 to 2022-23 (uptoNov)	2022-23 (upto Nov 22)	2023-24 (upto Nov 23)	% Variation- (upto Nov 2023)	2022-23 (upto Nov 22)	2023- 24 (upto Nov 23)	% Variation- (upto Nov 2023)	2022-23 (upto Nov 22)	2023-24 (upto Nov 23)	% Variation- (upto Nov 2023)
	KSRTC			BMTC			NWKRTC			KKRTC		
Total receipts	2879.57	3152.72	9.5	1427.51	1688.63	18.3	1731.84	1663.78	-3.9	1403.36	1564.67	11.49
Total expenses (Excl. taxes)	2793.78	3011.51	21.6	1680.39	1998.26	23.2	1713.67	1700.33	-0.7784	1348.8	1524.27	13.01
a) Operating expenses	2714.56	2921.19	7.6	1591.65	1893.82	19	1676.18	1670.63	-0.3	1049.8	1166.59	11.13
b) Non-Operating expenses	79.22	90.32	14	88.74	104.45	17.7	37.49	29.7	-20.8	299	357.68	19.62
Profit/loss before taxes	85.79	141.21	--	--	--	--	18.17	-36.55	--	54.56	40.4	-25.96
Total taxes	122.35	156.56	28	0	0	-	--	81.38	--	57.18	75.38	31.83
a) Passenger tax	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0
b) Motor vehicle & other taxes	122.35	156.56	28		0*		0	81.38	0	57.18	75.38	31.83
Total expenses	2916.13	3168.07	8.6	1680.39	1998.26	18.9	1713.67	1781.71	4	1405.98	1599.65	13.77
Net profit /loss	-36.56	-15.35	--	-252.88	-309.63	22.4	18.17	-117.93		-2.62	-34.98	-
Prior period adjust- ment (Profit /Loss)	--	--	--	--	--	--				0	0	0
Total Profit /Loss	-36.56	-15.35	--	-252.88	-309.63	22.4	18.17	-117.93	--	-2.62	-34.98	-

Source: KSRTC, BMTC, NWKRTC and KKRTC

Note (\*) Motor vehicle tax payable to Government has been exempted for the year 2023-24 vide Government Order No: TD 22 TCB 2023 Bengaluru, Dated: 09-01-2024.

## APPENDIX 10.4

## Schemewise progress of Infrastructure Development Ports and Inland Water Transport Department as on December 2023 (AVALOKANA)

(Rs. in crores)

Scheme name	Total Allocation (BE+OB)	Release	Total Expenditure
Development of Minor Airports	4.46	0.00	0.00
Sea Erosion Control Works	20.00	10.00	10.00
CSS-Central Share of Sagarmala Project -Dredging Works and Break Water Works	10.00	0.00	0.00
CSS-State Share of Sagarmala Project -Dredging Works and Break Water Works	22.50	1.50	0.15
Karnataka Viability Gap	0.01	0.00	0.00
KRIDE - ROB/RUB Projects	50.00	5.00	5.00
Cost Sharing Railway Projects	600.00	399.42	399.42
Payments under the Karnataka Guarantee of Services Act	0.01	0.00	0.00
Vacant Post Provision	1.00	0.00	0.00
Regional Air Connectivity	37.00	11.96	11.96
Development of Minor Air Ports	250.00	295.00	295.00
Karnataka Maritime Board	35.49	18.16	13.93
Capital Expenses of Karnataka Maritime Board	15.00	5.00	4.97
PPP Developmental Activities	3.00	1.50	1.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1048.47</b>	<b>747.54</b>	<b>741.93</b>

### 11.1 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

Karnataka has made significant progress in improving the health status of its people in the last few decades. The state has made remarkable progress improving its health infrastructure at different levels in both rural and urban areas. The State has a wide institutional network providing health services both in urban and rural areas. The primary health infrastructure in rural areas has fulfilled the norms required under the “Minimum Needs Programme” at the aggregate level. 16 district hospitals, 11 other hospitals under health and family welfare, 36 Autonomous teaching hospital, 146 Taluka/General hospitals, 207 Community health centers, 2159 Rural Primary health centers and 9160 Sub Centers & 365 Urban Health Centres are providing health care facilities.

Further, 35384 private medical establishments are registered under Karnataka Private Medical Establishment Act for providing quality care according to medical ethics by prescribing service quality of which 11907 (33%) are in Bangalore district alone followed by Dakshina Kannada 2242 (6%) and Dharwad 2221 (6%). The population bed ratio as per number of beds available in Government hospitals per lakh population varies from 90 to 99 from 2016-17 to 2023-24. The ratio is 90 in 2023-24. The nurse and doctor ratio which was 5.84 in 2016-17 has been improved to 7.06 in 2023-24 due to filling up of vacant posts.

#### Finance

Under Health and Family Welfare during 2022-23 an amount of Rs.9577.14 crores was allocated in the budget under various schemes to provide health facilities, of which an amount of Rs.11207.91 crores (Including OB) was released and the expenditure incurred was Rs.9421.88 crores. During 2023-24 as against the allocation of Rs.10504.33 crores, an amount of Rs. 8271.85 crores (Including OB) released. The expenditure incurred upto December 2023 is Rs.6525.83 crores.

Under National Health Mission during 2022-23 the allocation was Rs. 2355.91 crores and expenditure incurred was Rs. 1831.42 crores (77.74%). During 2023-24 (upto Nov 2023) out of total allocation of Rs. 1181.11 crores, an amount of Rs. 1002.67 crores (84.89%) is incurred as expenditure.

The outlines of demographic and health scenario of Karnataka state during the past recent years are depicted in below table.

**Table 11.1 : Demographic and Health Indicators**

Indicators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Birth Rate (for 1000 Population)	17.9	17.6	17.4	17.2	16.9	16.5	
Death Rate (for 1000 Population)	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	
Maternal Mortality Rate (for every 100000 live births)	97	92	83	69	69	69	
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live births)	28	24	25	23	21	19	
Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1000 children)	31	29	28	28	26	21	
Couples protected (%)	63	63	63	63	63	68.7	
Average life expectancy (years)	Male	67.9	67.9	67.9	67.9	67.9	67.9
	Female	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9

Source: SRS 2020

The above table reveals that the progress of the health indicators has been encouraging in the state during the last few years. As per SRS 2020, the death rate is already at a lower level and the birth rate is declining gradually. The maternal mortality rate which was 97 in 2015 has been decreased to 69 in 2020. Similarly the infant mortality rate which was 28 in 2015 has been gradually decreased to 19 in 2020. Attempts have been made to remove intra-regional and regional disparities by improving health services.

### 11.1.1 Maternal and Child Health:

In line with the over arching focus of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan (2012-17) and other policy initiatives of the Government of India, Karnataka has aimed at controlling population and reducing infant and maternal mortality through strengthening health services. Consequently the total fertility rate in the State which was 1.8 in 2015-16 has been decreased to 1.7 in 2020. The percentage of institutional deliveries is 97%. The below table shows status of maternal health indicators in state as per NFHS-5 (2019-20).

**Table 11.2 : Status of Maternal health indicators in Karnataka**

Health Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)
Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	71.0
Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	70.9
Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.6
Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/ nurse/ LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	87.4
Institutional births (%)	97.0
Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7
All women age 15-49 years who are anemic (%)	47.8
Current use of Contraception (Any Method)	68.7

Source: National Family Health Survey 2019-20

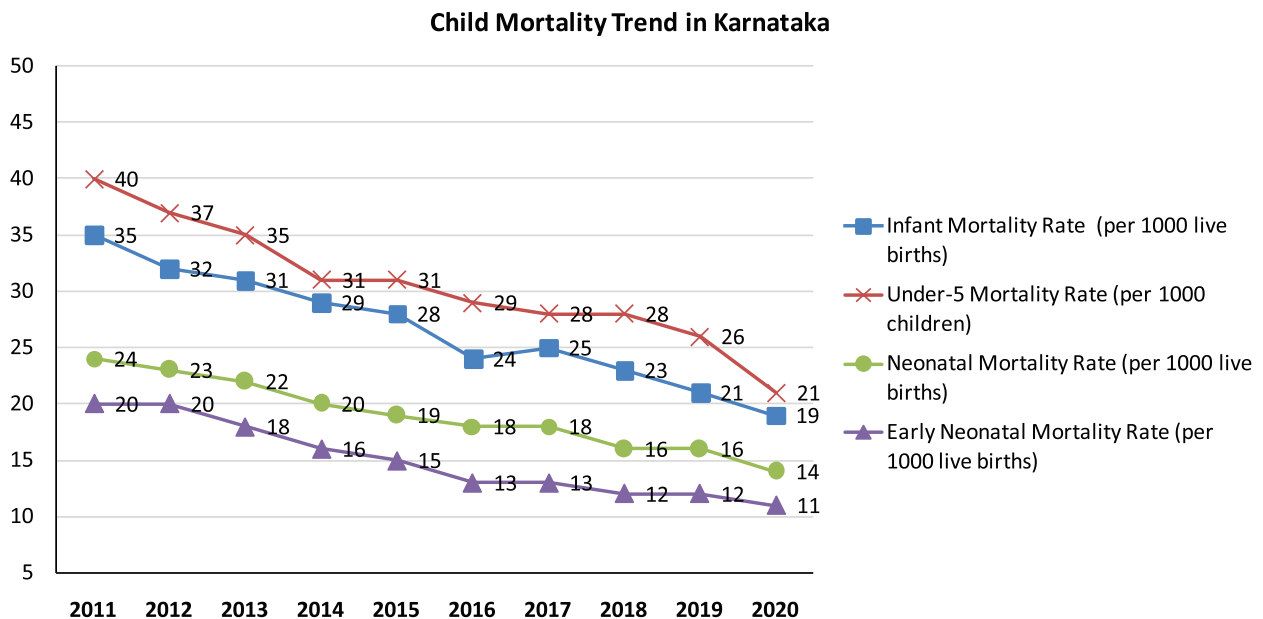
**Table 11.3: Details of Infant Mortality, Under 5 mortality, Neonatal Mortality and Early Neonatal Mortality Rate**

Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live births)	35	32	31	29	28	24	25	23	21	19
Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1000 children)	40	37	35	31	31	29	28	28	26	21
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live births)	24	23	22	20	19	18	18	16	16	14
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live births)	20	20	18	16	15	13	13	12	12	11

Source: SRS 2020

The **Table 11.3** reveals that as per Sample Registration System Report, the trend in Infant Mortality Rate, Under 5 Mortality Rate, Neonatal Mortality Rate and Early Neonatal Mortality Rate from 2011 to 2020 is in decreasing trend. From 2011-2020 the IMR is decreased from 35 (2011) to 19 (2020), under- Five Mortality Rate is decreased from 40 (2011) to 21 (2020), Neonatal Mortality Rate is decreased from 24 (2011) to 14 (2020) and Early Neonatal Mortality Rate is decreased from 20 (2011) to 11 (2020). Prematurity and Low Birth weight, Birth Asphyxia and trauma, Pneumonia, Diarrhoea and Sepsis are major causes of deaths Under 5 mortality. The trend of the above indicators are depicted in the **Figure 11.1**.

Figure 11.1: Child Mortality Trend in Karnataka



Source : SRS 2020

Many initiatives have been taken up to provide preventive, promotive, curative & rehabilitative health care services through evidence-based interventions like facility based Newborn Care services, Pediatric care services, Community based services, Community awareness programme, Capacity building and financial assistance to schemes.

#### a) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakrama (JSSK):

Introduced in early 2012 to reduce the out of pocket expenditure of the parents towards the treatment of sick newborn. An amount of Rs. 200/- for Drugs and Consumables, Rs. 100/- for diagnostics and Rs.300/- for Referral Transport was allocated per sick newborn. From 2013-14 the facility was extended for any sick child below one year of age. During 2023-24 (upto Nov 2023) the number of beneficiaries covered are 395416.

#### b) Nutritional intervention:

Under Anaemia Mukta Poushtika Karnataka program biweekly prophylactic Iron and Folic acid syrup is provided to 43.26 lakhs children who are in the age group of 6 months to 5 years children to prevent anaemia.

Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight was observed from 1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> of August 2022 and 16<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> November 2023. During 2023, children identified were 1,50,112 with Diarrhoea among which 94% were provided with ORS sachets and 89% were provided with Zinc Tablets, achieving 95% of ORS & Zinc coverage in the State.

#### 11.1.2 Family Welfare:

The State offers an excellent family welfare Programmes operating through the existing health infrastructure. The main objective of the Programme is to provide better health services in general and family planning services in particular to check the rapid growth of population. Though sterilization continues to be the main method of family planning the spacing between the births of two children is also equally emphasized.

During 2023-24 (upto November 2023) 1.51 lakhs sterilization conducted as against the target of 4.28 lakhs. The achievement of IUD & PPIUCD is 1.38 lakhs as against the target of 4.95 lakhs. The Couple Protection rate was 51.8 as per NFHS-4 (2015-16) and it is gradually increased to 68.7 in NFHS-5 (2019-20) by implementing various family planning methods like Sterilization (Vasectomy, Tubectomy & IUD insertion etc.)

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India expanded the contraceptive basket of choice under National Family Planning Program in March 2023 and introduced two new contraceptives namely Sub-Dermal Single Rod contraceptive Implants and subcutaneous -MPA Injectable contraceptive. During the First phase Bangalore and Bidar districts have been selected for roll out of Sub-Dermal Single Rod contraceptive implants and Mysore and Yadgir districts have been selected for roll out of subcutaneous -MPA in Karnataka. During 2023-24 a total of 551 Sub-Dermal Single Rod contraceptive implants and 180 doses of subcutaneous-MPA have been inserted from August to November 2023.

### 11.1.3 Major Health Sector related initiatives

#### a) National Health Mission

The NHM seeks to provide Accessible Affordable and Quality Health Care to the rural population especially the vulnerable sections. 11 programs are RMNCH+A including immunization, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP), Additional Services under National Health Mission, are Programme of Pulse Polio, Mission Indra Dhanush, Health Education Training, Preventive of Deafness and other Programs, Strengthening of public health facilities by providing new constructions, additional alternation and renovation are implemented under National Health Mission.

#### b) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP):

State is implementing the activities for prevention and control of Vector Borne Diseases like Malaria, Filariasis, Dengue, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis. During 2023-24 (upto November 2023) 225 cases of Malaria, 14227 dengue, 1422 Chikungunya, 274 AES & 23 JE cases were reported. Only 9 deaths under dengue and 2 deaths under AES were reported.

#### c) National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP):

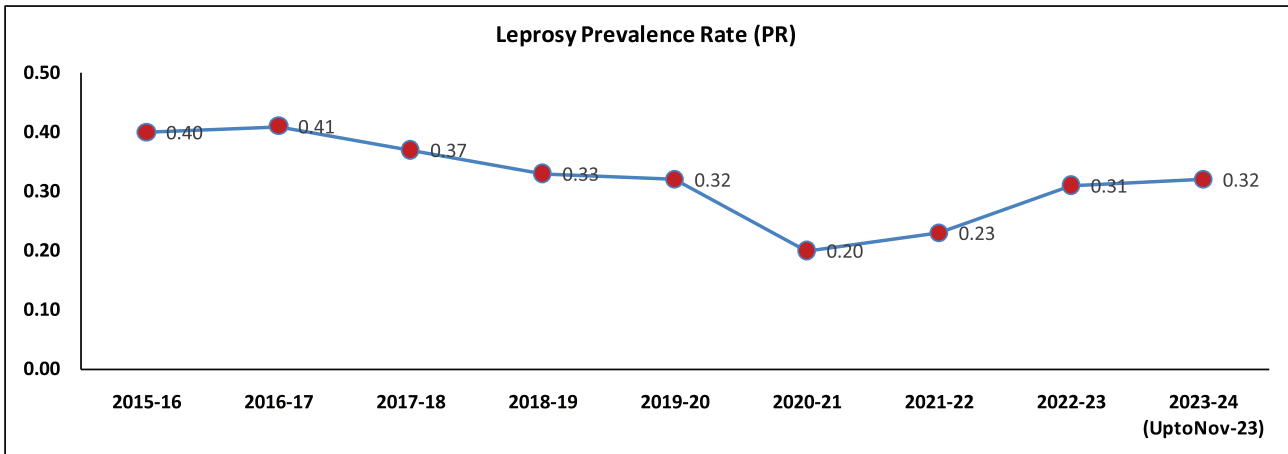
India is the country with the highest burden of TB. As per World Health Organization Global TB report 2022, in 2023 estimates around 2.8 million TB cases in India. Under NTCP 70,000 to 80,000 TB patients are treated annually in Karnataka. The main goal of the NTCP program is universal access to treatment and reduces TB mortality to zero. During 2023-24 (up to November 2023), 74639 TB cases are notified in the state, of which 21462 are from private sector and 53177 from public sector. Despite high HIV -TB burden, the death rate which was 8 per 100 TB cases in 2009 has been reduced to 6.6 per 100 TB cases in 2023. The success rate of TB treatment has improved to 84.5.

#### d) National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP):

The State Prevalence of Leprosy rate which was 40 per 10,000 population in 2015-16 has been decreased to 0.32 per 10,000 population in November 2023. Currently, leprosy is prevailing in 8 districts namely Bellari, Bidar, Chamarajnar, Gadag, Koppal, Raichur, Uttara Kannada & Vijayanagara. The prevalence rate in these districts is 0.50 to 1 per 10000 population as on November 2023. Currently 2189 Leprosy cases are under treatment in the State. The Leprosy prevalence rate from 2015-16 to 2023-24 (upto November 2023) is depicted in the **Table 11.4 and Graph 11.2.**

**Table 11.4 : Details of Leprosy Prevalence Rate**

Year/Details	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Leprosy Prevalence Rate	0.40	0.41	0.37	0.33	0.32	0.20	0.23	0.31	0.32 (upto Nov. 23)

**Fig 11.2 : Leprosy Prevalence Rate**

#### e) National Programme for Control of Blindness :

The aim of the National Program for Control of Blindness is to reduce the prevalence of blindness by improving eye care infrastructure, human resources and accessibility to quality of eye care services. As per the National survey of 2006-07 the level of prevalence of blindness has come down to 1%.

To reach the underserved and unreached mobile ophthalmic units are strengthened in 17 districts namely Tumkur, Belagavi, Kolar, Bangalore Rural, Hassan, Udupi, Bangalore Urban, Bidar, Bellari, Uttar Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Chamarajanagar, Chickmagalur, Haveri, Koppal, Kalaburgi & Dharwad.

Vision Centers are established at PHC level to provide quality eye care services to rural patients. 376 Vision Centres have been opened till now. 49 Eye Banks registered under the Human Organs Transplantation Act are functioning in the State. During 2023-24 (upto November 2023) totally 4471 eyeballs are collected as against the target of 5600 (79.84%). 3.26 lakh cataract surgeries are conducted as against the target of 4.08 lakhs (80.00 %).

#### f) The Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) :

The program aims at establishing a decentralized state-based system of surveillance for communicable diseases, so that timely and effective public health actions can be initiated in response to health challenges in the country at the state and national level. During 2023-24 an amount of Rs.257.28 Lakh is allocated of which Rs.70.05 Lakh has been utilized upto Nov 2023. During 2023-24 (upto Nov 2023) 127 out breaks are investigated and 5016 persons namely Doctors, Nurses, Self help group members and Grama Panchayath members are trained.

#### g) Communicable Diseases (CMD) :

Programmes monitored under Communicable Diseases are (1) Gastro Enteritis (2) Cholera (3) Typhoid (4) Viral Hepatitis (5) Kyasanur Forest Disease (6) Leptospirosis (7) Anthrax (8) Plague and (9) H1N1 (Influenza-A). Other

Programmes like (1) Dog bite (2) Snake bite (3) Rehabilitation programme of Endosulfan and (4) Handigodu Syndrome are also mentioned under this programme. Number of cases and deaths reported under the above diseases during 2023-24 (Upto Nov 2023) are as detailed below.

**Table 11.5: Details of Number of cases and deaths reported under Communicable Diseases**

Diseases	Cases	Deaths
Gastroenteritis and Cholera	136625	5
Typhoid	75391	0
Viral Hepatitis	1927	0
Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD)	16	0
Leptospirosis	5066	5
H1N1(Influenza-A)	103	0
Covid	6994	49
Dog Bites	218839	4
Snake Bites	6316	19

**h) Beneficiaries covered under various Health Programmes during 2023-24 upto November 2023 are as detailed below.**

- ▣▣▣▣ Janani Suraksha Yojane -217975,
- ▣▣▣▣ Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram - 8395762,
- ▣▣▣▣ Arogya Kavacha - 45912,
- ▣▣▣▣ Dialysis - 327951,
- ▣▣▣▣ Telemedicine – 1.21 crores consultations from the day of implementation are conducted through health institutions.
- ▣▣▣▣ Janani Suraksha Vahini–43722,
- ▣▣▣▣ NaguMagu–48169
- ▣▣▣▣ Ayushman Bharat-Arogya Karnataka – 19,72,577.
- ▣▣▣▣ Under Arogya Kavacha at present there is one ambulance for every 85000 population with a total of 711 Ambulances.
- ▣▣▣▣ Emergency cases- 322823 are attended of which 90588 pregnant women have availed the services and 45912 lives are saved.

#### **11.1.4. Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust (SAST):**

##### **“AYUSHMAN BHARAT PRADHAN MANTRI JAN AROGYA-MUKHYA MANTRI AROGYA KARNATAKA” (AB PMJAY CM ARK) SCHEME:**

In line with the policy goals of the “Karnataka Integrated Public Health Policy 2017” which envisages merging all social health insurance schemes into a single health assurance plan to improve efficiency and outreach and to achieve the goal of Universal, Equitable and Sustainable healthcare as envisaged in the Vision document-2025, all the existing schemes were merged and “Arogya Karnataka” a Universal Health care Scheme was launched on 2/3/2018, where in cashless treatment up to Rs. 2.00 lakh for specified 1516 secondary, tertiary and emergency health care treatments was provided in an Assurance Mode based on eligibility criteria as per the National Food Security Act 2013.



The Government of India came out with its scheme called Ayushman Bharat - National Health Protection Mission, on 25.9.2018, later renamed as Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), to provide health protection to over 10 Crore poor families identified based on the latest Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data. Since both Arogya Karnataka and Ayushman Bharat have the same goal, scope and similar modalities for providing specified treatments to the poor and vulnerable sections of society, they are integrated with a single scheme called "AYUSHMAN BHARAT PRADHAN MANTRI JAN AROGYA-MUKHYA MANTRI AROGYA KARNATAKA SCHEME" which is now being implemented in an Assurance Mode. Under this scheme the enrolment card called AB PMJAY CM ARK Card and a unique ID is generated and provided to the patient at the PHCs enrolment center and also issued at Common service centers, Bengaluru One, Karnataka One and Seva Sindhu centers.

### **Cost of Treatment to be borne by the Government**

For "Eligible Patients" the financial assistance up to Rs.5.00 lakh is being provided for specified simple secondary care, complex secondary health care, tertiary health care and emergency health care per annum, for a family. For General Patients the benefit limit is 30% of Government package rates, with overall annual limit of Rs.1.50 lakh per family on co-payment basis.

### **Implementation:**

To provide treatment to the patients 3490 Hospitals are registered under this scheme of which 540 are private hospitals and 2950 are public hospitals. In all these registered hospitals the beneficiaries of this scheme are treated. A total of 1.45 crore cards have been registered till date.

During 2023-24 (till November 2023), 19,72,577 beneficiaries have availed the benefits and an amount of Rs.1125.57 crores has been paid to the network hospitals for treating these beneficiaries.

#### **a) Jyothi Sanjeevini Scheme (JSS) :**

It is launched specifically for the benefit of all State Government Employees and their dependents without any cap on the financial limit and the treatment is totally cashless. During 2023-24 (upto Nov 2023), 2655 employees have availed benefits and an amount of Rs.745.37 lakhs has been paid to the network hospitals for treating these beneficiaries.

#### **b) Organ Transplant Scheme:**

The 'Organ Transplant Scheme' for poor/BPL patient is being implemented in the State from 03-12-2018. During 2023-24 (till November 2023) 47 beneficiaries and 614 Immunosuppression Medication beneficiaries have availed the benefits for an amount of Rs.209.77 lakhs.

#### **11.1.5. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP):**

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) is implemented in the State to create awareness about usage of Iodized salt in daily diet to prevent Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) like Cretinism, Deafmutism, Dumbness, Physical and Mental Retardation, Goiter, etc. During 2023-24 (upto November 2023) an amount of Rs.72.45 lakhs has been released of which Rs. 16.01 lakhs expenditure incurred.

#### **11.1.6. National Urban Health Mission:**

National Urban Health Mission aims to improve the health status of the urban poor particularly the slum dwellers and other staggged sections by facilitating equitable access to quality health care through a revamped public health system partnerships and with the active involvement of the urban local bodies.

Under National Urban Health Mission 3469 posts are filled up out of 3954 posts are sanctioned under different Categories and the remaining 485 posts are vacant.

**Infrastructure:** One urban primary health centre (UPHC) planned for every 50,000-60,000 population under NUHM. Namma Clinic is established for every 15000-20000 population which provides comprehensive Primary Health care services to poor, vulnerable and slum population of Urban area and it reduces out of pocket expenditure. It provides 12 service packages like Care of pregnancy and child birth, Family Planning contraceptive and RCH services, Management of communicable diseases, Basic Dental health care etc. So far 563 Namma Clinics are established across the state of which 286 in the Districts and the remaining 277 in Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike.

During 2023-24 (Upto Nov 2023) an amount of Rs. 4915.77 lakhs expenditure has been incurred as against total budget of Rs.13371.89 lakhs allocated.

#### **a) Ayushman Bharath –Health and Wellness Centers :**

Health and Wellness Centers were launched under the Ayushman Bharat – Arogya Karnataka scheme to strengthen Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) services for the community. The programme aimed at delivering comprehensive primary health care services to the public at their door steps in a qualitative manner like free medicine, free diagnostic facilities etc. under 12 package of services. As on November 2023, 9875 health & wellness centres are upgraded of which 6496 are Rural Sub Centres, 2161 are rural PHCs and 368 are Urban Primary Health Centres, 376 are Ayush and 474 are Namma Clinic.

#### **11.1.7. HMIS & RCH in Karnataka:**

##### **a) HMIS (Health Management Information System):**

HMIS is to collect the information uniformly and timely from all the states, the Government of India has prescribed HMIS formats throughout the country. At present around 14,237 health facilities are reporting in Karnataka in HMIS portal. District Level Action Plans / PIP formulation and monitoring the progress through Star rating of facilities by using HR, Infrastructure data, equipment availability and service utilization are being done based on HMIS data. State Health Index (Ranking of States) by NITI Aayog and District hospitals ranking Indicators data is taken from HMIS portal.

##### **b) RCH Portal (Reproductive and Child Health) :**

RCH portal is a centralized web based application for early identification and tracking of the individual beneficiary throughout the reproductive lifecycle. Application facilitates to ensure timely delivery of full component of antenatal, postnatal & delivery services and tracking of children for complete immunization services. 85% of pregnant women and 84 % of children registered during the year 2023-24 (upto November 2023). Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) number is a 14 digit number to identify a person and update their health records across multiple health service providers. 402694 RCH ID linked with ABHA ID in Karnataka, which stands second among the state in India.

##### **c) Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) in Karnataka:**

Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers refers to a unit for 'inpatient, center based' care of children with severe malnutrition (SAM) are usually treated either in facility/hospital based care units without medical complications. 119 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres are functioning in the State.

Karnataka has a high burden of under nutrition, as per (NFHS-5) 35.4 percent of children are stunted, 19.5 percent are wasted and 32.9 percent are underweight. Similarly 47.8 percent of women and 65.5 percent of

children (06 months to 59 months) in the state are suffering from Anaemia. The incidence is high in North Karnataka and in the Kalyana Karnataka Region. Targeting adolescent girls and women with anaemia and child with malnutrition will help to reach to the root cause and providing treatment in Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres.

#### **11.1.8. The Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex-Selection) Act, 1994:**

Prevent Sex detection and selective abortion of female foeticide to increase sex ratio is the main goal of this Act. As per population census 2001 & 2011 the child sex ratio is 946 and 948 respectively. 6395 scanning centers are registered in the state as at the end of November 2023 of which 6068 are private and 327 are Government scanning centers. Till date 100 cases have been registered for violating PC & PNDT act, of which 76 cases are penalized for violation and 24 cases are pending for judgment.

#### **11.1.9. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakrama (RBSK) :**

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) is implemented in the State to screen the children studying in 1<sup>st</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> standard in Government, Government Aided, Government Residential Schools / Colleges and in Aganwadi Centers. During 2023-24 (upto Nov 2023) 83.95 lakhs school children with age group of 0 to 18 years were screened as against the target of 139 lakhs which constitutes to 61%.

#### **a) Weekly Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation Program (WIFS):**

During the current year (upto Nov 2023) 48.56 lakhs Iron Folic Acid tablets (pink and blue) were distributed to the children in age group of 5 to 19 years as against the target of 62.01 lakhs (78.30%). Similarly for Biannual De-worming the children aged from 1 to 19 years 2.06 crores Albendazole tablets were distributed as against the target of 2.29 crores (89.95%).

#### **b) "SHUCHI" Yojane :**

Good menstrual hygienic is essential for health and dignity of girls and women. Students from 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> class (10-18 years), registered in all Government, Aided and Residential schools, Adolescent girls in hostels from the Department of Social Welfare and Minority Welfare Department are the Beneficiaries. A total beneficiary covered during the year is 1929355. Shuchi - "Nanna Maithri" Menstrual Cup is a new project has been launched with an objective of encouraging the use of reusable menstrual cups by providing information about the appropriate and new tool for menstrual scientific management among adolescent girls. Menstrual cups are distributed at free of cost to promote use of eco-friendly and reusable menstrual cups which reduces the solid waste.

- Maithri Menstrual Cups are being distributed to adolescent girls between the age group of 17 to 18 years, in addition to the supply of Sanitary Napkins.
- Menstrual cups can be used up to 8 hours, with suitable management tool it can be reused up to 8-10 years.
- Initially, this scheme is implemented in Dakshina Kannada and Chamarajanagar Districts. During 2022-23, Menstrual Cups were distributed to around 15300 beneficiaries. During 2023-24 (upto Nov 2023) about 3,428 girls have started using the menstrual cups.

#### **11.1.10. Universal Immunization Programme:**

Under Universal Immunization Programme, Karnataka targets to vaccinate 10.99 lakh children of different ages every year with all primary doses and additional booster doses as against 12 vaccine preventable diseases.

In addition nearly 12.05 lakh Pregnant Women are targeted each year. During 2023-24 (upto Nov 2023) 7.06 lakhs children are immunized as against the target of 10.99 lakh children which constituted to (64%).

Intensified Mission Indra dhanush 5.0 implemented in all the districts of State in 3 rounds during August 2023, Sept 2023 and October 2023. Immunization achievement in the above 3 rounds is as detailed in **Table 11.6**.

**Table 11.6: Details of achievement under Intensified Mission Indra dhanush 5.0**

Category	1st Round			2nd Round			3rd Round		
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
Pregnant Women	33342	34651	103.9	28252	31379	111.1	26014	29311	112.7
0-5 years Children	165268	170265	103.0	142392	160570	112.7	128306	154190	120.1
MR 1 (Measles & Rubella 1 <sup>st</sup> Dose) (0 to 9 months)	24894	38779	155.8	26500	34972	132.0	26380	31780	120.5
MR 2 (Measles & Rubella 2 <sup>nd</sup> Dose) (16 to 24 months)	23467	39843	169.8	26851	29426	109.6	24974	26637	106.7

#### 11.1.11. Causes of Death

The major causes of infant deaths are due to prematurity or low birth weight, in addition to this Pneumonia, heart disease and birth asphyxia. During 2023-24 (upto Nov 2023) out of 4986 infant deaths, number of the deaths occurred due to various diseases are Pneumonia 275, Diarrhoea 48, Neonatal infections (Sepsis) (0-1 month) 838 and Birth asphyxia 785 and the remaining 3040 deaths were due to other causes.

Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy (Includes eclampsia, pre-eclampsia, hypertension) and Hemorrhage are the leading causes of death among females in the age group of 15-49 years. The total maternal deaths occurred in 2023-24 (upto Nov 2023) were 326 of which death due to Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy 53, Post-Partum Hemorrhage 53, Obstructed labour 13, Abortion 10, Sepsis 46 and other causes including high fever are 151.

In the report of SDG 3 goal, the Non Communicable Diseases and Reproductive & Child Health were prioritized to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births and reduce by one third premature mortality from Non Communicable Diseases through prevention, treatment and promote mental health and well-being by 2030.

#### 11.1.12. Screening tests for cancer

During 2023-24 the percentage of Women in the age group of 30 years and above under gone screening tests for Breast and Cervical cancer was 84.45 % and 65.49 % respectively. Similarly the percentage of Men and women in the age group of 30 years and above under gone screening tests for Oral cancer was 77.55 %.

### 11.1.13. Mental Health

District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) is implemented in all the 31 districts including BBMP. During the current year 2023-24 (upto Nov 2023), 33,342 officers/Officials of Health, Rural Development & Panchayath Raj & Education department were trained under mental health programmes. Programmes conducted and clinical services provided during 2023-24 upto November 2023 are as detailed below.

- ▣ Clinical services are provided to 18,852 persons of which 4047 patients are from urban slums.
- ▣ 186 awareness programmes are conducted through IEC activities.
- ▣ 598 programmes are conducted on World Mental Health Day with 19673 participants.
- ▣ 757 programmes regarding prevention of Suicide are conducted with 31445 participants.
- ▣ 498 programmes are conducted against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking observation.
- ▣ 23 programmes are conducted on schizophrenia with 3236 participants.

- a) **Community Mental Health Centre Programme (Manasadhara):** Community Mental Health day care centre Programme is funded by the state. It is a Day Care Centre/Rehabilitation centre for the recovered mentally ill persons implemented by recognized NGO's. Currently it is in 14 districts namely Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belagavi, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Davangere, Kodagu, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Tumkur, Udupi, Gadag, and Chamarajnagar.
- b) **Tele-Counselling** –As on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2023, telephonic consultation sessions have been made to 28.08 lakhs Covid-19 patients including Quarantines, across the state. Services have been extended to 88,890 migrants, 8875 doctors and 25,603 health workers also.
- c) **“Manochaitanya” Programme–Taluka Mental Health Programme (Super Tuesday clinic):** It is a unique initiative of the State Government for the mentally ill persons. Under this programme, on selected Tuesdays Psychiatrist from District Mental Health Programme (DMHP)/District Hospital (DH)/Medical colleges/Private hospitals are providing specialist Services to the mentally ill persons at the Taluka level hospitals. It is implemented in all the Taluks of the state. During 2023-24 (till November 2023) totally 3,39,358 consultations were made.

### 11.1.14. E-Hospital Programme

E-hospital is an electronic hospital management information system (HMIS) developed specifically for government hospitals. The state of Karnataka is the first in the country in the implementation of e-hospital. Patient or his/her relatives can book OPD service in online by visiting the website <https://ors.gov.in>. Karnataka State holds tenth place for the highest ABHA Health Record Linkage through e-hospital HMIS across the country. Implementation of Fast track OPD holds 276 Hospitals till now in Karnataka under NHM.

State government is implementing the e-Hospital programme in phased manner under NHM. Presently in 1st phase upto 10-12 modules are being implemented in 47 hospitals (20 District Hospitals and 3 District level Hospital, 24 Taluk Hospital) and in 2nd phase 4-5 modules in 372 Hospitals (123 Taluk Hospitals, 27 Community health Centers, 217 Primary Health Centers and 5 Mother and Child Hospital) have started implementing e-hospital.

#### a) Telemedicine

It was launched in August 2020 on a full scale across the state. Karnataka state stands fourth place in the country for the implementation of e-Sanjeevini under Telemedicine. The government has implemented telemedicine services by connecting all 2530 primary health centers and 6263 health and wellness centers and 38 hub centers in all district hospitals, Government medical colleges and super specialty hospitals to

provide quality and expert opinion, consultation at their doorsteps. More than 3200 General Practitioners, 500 Specialists and 100 Super Specialists from District Hospitals, Government Medical Colleges and Super Specialty Hospitals are registered with the National Tele-Consultation Service to provide tele-consultations. A total of 1,20,94,245 consultations from the day of implementation are conducted through health institutions and a total of 41,98,028 consultations are conducted through e-Sanjeevini OPD on e-Sanjeevini AB-HWC model.

#### **11.1.15. National Quality Assurance Programme (NQAP)**

National Quality Assurance Programme under National Health Mission is enabling for maintenance of quality related aspects of all the public health care facilities in the state. Quality Assurance Programmes are Kayakalpa, Swachh Swasth Sarvatra (SSS), National Quality Assurance Program (NQAP), Mera Aspataal (MA), Biomedical Waste Management (BMWM), Patient Safety, Infection Prevention & Control (IPC), Mus Qan. National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) envisages instilling the culture of quality and Safety in our health systems. During 2023-24, in Karnataka 2320 Public Health Facilities are the target set by QI NHSRC for National Certification. 144 Public Health Facilities are Certified under NQAS.

#### **11.1.16. Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society (KSAPS)**

During 2023-24 (upto Nov 2023) 8952 HIV positive cases are identified from general clients as against 25 lakhs tested (0.35%). Similarly out of 12.05 lakhs ANCs tested of which 363 cases are found positive which constitutes 0.03%. For AIDS affected persons 79 houses are provided under Rajeev Gandhi Housing Corporation at free of cost. Benefits are also provided to 38 persons under Chethana scheme and 10 persons under Dhanashree Yojana. Free education is provided to the children of 6 HIV infected persons to continue their higher education.

#### **11.1.17. Drugs Control Department**

By exercising strict control and vigilance on the drugs marketed in the State, the Department eradicates the menace of Spurious and substandard drugs, ensures safety of drugs and their availability at the controlled prices to the public. The Department is providing 26 services under the Karnataka Sakala Services Act 2011 and (Amendment) Act, 2014. Among these 26 services, 16 services are providing under Seva Sindhu 2.0. A web portal under the name "JEEVA SANJEEVINI" is operational which provides the information on the availability of Blood and Blood Components in the Blood Banks for the information of public.

For the financial year 2023-24, a total of Rs.6249.00 lakhs is allocated for the Department & the expenditure incurred up to November 2023 is Rs. 3710.69 lakhs.

#### **11.1.18. Karnataka State Medical Supplies Corporation Limited**

The main objective of Karnataka State Medical Supplies Corporation Limited is to cater to the needs of Health Institutions of the State by procuring Drugs, Equipment, Consumables and management of supply chain. Essential Need Based Drugs are provided to 2889 Health Institutions in the State. During 2023-24 (upto Nov 2023) the expenditure incurred for drugs is Rs.12539.24 lakhs and for equipment is Rs. 9545.39 lakhs respectively.

#### **11.1.19. Department of AYUSH**

Department of AYUSH has the broad mandate of providing Ayush services, regulating Ayush education and drug enforcement in the state. 726 Government Ayush Dispensaries, 168 Government Ayush hospitals are providing medical services through Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy, Nature Cure & Yoga with a total bed strength of 2766.

During the year 2024-25 it is proposed to build a museum of Ayurvedic medicine in Bangalore as the first museum in the country and a Government Home commence 50 bedded Government Ayush Composite Hospitals at Yadgir and Chitradurga districts.

During 2023-24 (upto Nov 2023) 49.99 lakhs outpatients and 0.42 lakhs inpatients availed Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy, Yoga and Naturopathy medical facilities.

#### **11.1.20. Current Situation of COVID-19 in Karnataka and Action Taken**

Covid-19 situation in the State was stable since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023 to till 30<sup>th</sup> Nov 2023, with an average of 10-20 cases being reported daily. From 30<sup>th</sup> Dec 2023, Bangalore Urban (BBMP) is reporting 100 -120 cases per day & in the rest of the districts the reporting cases are in single digit.

As per the Global, India & State scenario of Covid-19, in the light of new sub variant's (JN.1) reporting, State Technical Advisory Committee has given necessary recommendations and as per Government of India directive, the State is continuing to follow the strategy of implementing the 5Ts i.e., Testing, Tracing, Tracking, Treatment and use of Technology for handling any possible surge in COVID-19 cases, in the coming days. The daily testing target is 5000. Currently, HFW has a total of 31,473 beds are available, of which 18,089 are oxygen beds, 1,244 are ICU beds and 1,600 beds with ventilators. There are a total of 1,06,959 beds are available in Private health facilities of which 17,591 are Oxygenated beds, 4,672 are ICU beds & 3,269 beds are with Ventilators.

#### **Challenges and Way Forward**

The child sex ratio in the State as per 2011 census is 948 and as per Sample registration system 2021 it is 941. To increase the child sex ratio Government of Karnataka is enforcing Prohibition of Sex-Selection Act (PCPNDT) by taking action against all erring who are conducted sex determination and abortion and by stepping up the awareness regarding the worth of girl child. The existing laws are to be enforced strictly to increase the child sex ratio.

### **11.2 EDUCATION**

Karnataka's educational system with the aim to appreciate and encourage perseverance of excellent standards; to identify areas that will benefit from improvement in order to attain global educational goals; to record the state's progress towards achieving equitable quality education in comparison to, and with its immediate southern neighbors, and India as a whole. Quality Education is adopted as one of the seventeen UN's Sustainable Development Goals, and it will play a crucial part in bringing about global peace and prosperity. The National Education Policy, 2020 introduces extensive changes to education in order to make the learning process more personalized, meaningful and holistic in order to give the best possible chances for every child to realize the potential that they possess in the fields that would be best suited for their strengths and inclinations.

#### **Primary Education**

During 2023-24 an amount of Rs.2656.55 crores is provided in the Budget of which Rs.1258.08 crores is released upto November 2023 for Primary Education. The expenditure incurred is Rs.947.52 crores.

In the Budget 2023-24 an amount of Rs.482.47 crore is provided for the development of infrastructure in the government schools of the State. Priority is given for selected Aspirational Talukas under this grant".

### 11.2.1 Literacy in Karnataka

#### Literacy rates in Karnataka and India

The literacy rate in the State during 2001 was 66.64 per cent, which increased to 75.36 per cent in 2011. The growth of literacy during the 2001–2011 decade shows that Karnataka has achieved significant progress shown in **Table 11.2.1**.

**Table 11.2.1** Literary rate in Karnataka and India

	Karnataka	India	Karnataka (Rural)	Karnataka (Urban)
Persons	75.36	74.04	68.73	85.78
Males	82.47	82.14	77.61	90.04
Females	68.08	65.46	58.32	77.97

Source: 2011 Census

The overall literacy rate, male and female literacy rates in Karnataka are above the national average. Urban male literacy rate in the State has crossed 90%. However, rural female literacy rate in the State is yet to cross 60%. The literacy rank of the State was 9th among 16 major States (States with a population of more than 100 lakh) during 2001 and the same position is maintained in 2011. The overall increase in literacy rate in the State during this decade is 9%.

### 11.2.2 Status of School Education

There are 71506 primary and secondary schools in the state of which 47096 (66%) of the schools are come under the purview of Education Department, 525 (0.73%) Social Welfare and Local Body, 6397 (8.95%) Aided, 16533 (23.12%) unaided and 955 (1.34%) other and Central schools. Details are given in **Table 11.2.2**.

**Table 11.2.2** Schools by Management in Karnataka (2022-23)

Category		Education Department	Social Welfare + Local body	Aided	Un-Aided	Others + Central	Total
Lower Primary Schools	No.	20476	43	182	2531	98	23330
	%	87.77	0.18	0.78	10.85	0.42	100
Upper Primary Schools	No.	21779	21	2484	6025	43	30352
	%	71.75	0.07	8.18	19.85	0.14	100
Elementary Schools	No.	42255	64	2666	8556	141	53682
	%	78.71	0.12	4.97	15.94	0.26	100
Secondary Schools	No.	4841	461	3731	7977	814	17824
	%	27.16	2.59	20.93	44.75	4.57	100
Total (Elementary + Secondary)	No.	47096	525	6397	16533	955	71506
	%	65.86	0.73	8.95	23.12	1.34	100

Source: SATS 2022-23



## Elementary Education

Article 21 A of the Constitution of India and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Elementary Education (RTE) Act 2009 became operative in April 2010. The State Rules under the RTE Act were notified in 2011. These developments have thrown open fresh opportunities for quality schooling for children.

### a) Access

There has been significant progress in improving access to schools in the State. The State has the policy to start a new primary school within one kilometer in habitations where the population is more than 100 and child population is more than 10. HPS is provided within 3 Kilometer radius and High Schools in 5 Kilometer radius. Feeder schools or transportation facilities are provided in small and sparsely populated habitations. All habitations with a population of 100 and above now have access to a primary school within a distance of one kilometer. HPS are being upgraded to include class 8, wherever there are no High Schools within 3 Kilometers. A total of 519 HPS has been upgraded so far.

### Number of Schools

During 2022-23, there were 53682 elementary schools in the State, of which 23330 were LPS and 30352 were HPS. There were 17824 high schools in the state. Number of Primary and Secondary Schools from 2010-11 to 2022-23 is furnished in **Appendix 11.1**.

### b) Enrolments

Enrolment of boys and girls in primary, upper primary and high schools during 2010-11, 2015-16 and 2022-23 is given **Table 11.2.3**.

2010-11 to 2022-23 yearwise is also furnished **Appendix 11.2**.

**Table 11.2.3 Enrolments All types of Schools**

Students	2010-11	2015-16	2022-23
<b>Enrolments classes I to V</b>			
Total ( in lakh)	54.15	54.05	54.42
Boys ( in lakh)	28.02	27.87	28.22
Girls (in lakh)	26.13	26.19	26.2
<b>Enrolments classes VI to VIII</b>			
Total ( in lakh)	20.11	29.34	32.04
Boys (in lakh)	10.37	15.19	16.61
Girls (in lakh)	9.73	14.16	15.43
<b>Enrolments IX to X</b>			
Total ( in lakh)	26.04	17.74	20.33
Boys ( in lakh)	13.51	9.24	10.41
Girls (in lakh)	12.54	8.5	9.92
Enrolment Total 1 to 10	100.3	101.1	106.79
Boys (in lakh)	51.9	52.3	55.24
Girls (in lakh)	48.4	48.84	51.55
<b>Total Schools (1 to 10)</b>	<b>72875</b>	<b>76069</b>	<b>71506</b>

- i. Enrolment during 2023-24 in primary (class I to V) and in upper primary (class VI to VIII) stage was 52.84 lakh and 31.99 lakh respectively. It is noted that 80.46% of children are studying in rural government schools.
- ii. Since last years the enrolment has decreased marginally in the class I to V primary stage. This is due to the decline in the growth rate of population and consequent decrease in the school going age group. Even though State is making continued efforts for successful completion of schooling at class V.
- iii. Total enrolment in the State in 1 to 10 standards have marginally increased from 103.13 lakh in 2018-19 to 105.50 lakh in 2023-24. Both gender parity and gender equity are nearing unity in the State. Gender Parity in enrolment at primary and upper primary is 0.99 and 1.02 in Government + Aided schools.
- iv. During the 2022-23, GER and NER for lower primary are 103.73 and 99.16 respectively. At Higher primary stage GER and NER are 102.26 and 87.55 respectively.
- v. Total enrolment in the State in 1 to 10 standards have marginally decreased from 106.90 lakh in 2021-22 to 106.79 lakh in 2022-23. Both gender parity and gender equity are nearing unity in the State.
- vi. Gender Parity in enrolment at primary and upper primary is 0.99 and 1.02 in Government + Aided schools. Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary level of education to the number of male students in this level.
- vii. **Gross Enrolment and Net Enrolment Ratios (GER &NER):** During the 2022-23, GER and NER lower primary are 103.73 and 99.16 respectively. At Higher primary stage GER and NER are 102.26and, 87.55 respectively. For secondary level. The GER and NER are 93.85 and 84.64.

**Table 11.2.4 : GER and NER at lower primary and upper primary and secondary stages during 2010-11, 2015-16 and 2022-23**

Year	Primary level		Upperprimary level		Secondary Level	
	GER	NER	GER	NER	GER	NER
2010-11	107.53	98.86	103.92	93.57	81.42	58.47
2015-16	102.98	96.4	93.36	79.16	83.22	61.75
2022-23	103.73	99.16	102.26	87.55	93.85	84.64

GER and NER at lower primary and upper primary and secondary school from 2005-06 to 2022-23 is **Appendix 11.3**.

### c) Drop-out Rates:

**Table 11.2.5: Drop-out Rates in Lower Primary and Higher Primary Stages (2022-23) (in %)**

Stage	All Children	All (Boys)	All (Girls)
Lower Primary	0.09	0.11	0.07
Higher Primary	0.49	0.55	0.44

Source: SATS 2022-23

In the year 2022-23, SamagraShikshana-Karnataka (SSK) had identified 3269 (6 to 14 years) drop-out children in state. Most of the drop-out children were in the districts namely Chamarajanagar, Dakshina Kannada and Mysuru. The RTE Act specifies that drop-out children should be mainstreamed in regular schools. Every drop-

out-child is expected to be enrolled in a nearby school and provided Special Training. Progress of the child is periodically assessed on a learning ladder on the basis of which, the child is admitted to an age-appropriate class.

#### **d) Out of School Children (OOSC)-Strategies for**

As per RTE Act 2009, it is mandatory to provide free and universal education to all children aged between 6 and 14 years. In this context, random survey for identifying out of school children was conducted during December 2022. The department planned for 9461 children between the age of 6 years and 14 years which includes children identified in random survey and migrant children. Among the total 9461 children identified MoE has approved plan for 1665 children with approved fund of Rs. 162.59 lakhs.

#### **e) Steps taken to ensure continuation of mainstreamed children in regular schools**

- ▣▣▣▣ School dropout period of children out of school is considered to be 7 days instead of 60 days.
- ▣▣▣▣ To prevent absenteeism of children and to attend schools regularly Education Coordinator (ECO) is appointed as Attendance Authority. In case absenteeism of more than 7 days is found, ECO is supposed to visit the students' family to persuade the parents to bring their children to schools and this method is being implemented.
- ▣▣▣▣ Free uniform, text books, mid-day meals plan, Ksheerabhagya, vitamin tablets etc. are provided to encourage students to attend schools regularly.
- ▣▣▣▣ Scholarships and admissions in hostels are provided to coordinate different incentives given by other departments regarding Child Education.
- ▣▣▣▣ Each school is ordered to maintain the VER (Village Education Register) / WER (Ward Education Register)
- ▣▣▣▣ Totally 71 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) schools and 86 KKGVB Hostels are opened in educationally backward blocks so that drop out girl students is admitted to continue their education on priority basis.
- ▣▣▣▣ Pamphlets are printed in this regard to reach out parents who take admissions for their children and also action is taken so as to teachers visiting the parents' homes to persuade them to send their children to schools.

#### **f) Infrastructure**

##### **i) Basic facility under SamagraShikshana Karnataka**

Efforts are made by the state under universalization of Primary Education Scheme to provide building to school, additional room, aid for repair and maintenance of schools. Under RTE Act, the state has put sufficient efforts to provide basic facilities like free admission, sufficient class rooms, and separate toilets for boys and girls, playground, library, compound /fences, drinking water, toilet, kitchens and other facilities. The main five facilities (Pancha Soulabhya) are drinking water, Toilet, Play Ground, Compound Wall and School Building. Significant progress is achieved by the state in providing fundamental facilities and toilets for girl students.

##### **ii) School Buildings and Classrooms**

Out of a total of 53682 lower and upper primary schools in the State, 42255 schools belong to the Department of Education. About 99.36% of schools of the department possess own buildings. The remaining 0.64% includes those operating in rent free or rented building. During 2023-24, there were 202331 classrooms (188941 in 2008-09) in elementary schools indicating an increase of 13390 classrooms in about 12 years. 72.56% of

classrooms are in good condition. 12.43% classrooms need minor repairs, while 15.01% of classrooms require major repairs. Out of a total of 17824 Secondary schools in the State, 4841 belong to the DoE. About 99.66% of schools of the Department possess own buildings.

### iii) Teachers

In 2022-23 in the State, 147175 teachers (88.45%) are working in the LPSs and HPSs as against the sanctioned vacancies of 166393. Further, in Aided schools at the elementary stage, 14083 (86.80%) were working against the sanctioned posts of 16223. It is observed that 80.33% of the teachers in Government schools at the elementary stage are female teachers. Teacher-Pupil ratio is satisfactory in Government schools; the average PTR being 1:25 at the elementary stage. However, variations are seen across districts, blocks and at school levels. The State has adopted a policy to rationalize teacher deployment to correct such imbalances. However, PTR in private aided and unaided schools is comparatively high at 1:55 and 1:31 respectively. The total teachers working in the state including elementary and high school levels are 387580.

## 11.2.3 Secondary Education

With significant gains in primary education, the State has set in motion the planning process for universalization of secondary education to achieve the target of 85% enrolment in 14-18 age groups in classes 9 to 12. The State is also committed to strengthening the knowledge base of the society to sustain higher rate of economic growth.

### a) Institutions/Enrolment/Teachers

The State has a total of 17824 secondary schools of which 4841 schools are run by the Department of Education, 461 Social welfare and Local Body schools, 3731 by Aided managements, 7977 by Private Un-Aided managements and 814 by others. The concentration of the secondary schools in the Private Un-Aided sector may be one of the reasons for the low access of children from marginalized groups to higher education. 43.85 percent of girls are enrolled in Govt. schools and only 41.43 percent of them study in Private Un-Aided schools.

According to the available data, in the State, total of 101086 teachers are working in Un-Aided secondary schools out of 177157 teachers. The State has set the goal of making secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all children in the age group of 14 to 16 years.

### b) National Skills Qualification Frame work (NSQF)

- Ministry of Human Resource Development, GOI has introduced the new scheme of National Skills Qualification Frame work (NSQF) to be implemented under Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) as per the guidelines. The main objective of this programme is to introduce vocational courses along with the regular courses and thus enable the students to gain skills and competencies essential to get employed. This is a continuing programme implemented in 10 different levels starting from classes 9th to 12th and thereafter up to graduation, post-graduation and Ph.D levels.
- The students of 9th and 10th Std. who have opted vocational subject under NSQF are exempted in studying 3rd Language and the students of 11th and 12th Std. opted vocational subject under NSQF are exempted from studying either one of the language.

**SSLC Results** : 89.13% of students have passed the SSLC Examination out of the total students appeared during 2022-23 as against 90.04% passed during 2021-22. District wise pass per centage of SSLC Students during 2021-22 and 2022-23 is furnished in **Appendix 11.4**.

## 11.2.4 Department of State Educational Research and Training (DSERT)

### Introduction

The Department of State Educational Research and Training, (DSERT) is the academic wing of the Department of School education and Literacy. It aims at providing academic leadership in school education as well as improving the quality of education in primary and secondary schools in the state. It also aims to achieve 100% literacy through mass education programme.

### 1. Pre-Service Teacher Education:

Pre-Service Teacher Education section is a unit of DSERT functions with the responsibility of formulating and managing pre service teacher education programmes with the purpose of preparing quality teachers for pre-school and primary school levels. This section plays a pivotal academic and administrative role in the field of teacher education through DPSE, D.El. Ed and DPED courses.

### Training/Refresher course :

Organizing and executing refresher courses and workshops to the Principals and Lecturers of all Teacher Education Institutions, as and when the curricula of D.P.S.E, D.El.Ed and D.P.Ed courses are revised or reviewed or innovative practices are to be introduced.

### 2. SamagraShikshana Karnataka Primary and secondary section

Teacher's trainings are considered as a very useful activity. They play vital role in enhancing the quality of education. For the year 2023-24 the following activities are scheduled.

- ▣▣▣▣ FLS, NAS Learning Outcome based 'Activity Book and Activity Bank' Training class wise for 6th- 8th std Primary school teachers & 9th -10th std High School teachers.
- ▣▣▣▣ Learning Outcome Based –online training for Secondary School teachers.
- ▣▣▣▣ The IISc Science and Mathematics Training for Secondary School teachers.
- ▣▣▣▣ NISHTHA-2.0 Online Training for Government Pre University College lecturers.

The Learning Outcome Based –Online training for Secondary School teachers. This is a zero budget initiative. Course created on DIKSHA portal.

The NISHTHA-2.0 Training is given to all Pre University College lecturers. It is an online mode training. Total module courses are 12.

The FLS, NAS Learning Outcome Activity Book and Activity Bank Training for 9th and 10th std Teachers. The program is still under progress, 10,000 teachers are to be covered for an estimation budget of 250.00 lakhs for the current academic year.

The Science and Mathematics training at TDC Challakere for Secondary School Teachers, The training commenced from September-2023 and the target will be achieved by February-2024. The program is funded by Government of Karnataka. Physical and financial target is 300 and 40.00 lakhs respectively. As on 04-12-2023, 158 teachers were trained.

### 3. "Kalika Balavardhane"Programme: 2023-24

In order to enhance the quality of learning in students from class 1 to 9 in the academic year 2023-24 under 'Kalika Balavardhane'Programme, 'Student Activity Book' is prepared based on the learning outcomes and

'Teachers Activity Bank' which contains activities for teachers, to enhance the learning level of the students. Student Activity Book and Teachers Activity Bank in Kannada medium is prepared by SamagraShikshana Karnataka. Based on this the translations have been made in English, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Urdu medium for the classes 1 to 9. Both translation and preparation of the Literature has been done in Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science subjects.

#### 4. "SambhramaShanivara" programme 2023-24 (No Bag Day)

The motto of this programme is to reduce the bag burden for the students in schools and Government ordered to celebrate 'SambhramaShanivara' in each school as Bag Less Day on third Saturday of every month. In this regard, to celebrate the 10 days of Bag Less Day in schools 10 modules and a teacher's guide has been prepared and uploaded in DSERT website and an implementation memo has been issued.

##### ▣▣▣▣ Bridge Course programme 2023-24

Bridge course programme is to bridge the gap between concepts learned and concepts being learned. Identifying the learning level and abilities of children according to their age and class and to prepare them for further learning, Bridge course has been planned in the year 2023-24. In this regard, from classes 1 to 10 Kannada medium and first languages of Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, and Urdu Bridge Course literature has been prepared and uploaded in DSERT Website and circular regarding implementation has been issued.

#### 5. English cell

The Government of Karnataka started 1000 KPS English medium schools in the year 2019-20 with an objective to bring professional development among Teachers in English language and to help teachers to become reflective practitioners. The English language cell started to strengthen the English Language and English medium teachers. In the year 2022-23, 6708 teachers were trained out of 8102 and 10477 teachers will be trained for the current academic year.

Programmes of 2023-24 are as detailed below:

- ▣▣▣▣ English Medium Teachers Induction Programme (EMTIP) 1,2,3,4 and 5 (8/6/8/8/8/days) on going Training programmes during 2023-24.
- ▣▣▣▣ Professional Development Program (PDP)
- ▣▣▣▣ 30 days Certificate course for English Language Teachers (CELT) programme
- ▣▣▣▣ Post graduation diploma for English language teachers (PGDELT) programmes
- ▣▣▣▣ Diploma course in English (DIEC) programmes
- ▣▣▣▣ 14 days Spoken English programme
- ▣▣▣▣ Spoken English MRP Training for KPS School teachers.

#### 6. Technology Assisted Learning Programme (TALP)

The Technology Assisted Learning Program is being implemented from 2016-17 with the objective of improving the teaching learning process in government high schools. The initiatives of the project include providing teachers with information technology tools, training in the use of information technology facilities in schools, access to e-content.

Availability of E- Content: DIKSHA Portal: E-contents are available in open sources. Depending on the class, E-Contents are localized, translated and uploading to DIKSHA portal with the help of trained teachers. As on today 30650 E-resources are provided on the portal.

## 7. INSPIRE Awards- MANAK Programme

- ▣▣▣▣ It is an ambitious initiative of the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. The initiative aims to encourage a culture of innovation and creative thinking by allowing school students to present ideas of current, social concern through projects.
- ▣▣▣▣ In the national level competitions organized in October 2023, Karnataka has the highest number of students (72) participation. In this competition, 06 students are national award winners which is highest in the country .
- ▣▣▣▣ In November 2023 SAKURA program was organized by Japan Science and Technology in Japan. 06 students from Karnataka have participated which is highest in the country.
- ▣▣▣▣ For the year 2022-23 80,663 students have submitted nominations of which 7445 students are selected for the award. District/State and National level competitions will be organized for these students in collaboration with Department of Science and Technology, Government of India and NIF Gujarat.
- ▣▣▣▣ For the year 2023-24 1,13,112 students have submitted nominations from Karnataka which stands second highest in the country.

## 8. Atal Tinkering Lab

- ▣▣▣▣ Government of India launched Atal Tinkering Lab program in 2016 under NITI Aayog and Atal Innovation Mission with the aim of inculcating creativity and scientific spirit among students.
- ▣▣▣▣ Atal Tinkering Labs have been set up in total of 798 schools in Karnataka, of which 283 labs are in government high schools.
- ▣▣▣▣ In September 2023 ATL Nodal Teachers of 283 Government High Schools were given 03 days training in collaboration with resource persons of Agastya Foundation.
- ▣▣▣▣ UNICEF in collaboration with Vigyan Ashram has planned various activities for strengthening of ATLs in 208 government high schools on hub and spoke model.

## 9. Mass Education

The Directorate of Adult Education was established in 1978 with a view to implement Adult literacy programmes in the State. The Department was renamed as Directorate of Mass Education during 1988-89 and the State Literacy Mission Authority was established during the year 1988 to implement Central/State literacy programmes effectively. Based on 2011 census special emphasis was given to women's literacy through Women's Self-Help Groups, illiterates of urban slums who are deprived of basic amenities, illiterates in selected gram panchayats of Backward taluks in districts with literacy rate less than 75%.

There are many illiterate persons who are deprived of literacy and learning. They are incapable of filling in forms, disclosing information for their basic financial transactions, employment opportunities and other essential services. It is the priority of this Department to make them literate and thereby empower them to be independent, and develop their personality that will eventually improve the Human Development Index. The Department has begun revision of its curriculum to include enhancement of writing skills, continuing education, general awareness etc.

Sustainable Development Goals also aim at achieving 100% literacy by the end of 2030 through basic literacy, continued learning and skill upgradation.

At present three major literacy programmes are implemented in the state and details are:

**1. The State programmes to make 1000 Gram Panchayaths 100% literates.**

An action plan has been approved in 2022 with a grant of Rs.55.00 crores to make 7,33,333 illiterates to literate in 1000 Gram Panchayats in two years.

**2. ULLAS- Nava Bharat Saksharatha Karyakrama (Centrally Sponsored)**

As per the PAB approval of the Central Government, the target is to achieve 100% complete literacy in the state in the next 5 years from 2022-23 to 2026-27. For effective implementation in the state, committees have been constituted at various levels from state level to Gram panchayat level and entrusted with specific responsibilities, in 2022-23 physical target of 482000 illiterates and grant of Rs.9.87 crore is sanctioned. The share of Central and State is 60:40 (Rs.5.92 crore and Rs. 3.95 crore). At present, Rs. 7.40 crore was released in the said grant.

**3. Literacy Program under District Sector Link Document Grant**

In 33 educational districts of the state, a grant of Rs.3.73 crore has been earmarked for the physical target of 1,06,821 illiterate people under the Zilla Panchayat document grant, and the program is being implemented by earmarking the grant directly in the Zilla Panchayat budget of the respective districts.

**2022-23 Literacy Programmes Progress**

- During 2022-23 Aiming to make an estimated 366667 illiterates to literate in 500 gram panchayats during the year 2022-23, 309954 will be literate in the first phase. 53521 illiterate people who are not registered for the program have been instructed to enrol them and make them literate within the month of February 2024.
- 370214 illiterates have been identified through survey out of 482000 physical targets in the centrally sponsored ULLAS-New India Literacy Program and the program is in progress.
- Out of the total target of the District Link Document Literacy Program, 97913 illiterates have been made literate and a grant of Rs.3.42 crore has been utilized. Remaining illiterates are being registered to achieve literacy in 2023-24.

**Literacy Programmes Progress of 2023-24 as follows**

- An action plan has been prepared and a proposal has been submitted to the government seeking the release of a grant of Rs.2800.00 lakhs for the year 2023-24. The program will be implemented according to the grant released.
- A physical target of 1275730 has been set for the centrally sponsored ULLAS- New India Literacy Program for the year 2023-24. So far 548162 illiterates have been identified through the survey. Registration of illiterates is in progress. Utilization will be carried out after release of stipulated grant and evaluation will be completed in March-2024.
- The Literacy Programme under the District Link Document Grant has a physical target of 107851 in 33 districts of the state and a grant of Rs.3.75 crore has to be utilized. The survey work, identification of tutors and tutors training process for this program has been completed and evaluation is likely to be conducted in March 2024.
- According to the various stages of implementation of the above three programs, guidelines have been issued as per the guidance of the Central and State Governments.



### 11.2.5 Pre University Board

#### 1. Budget

For 2023-24 an amount of Rs.2229.79 crores has been allocated in the budget of which Rs.1513.78 crores incurred expenditure upto Nov 2023 as shown in **Table 11.2.6**.

**Table 11.2.6 : Budget allocation and Expenditure**

Administrative Department	2023-24 BE (In Cr.)	Total Expenditure incurred upto 30-11-2023 (In Cr.)
2202-02-001-0-01 (Director of Pre-University Education)	29.20	18.55
2202-02-107-3-02 ( Free PU-Education)	10.02	3.24
2202-02-109-0-13 (Government PU Colleges)	1368.36	909.36
2202-02-110-3-01 (GIA to PU Colleges)	722.16	567.36
4202-01-202-1-05 (Infrastructure facilities for PU Colleges)	100.00	15.27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2229.74</b>	<b>1513.78</b>

#### 2. Undergraduate Colleges

There are 5885 pre-university colleges in the state which are as detailed shown in **Table 11.2.7**.

**Table 11.2.7 : PU College details**

College Details	Total Number of Colleges
Govt Pre Graduation College	1234
Aided Pre-Graduate College	823
Unaided Pre-Graduate College	3566
KREIS	84
Divided Pre-Graduate College	160
City Corporation Pre-Graduation College	18
<b>Total Pre-Graduate College</b>	<b>5885</b>

Number of students enrolled in First and Second PUC Government Pre-Graduation Colleges during 2023-24 is 3.38 lakhs of which 1.82 lakh students are first year students and 1.56 students in second year students

#### 3. Steps taken to increase enrollment in undergraduate colleges

- ▣▣▣▣ Enrollment movement.
- ▣▣▣▣ Door to door visit.
- ▣▣▣▣ Fee refund for female students studying in Government Pre-Graduation Colleges.
- ▣▣▣▣ Students with special needs will be exempted from language other than medium of instruction of other subjects.
- ▣▣▣▣ 20 marks are fixed for internal assessment and writing exams for 80 marks only will reduce exam stress for students.

## 4. Academic Section

### Details of Programme

- **Laptop Programme:** Under SCP/TSP scheme, laptops will be distributed to the students scoring highest marks in Arts, Science and Commerce combination at the district level to encourage the students.
- **Lecturers training:** The department has conducted training in IISC kudapur for the Newly Recruited Science Lecturers.
- PCMB- Books 1st & 2nd PUC translated into Kannada language for the benefit of students taking up National and state level competitive exams
- College Dairies to P U college students in all Govt. P U Colleges across the state distributed at free of cost
- **Question Bank:** To Support 1st& 2nd PUC students question bank relating to Subjects is uploaded on PU website.
- PUC Text books of all streams are printed and made available to students at nominal rates
- **Best lecturer and principal award:** 2 Principals and 8 Lecturers from Government and Aided P U Colleges were awarded with the best Principal and Lecturers awards on teachers' day.
- **Dhaklathi Andholana:** Enrollment drive was undertaken in all PU colleges to increase PU student strength in colleges and enhance the enrollment
- Soft copies of text books are uploaded into the Department website for 24/7 availability of students and Lecturers.
- **Fee reimbursement:** All the girl students who are studying in the government colleges are exempted from the fee.

**PUC Results :** 78.60% of students have passed the PUC Examination out of the total students appeared during 2022-23 as against 69.07% passed during 2021-22. District wise pass per centage of PUC Students during 2021-22 and 2022-23 is furnished in **Appendix 11.5**.

## 5. NSS & Red Ribbon Club

- 150 Students (Strength )are required for a unit is mandatory.
- There are 70,000 NSS student boys/girls volunteers-in the state.
- There are 700 NSS units are presently functioning in the state.
- Implementation of NSS programmes through which mental development of individual students.
- In the NSS camps- development of services motto, scarification and courage.
- At the college level camps were conducted on mental stress and adult problems.
- One day workshop on awareness on AIDs. Programme
- Conduct plastic free India programme at the PU level.
- Conduct special camps at the adopted villages, temples rejuvenation of old temples and scribing.
- Development of environmental cleanup campaign, Protection and jalsamverdhan yojana Programme etc.
- Health and family welfare and nutrition programme.
- Awareness on boys/girls adolescence problems.
- Developments of villages and slums in the identified adopted villages.

- ▣▣▣▣ Education, social and economic survey.
- ▣▣▣▣ Development of educational centers.
- ▣▣▣▣ To Create Awareness on pension, ration card & addhar card in general publics.

## 5. Administration Section

- ▣▣▣▣ For Implementation of e-office software in all district deputy director offices, KSWAN network system has already been provided, DSERT has already obtained tap approval to supply 3 all-in-one computers and 1 all-in-one printer to all district deputy director offices. The said machines are being supplied through the DIET offices of the district. And funds have been already transferred to DSERT for the process.
- ▣▣▣▣ Government have approved Rs. 42,48,000 for maintenance of Students Achievement Tracking System (SATS) of which Rs. 10,62,000-00 have been utilized upto Nov 2023.
- ▣▣▣▣ For the implementation of Seva Mithra Application in Department of School Education (Pre-University) an amount of Rs. 43,46,500.00 is approved.
- ▣▣▣▣ Seva Mithra application is already developed and implemented in the department and Rs.43,46,500 sanctioned for this purpose will be utilized within the month of March 2024.
- ▣▣▣▣ From e-Governance section of Department of School Education (Pre University) for the year 2023-2024. Computer Hardwares supplied to 95 Government PU Colleges.
- ▣▣▣▣ As per Government order DSERT is supplying above hardware's to 95 Government PU colleges and funds have been transferred to DSERT

## 6. Sports Section

The Department of School Education (Pre-Graduate), Sports Club has been introducing and encouraging 33 different sports to inculcate good health and sportsmanship among the first and second PUC students. In this regard, every year with the approval of the annual advisory committee meeting of the sports branch, district-wise grants are being released and encouraged for the organization of such sports.

Further, for the national level sports events organized by SGFI in various states, the Sports Branch is responsible for sending the sports persons of various sports who have been selected as winners at the national level to the places/states where the competition is held. On behalf of the Sports Branch, railway ticket arrangements and traveling allowances and daily allowances have been paid for the said sports persons and team coach-managers. The process of buying and distributing the sports kit and accessories related to sports to the athletes going to the national level games is going on, and the amount that can be paid in this regard is based on how many sports are held at the national level every year. All the expenses incurred in this process are being borne by the sports department from the student sports fund with the approval of the government.

### 11.2.6 Public Libraries

#### 1. Background

Public Libraries Act has come into force since 1965 in Karnataka. Karnataka has been the third state in the country to come under Library Act. Under the act, a network of about 6890 libraries have been functioning all over the State. Public Library is an institution established in order to inculcate interest in education, communication and reading among the General Public. It is an open public service system.

The main purpose of this system is to help people to develop interest in literature and culture. Public Library system serves as a dynamic force giving people knowledge, continuing education and information. "Public Libraries are people's university" It is a democratic institution working on democratic principles.

## 2. Details of the Public Library Department

The network of the libraries includes State Central Library at the state level, District Central Libraries at the District level and City Central Libraries at all places having a population of more than one lakh together with libraries at the Taluk, municipality levels. For the proper functioning of Public Libraries, the Library authorities are functioning throughout the state at state, City and District levels.

## 3. Types of Public Libraries

**State Central Library:** It is an apex Public Library equipped with reference books and source books in all languages on all subjects. Copyright, Computer, browsing section, Braille Books, career information, periodicals sections are some of the important sections of the library.

### City Central Libraries

There are 27 City Central Libraries with branch libraries serving in the State. The Bangalore City Central Libraries have been bifurcated into 5 zones. Namely East, West, North, South and Central for the smooth administration. Out of 198 wards in Bangalore, 200 Branch Libraries are functioning and providing service to the public.

**District Central Libraries:** There are 30 Districts Libraries in the State. Its branch Libraries are serving the Public. District Central library offices are there in all districts where City Central Libraries are functioning.

**Mobile Libraries:** There are 12 mobile Libraries functioning, to inculcate the reading habit to the public at their own door steps in different parts of the City in the State. This has been accepted as a popular library service rendered by the Department.

**Gram Panchayat Libraries:** Village panchayat libraries are helping the rural people to acquire knowledge through books and to have continuous learning to make effective use of their time. A total of 5766 Gram Panchayat Libraries are functioning in the rural areas in the state.

**Community Children Centres:** 31 Community Children canters are functioning in all the 30 districts in the state. In these centres children books, computer section, toys section for the entertainment has been arranged. The Interior section is decorated to attract the children. These centres will help in the overall development of the children.

- 1) **Nomadic and Slum Libraries:** Under SCP, TSP scheme 127 libraries have been opened for the use of nomadic communities. These have been started in nomadic dwelling area in different districts of the State. Similarly, 100 libraries have been started in slum areas under this scheme.
- 2) **The list of Programmes under the Scheme of RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, Government of India, has helped to develop the library movement in rural areas. This has given a lot of encouragement to the movement of public libraries in Karnataka. Both the Government of Karnataka and the Foundation are implementing this project by allocating equal share of funds. Financial assistance is also being given to voluntary organizations providing public library services in the state and under the library modernization scheme of the National Mission on Libraries, Under the library modernization project of National Mission on Libraries, the modernization work of State Central Library, Bangalore and District Central Library, Shimoga has been carried out in the ratio of (75:25).

## 4. Building Details

The Departmental Buildings of City and District Libraries are Functioning at Own, Rental and Free Buildings details shown in **Table 11.2.8**.

**Table 11.2.8 : Library Buildings details**

Buildings	Own Buildings	Rented Buildings	Free Buildings	Total
5 Zone in Bangalore	46	29	296	371
City Central Libraires	18	11	179	208
District Central Libraires	196	37	372	605
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>1184</b>

## 5. Modernization of libraries

Public libraries have been upgraded into digital libraries. Digital library facility has been provided in the first phase in total 272 public libraries including 26 city central libraries, 30 district central libraries, and 216 taluk libraries under this program across the state of Karnataka. In the second and Third phase, digital library facilities have been provided to 100 and 75 (175) branch libraries total of 447 digital libraries are functioning across the State.

Considering the achievement of Karnataka Digital Public Library, on 17-01-2022, WORLD BOOK OF RECORDS LONDON, has issued a certificate for revolutionary initiatives and bringing drastic changes in public library system and pioneer in making Digital Library in Karnataka as well as an author of a dozen useful books both in Kannada and English and also for digitizing 447 public libraries in Karnataka under the leadership of Dr. Satishkumar S. Hosamani. It is a matter of pride of the same recorded in the world Book of Records.

“E-Sarvajanikagranthalaya app is provided for public to view the digital library services through mobile. Links to various websites are provided in Karnataka Digital Public Library portal. More than 10 Lakhs e-contents and educational/national/international videos have been uploaded for the benefit of the public readers.

It is a matter of pride that Joint Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Panchayat Raj, New Delhi has issued an appreciation letter stating that “The state of Karnataka has adopted a two-pronged approach to revitalization of rural public libraries – first, revitalization of rural libraries, energizing Grama Panchayath Libraries and Information Centers and transforming them into places of multi-disciplinary and multi-generational learning; second, the Department of Public libraries has developed Karnataka Digital Public Library Portal to provide access to information to all. The “Digital Libraries initiative of State of Karnataka” are worth replication by other states/UTs.”

### 11.2.7 Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications

#### 1. Introduction/Organization

The Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications is basically established to cater to the Printing and Stationery requirements of the State Government offices namely Governor’s Office, Legislature, Government Secretariat, High Court, Other Govt. Departments. The print requirements and Stationery requirements of Government owned bodies are also taken care by the Department on chargeable basis. It is also engaged in selling of the Government Publications to General Public through a network of Book Depots. In addition to this the Department has extended its technical assistance to the various other Departments whose printing works, are being executed by the private printers. This Department also undertakes the Printing works and supply of Stationery to Government of India Departments namely Chief Electrol Office, Census Department etc., on chargeable basis.

The Director is also the Compiler of Karnataka Gazette which is being published regularly on everyday and the Extraordinary Gazettes are being published through e-gazette as and when the necessity arises. The Gazette

has also been published electronically in the web site [www.gazette.kar.nic.in](http://www.gazette.kar.nic.in). This has resulted in saving of 15 M.T. paper and also Printing and supply expenses upto 90.00 lakhs saved to the Government coffers.

## 2. Important works executed during 2022-23

- ▣▣▣▣ Publication of Karnataka State Gazette and Extra-Ordinary gazette through e-gazette.
- ▣▣▣▣ Printing & Supply of I.L.R. in English (Fortnightly) 3,300 copies and Kannada Edition (Monthly) 1650 copies pertaining to High Court of Karnataka.
- ▣▣▣▣ Printing of Calendars, Engagement Pads, and Refill for the year 2024.
- ▣▣▣▣ Printing of Calendars and Diary pertaining to Karnataka Legislative Council for the year 2024.
- ▣▣▣▣ Printing of Proceedings and other publications of Karnataka Legislative Assembly and Karnataka Legislative Council.
- ▣▣▣▣ Printing & Supply of various kinds of reports like Annual Reports, Annual Administrative Reports and Performance Budget Reports of various departments and Government undertakings.
- ▣▣▣▣ Printing & Supply of Various Forms/Registers to General Hospitals as per their Requirements.
- ▣▣▣▣ Printing & supply of Various Forms/Hand Books/Election covers/Badges/Ballot Papers to Karnataka Assembly General Election 2023.

### 11.2.8 Collegiate Education

Department of Collegiate Education oversees the administration of 413 Government First Grade Colleges, 12 Government Residential First Grade Colleges, 02 Government Fine Arts colleges, 03 Government Sanskrit Colleges and 320 Private Aided Degree colleges, 53 Private Aided B.Ed colleges, 27 Private Aided Law colleges, 23 Private Aided Fine Arts colleges through 6 Regional Joint Directors' Offices located at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Shimoga, Dharwad and Kalaburagi.

#### 1) Goals

- ▣▣▣▣ To upgrade Colleges with the help of UGC/RUSA grants by preparing colleges to obtain good NAAC grades
- ▣▣▣▣ To improve the quality of Higher Education by including new branches of knowledge, innovative findings and their applications in curriculum and by adopting technology based teaching methods.
- ▣▣▣▣ To adopt technology based teaching methods for achieving excellence in Teaching and Learning
- ▣▣▣▣ To encourage society oriented research and innovation
- ▣▣▣▣ To promote curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities
- ▣▣▣▣ To establish need based new Degree Colleges
- ▣▣▣▣ To create good infrastructure in colleges by forging Public-Private Partnership
- ▣▣▣▣ To invest concerted efforts at increasing the number of women
- ▣▣▣▣ Participating in Higher Education
- ▣▣▣▣ To create global academic environment in colleges by improving infrastructure
- ▣▣▣▣ To promote the participation of women in Higher Education
- ▣▣▣▣ To increase employability and to encourage self-employment and entrepreneurialism by imparting skill training.

## 2) Progress (upto November 2023)

1. **Permission to start New Courses:** Recent Advances in Science and Technology have been at the root of the emergence of several new subjects, courses and branches of study in each discipline and pertinent requests were being made for several years by students and public alike to commence these in Government First Grade Colleges. This significant matter which remained undecided for the past 4 years was taken up seriously by the student-friendly State Government and granted permission to start 77 new courses in 47 Government First Grade Colleges from the academic year 2023-24. Accordingly, these courses are being offered in these colleges from the present academic year.

2. **Recruitment:** The recruitment for 1242 posts out of 1842 vacant posts of Assistant Professors in the Government First Grade Colleges of the state is in progress and document verification is being carried out.

The recruitment for 232 posts of First and Second Division Assistants through Karnataka Public Service Commission is in the final stages and Appointment Orders have been issued to 176 candidates. Common Admission Tests have been conducted through Karnataka Examination Authority for filling up 310 posts out of 410 vacant posts of principals at the Government First Grade Colleges of the state. The final selection list of candidates is expected to be released by the Karnataka Examination Authority shortly.

3. **NAAC Accreditation:** NAAC Accreditation is a major yardstick for measuring the overall performance of Higher Education Institutions and a total of 332 Government First Grade Colleges have obtained NAAC accreditation so far. 17 Government First Grade Colleges have undergone NAAC Accreditation process and have obtained good NAAC grades for the period may 2023- November 2023.

4. **Career Advancement:** Placements have been given to 218 Assistant professors/Librarians/Physical Education Directors of Government First Grade Colleges from Academic levels- 10 to 11, 11 to 12, 12 to 13A under Career Advancement Scheme. 21 Associate professors have been placed in the Post of Professors i.e., have obtained career Advancement form Academic level 14 from 13.

5. **Training:** 644 teachers and 144 non-teaching Staff of the Department participated in the Continuous Wholistic Training Programmes and relevant Training Programs respectively, conducted Online and Offline by the Higher Education Academy, Dharwad. 185 Drawing and Disbursing Officers attended various short term programmes/Workshops conducted by the Fiscal Policy Institute. Life Skills Training was imparted to 270 teachers of Government First Grade Colleges under a collaborative programme of the National Service Scheme State Cell and NIMHANS.

6. **Transfers:** Transfers of the Staff of the Department has been effected as per Rules through Online Counselling and 759 staff including Teaching Staff/Librarians/ Physical Education Directors have been transferred by this method since May 2023.

7. **Karnataka Yuvanidhi Scheme:** It is launched for offering an Unemployment Allowance of Rs.1500 per month to the youth who have passed Degree examination during the academic year 2022-23 but have not got employment for 180 days from the date of passing the Degree Exam, uploading the marks cards of such youth onto NAD is under progress.

8. **Telegram and YouTube Channels:** Guidance for competitive exams and career guidance is being offered to students through the following channels of the Department:

a) **Vijayi-Bhava Telegram Channel:** A Telegram Channel was started by the Department for boosting the confidence of the youth of the state preparing for competitive exams by providing Pdf notes and

conducting a model test every Sunday. At present 75,000 aspirants have subscribed to the channel and study material exceeding 2000 pages has been provided and 23 tests have been conducted. More than 3.5 lakh youth have participated in the tests.

- b) **Vijaya-Patha YouTube Channel:** This Channel was started by the Department in July 2023 to provide online coaching to Youth by focusing exclusively on Central Government Jobs. At present 97,000 aspirants have subscribed to this channel and study material exceeding 2000 pages has been provided and 104 video classes have been uploaded. This channel has secured 33 lakh views.
- c) **Vijayi-Bhava YouTube Channel:** This Channel was started by the Department to impart online coaching to Youth by focusing exclusively on State Government Jobs. 65,000 aspirants have subscribed to this channel during the period June 23-November 23 and 124 video classes have been uploaded. This channel has secured 65 lakh views.

**4) Challenges:** Government First Grade Colleges under the purview of the Department of Collegiate Education are facing shortage of Physical and Academic Infrastructure.

- a) Introduction of new subjects, new courses, new combinations and ever-increasing student strength has led to shortage of classrooms, laboratories, Library facilities and Toilets.
- b) Many Government First Grade Colleges do not have own buildings and hence it is difficult for these colleges to undertake development activities in a full fledged manner and get good NAAC grades.
- c) Absence of Compound wall can pose serious problems in safeguarding the College property and most Government First Grade Colleges do not have compound walls.
- e) Government Colleges lack satisfactory drinking water facility and Internet facility.
- f) There is a perceptible dearth of teaching-non-teaching staff in Government First Grade Colleges due to the introduction of new courses and subject combinations.
- g) Acute shortage of Research Grants and research facilities in Government First Grade Colleges are a grim reality.
- h) There is a shortage of play grounds and sports equipment in Government First Grade Colleges.

## 5. Innovation, Best Practices and Success Stories

- a) **Digital Learning:** Novel Technology based teaching-learning has been implemented through Karnataka Comprehensive learning management System and Smart Classrooms under the 'Digital Learning Scheme' in Government First Grade Colleges and most students of Government First Grade Colleges who hail from rural and socio-economically marginalized backgrounds have benefitted from this scheme.
- b) **Telegram and YouTube Channels:** Guidenace for Higher Studies, National and State-level competitive examinations and Career guidance is given to the students of Government First Grade Colleges, free of cost, through Telegram and YouTube Channels of the Department. Lakhs of students are benefiting from this measure.

## 6. Way Forward

- a) To improve the Gross Enrolment ratio (GER) of Government First Grade Colleges.
- b) To improve the basic infrastructure of Government First Grade Colleges.
- c) To identify and introduce market-driven courses in Government First Grade Colleges.
- d) To enhance the employability of students of Government First Grade Colleges by imparting training in conversational English.



- e) To assist students build a bright future through Job-oriented and Job skills training programs.  
f) To strengthen the Placement Cells in Colleges.

### a) Institutions

The average strength in Government and Aided Degree Colleges is 923.48 and 685.58 respectively as shown in **Table 11.2.9**.

**Table 11.2.9 : Institutions for graduate education 2022-23**

Management	Govt.	Pvt. Aided	Total
Institutions	430	423	853
Students	397098	290000	687098
Avg. pep College (Nos.)	923.48	685.58	806

### b) Enrolments

Number of students enrolled during 2012-13 was 4.65 lakhs of which the enrolment of boys and girls was 2.30 lakhs and 2.35 lakhs respectively. The male and female ratio is 42.58. But during 2023-24 the total enrolment has been increased to 6.26 lakhs of which 2.65 lakhs are boys and 3.61 are girls. The male-female ratio is 42.59. Enrolment for degree courses are increasing every year. The male-female students' ratio is in favour of girls.

Among the students enrolled for 2023-24, 34% enrolled for B.A., 10.52% for B.Sc., 52.24% for B.Com., 0.99% for B.Ed., 2.03% for Law and 0.2% Fine Arts. The student enrolment to Science stream is lower in comparison with the total enrolment in Higher Education. Students who have studied Arts and Commerce in Pre-university classes naturally get admitted to Degree Courses. But students who have studied Science in Pre-university classes seek admission to Professional courses on priority and then to Degree Courses, as a result of which total enrolment in the Science stream is low.

The total budget for Collegiate Education increased from Rs. 56415.59 Lakhs in 2013-14 to Rs. 319149.56 Lakhs in 2022-23. The major share of the increase in the amount of budget allocation was towards creating additional infrastructure and facilities required for colleges. The SC/ST students enrolment in Degree College is given in **Table 11.2.10**.

**Table 11.2.10: SC /ST Students Enrolment for Academic year (2023-24)**

2023-24	No. of SC Students			No. of ST Students		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Govt. Colleges	52,629	49,385	102014	14077	14633	28710
Pvt. Aided Colleges	20190	17905	38095	6707	6265	12972

**C) National Education Policy (NEP-2020):** Government of India implemented the National Education Policy in the year 2020, following which Karnataka Government issued an order to implement the New Education Policy in Universities and affiliated Colleges under the Department of Higher Education from the Academic year 2021-22. Complying with this order, National Education Policy-2020 is being implemented in all Government First Grade Colleges of the state.

**D) Fees:** From the academic year 2022-23; The Department has issued orders to utilise the fees collected from students for improving the infrastructure of respective colleges with the approval of the Commissioner, DCTE, Bangalore.

**E) Training:** Induction and in-service Training programs are conducted at the Higher Education Academy, Dharwad for the faculty of Government First Grade Colleges. 459 Assistant Professors have undergone Faculty Induction Programme in 8 batches during the academic year 2022-23, in both Online and Offline mode.

19 Grade A/Grade B Officers/Staff of the Department have undergone Administrative Training in 3 batches at Administrative Training Institute, Mysore during the academic year 2022-23,. 181 Group C Staff have undergone District Training Programme in 7 batches at District Training Institute, Bangalore during the academic year 2022-23, Around 253 teachers and 1351 students belonging to Government/Private Aided First Grade Colleges have undergone training provided by Bharat Scouts and Guides and Rovers and Rangers Unit. During the academic year 2022-23 136 Assistant/Associate Professors have undergone Life Skills Training Programme conducted jointly by Department of Epidemiology, NIMHANS, Bangalore and NSS state unit.

#### **F) Smart Class Rooms**

6500 class rooms of Government First Grade Colleges, Government Polytechnics and Government Engineering Colleges are being upgraded into Smart Class Rooms at an expense of Rs.97.50cr during the academic year 2022-23. Every Smart Class Rooms will be provided with Projector, White Board, U.P.S and High speed internet facility. Smart Class Rooms complement the Karnataka LMS initiative and are a great help in improving the classroom teaching.

#### **G) NAAC**

The apex Quality Assurance Agency of the country, NAAC has practiced the philosophy of being an 'enabling organization', to achieve the desired quality consciousness for global competence among Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).

#### **H) Three-Tier Quality Assurance Structure**

1.	National level – National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC)
2.	State-level – State Quality Assurance Cell (SQAC)
3.	Institution level – Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

#### **I) State Quality Assurance Cell (SQAC)**

State Quality Assurance Cell (SQAC) is a cell monitored by the Commissioner of Collegiate Education. The SQAC will guide and coordinate the work of the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of Colleges to achieve the desired quality in higher education and also to obtain good grades in the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) A&A process. The role of SQAC starts with the allocation of funds to colleges for annual IQAC activities and the NAAC A&A process, monitoring the functions of IQACs, assisting in the documentation of IQAC as per the NAAC requirements at the college level. SQAC will also coordinate with NAAC to assist the colleges with the required information which is necessary for the process. Vision: "To enhance quality initiatives of Government First Grade Colleges in Karnataka"

The total allotted in the budget is Rs.140 lakhs. In that Rs 70.00 lakh is released under 1st and 2nd instalment from Government for NAAC Accreditation and Reaccreditation process. SQAC has released the amount to 16 colleges, Rs 3,74,500 to each college for IQA submission fee, SSR fee, Logistic, and Peer team visit. Under the

3rd installment of Rs. 35 Lakh 57 colleges are listed for fund release. SQAC extended support to 240 GFGCs in getting better grades in NAAC A & A Process. For colleges pre-qualified in DVV Mock peer team visit was organized.

### 11.2.9 Department of Technical Education

1. Technical Education across the globe is gaining importance day by day because of the rapid advancements in science, technology and innovations. Department of Technical Education is playing a vital role in contributing for the growth of Information Technology and Industries in Karnataka State by making its products capable of competing across the globe.

#### 2. Technical Institutes

There were only 57 technical institutes, under the Department of Technical Education initially but now there are a staggering 527 institutes across the state ranging from Diploma to Degree, Junior Technical Schools. Of the 527 institutions, 236 are Engineering colleges, 278 are Diploma Polytechnics and 13 are Junior Technical Schools.

#### 3. Budgetary Details

During 2022-23 and amount Rs.1245.43 crores had been incurred as expenditure against the allocation of 1461.42 crores. For 2023-24 upto November an amount Rs.605.59 crores is incurred as expenditure against the allocation of 1316.45 crores.

#### 4. Training and Deputation for Higher Education

- ▣▶ 36 teaching staff for M.E. and M.Tech. and 1 for Ph.D. is deputed for higher education during 2022-23.
- ▣▶ 290 staff are deputed for the short term training programmes held at NITTR, Chennai during 2023-24 (up to Nov 2023)

#### 5. Apprentice Training Scheme

As per the Govt. Apprenticeship Act 1973 (amended) and 1986 the State Govt./Central Govt./Private Companies will impart training to specific number of students for duration of one year under this scheme. The objective of the scheme is to provide a connection between the technical institutes and industries, to improve the technical-know-how and to introduce the students to all fields of the industry. Total students selected for apprentice training during 2022-23 were 10,290 of which 7193 are BE graduates, 2419 are Diploma holders and 678 are non-engineering graduates.

#### 6. Scholarship and Merit Awards (Reimbursement of Fee)

The students who have been selected for engineering courses by the Karnataka Examination Authority through the CET are being provided the reimbursement of fee. During 2022-23 an amount of Rs.8.00 crores is reimbursed to 1651 SC Students. Similarly, an amount of 4 crores is reimbursed to 747 ST students.

#### 7. State Level Inter-Polytechnic Sports Meet

To exhibit and to bring out the Sports talents among the student community in the Polytechnics the 41st Sports meet was held. During 2023-24 State level inter-polytechnic sports meet held at Government CPC Polytechnic Mysore. 2007 students of 97 polytechnics have participated in the sports meet of which 1493 are boys, 492 are girls and 22 are physically challenged.

## 8. Center for Continuing Technical Education, Karnataka (CCTEK)

The centre for continuing technical education was established as an autonomous centre. There are 62 sub-centres working in different Government Polytechnics and 05 sub-centres in Government Engineering colleges in the State. In these sub-centres, the following programs are being held.

- a. Providing IT related courses to non-IT students.
- b. Training the teachers time-to time as per the requirement of the new curriculum.
- c. Conducting technical-know-how training to unskilled laborers in industries.
- d. Internal Revenue Generation by organizing various training programs and utilizing the same to strengthen the polytechnics.

A major part of the resources that would be raised in these centers by imparting training would be retained by the institutions for various development activities. These centers are financially independent. 71 programmes conducted in the sub-centres for 7216 beneficiaries.

## 9. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)

The Department of Technical Education is participating in this survey since 2010-11 by providing the necessary information (through online) to MHRD. During 2022-23, all technical institutes have participated in the survey.

## 10. Information and Communication Technology Initiatives-ICTs

ICTs contribute for universal access to education, equity in education, the delivery of quality learning and teaching, teachers' professional development and more efficient education management, governance and administration. Department takes a holistic and comprehensive approach for promoting ICTs in education in order to address the challenges in realizing the vision of higher education. Use of ICT can improve student achievement, extend access to technical education, increase efficiencies and reduce costs, prepare students for lifelong learning, and train them as a global competitive workforce.

## 11. Accreditation by National Board of Accreditation (NBA)

The Department of Technical Education (DTE) is taking up various quality improvement initiatives among them Accreditation is one of the major initiative both in terms of improving academic and infrastructural quality of the technical institutes.

In this context, Department has introduced outcome based curriculum in all its Diploma Curriculum, pedagogical training to faculty and conducting various Accreditation-Workshops across the state to accredited all the programs of the Govt., institutions.

In first phase, 40 Programs of Govt. Polytechnics and 04 Programs of Govt. Engineering have been identified and concerned self-assessment reports were prepared. Further, 29 Govt., Institutes and 2 Engineering Colleges have been registered for NBA for evaluation of their selected programs. In this connection, all the selected institutes have been imparted rigorous training by means of conducting interactive workshops.

## 12. Revamped Curriculum for Polytechnic Diploma Programs

The Department of Technical Education has developed the new C\_20 Curriculum that is focused on job ready workforce and aligned to NSQF as well as international standards. DTE after extensive consultations with industry, academia, alumni and government, are implementing a new pathway driven curriculum, which

provides opportunities for students to plan their career paths as they progress through their learning – leading them to choose from employment, entrepreneurship or higher education.

From the academic year 2020-21, DTE is offering new Diploma programs in emerging areas like Alternative Energy Technologies, Food Processing and Preservation, Travel & Tourism, Automation and Robotics, Cloud Computing and Big Data & Cyber Physical Systems and Security, EE & EVT and Gaming & Animation.

### 13. Regional Ecosystem for Technical Excellence (RETE)

The RETE program aims to identify and develop selected institutions to serve as institutions of technical excellence in the state, ensuring that there is at least one such institution in each district. Institutions shall have clear vision, mission, governance and support to enable them meet educational objectives in delivering contemporary, quality teaching and learning programs, industry relevant or partnered programs, research and innovation driven and developing state of the art infrastructure for incubation which are all key to ensure industry ready students, entrepreneurs and problem solvers for their district. RETE also envisions the creation of an ecosystem to enable multidisciplinary and holistic studies between institutions to develop a true Regional Ecosystem for Technical Excellence through joint programs, joint research and sharing resources within and beyond the ecosystem. Based on the recommendation of the RETE 30 institutions were selected as the first graduates of the RETE programme for 2022-23.

### 14. Integrated Karnataka Learning Management System

For the first time in the country, a student-friendly integrated learning management system has been implemented to increase the learning ability of students in order to develop more skills in studying polytechnic, diploma and engineering. Students are enabled to use a comprehensive learning management system through a free tab.07 Government Engineering Colleges of the State have been identified to be upgraded as “Karnataka institute of Technology(KIT)” on IIT pattern. They are as follows.

Name of the Colleges	Region
Government Engineering College, Hassan	Mysore
SKSJIT, Bangalore Bangalore	Bangalore
Government Engineering College, Haveri	Kittur Karnataka
Government Engineering College, K.R.Pet	Mysore
Government Engineering College, Ramanagara	Bangalore
Government Engineering College, Talakal, Koppal Kalyana Karnataka	Kalyana Karnataka
Government Engineering College, Karwar	Coastal Karnataka

### 15. Implementation of Comprehensive Karnataka Learning Management System:

Polytechnics are now equipped with Smart classrooms to facilitate digital learning classrooms. Further, students are provided with tablet PCs to enable online learning, so don't worry if you don't have a computer, we will help you go digital.

### 16. DTE-Bangalore Chamber of Industry and Commerce Partnership:

Industry-Academia partnership is key to ensure success of both, as without educated and skilled manpower industry cannot sustain and without industry nobody will hire the students in academia.

Department of Technical Education and the Bangalore Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BCIC) have signed MoU, which will enable all Polytechnics across Karnataka to produce job ready students just as employees and entrepreneurs as well.

### **17. Help educate-An initiative by DCTE –MoU with Infosys;**

The Department of Collegiate and Technical Education (DCTE) is working with industry to revolutionize education in Karnataka. DCTE has partnered with leading industries in revamping curriculum, placement, faculty training etc. The Infosys Ltd Bangalore and Rotary India have come together to make a difference in the learning of students of Government Engineering and Polytechnic colleges across Karnataka, most of whom hail from socio-economically marginalized background.

The key points of the MoU with Infosys are:

- ▣ Utilizing the Infosys Springboard Platform for faculty and student training.
- ▣ Faculty Enablement Program
- ▣ 15,000 de-bonded Computer Donation

### **18. Infosys Springboard**

Is a new age digital learning platform for students to ‘Learn by doing’ and teachers to better collaborate with learners, the key features are:

- ▣ Digital Platform for Learning – AI first, Cloud first, mobile first digital learning platform to facilitate learning anytime, anywhere and any device to make learning convenient, relevant and engaging environment.
- ▣ Learning Contents – The platform currently include 3900+ courses and 165,000+ learning resources across Programming, Computer Science, Information Technology, Engineering, Digital and life Skills. It also includes courses from our partners like Courser, IIHT, Learn ship Global English and many more. The learning contents will be replenished continuously based on demand. Live Classes and Master classes on Digital Technologies, Career Guidance Programs – Infosys and industry experts conduct regular live classes and master classes on digital skills, life skills, Coderszen classes on programming languages.
- ▣ Live Classes, Quizzes and Master classes on Digital Technologies, Career Guidance Programs
- ▣ Virtual Lab / Playgrounds, Programming Challenges, Gamification, Makers’ Lab, Assessment Engine
- ▣ Internship Opportunities – Graduate students can apply for Infosys Springboard Internship opportunities on digital skills to apply their classroom learning on industry relevant projects and problem-solving exercises.

### **19. Diploma Convocation**

In Commemoration of Sri Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar, the Board of Technical Examination, Department of Technical Education successfully conducted Convocation Ceremony for the First time on 02.11.2022 at Vidhana Soudha Banquet Hall. 106 Medals and Diploma Certificates were awarded to outstanding students of 36 programs. During 2022-23 convocation program was conducted at the Institute level. Many polytechnics such as CPC Polytechnic Mysore and so on have successfully conducted the program and issued Diploma certificates and medals to the students.

### **20. Digitalization of Diploma Marks Cards in National Academic Depository (NAD)**

To bring Administrative and educational reforms in the field of education, National Academic Depository (NAD) which is the official body of UGC New Delhi, has set up Digital Depository of Academic Awards which

aims to provide 24x7 online service for Digital preservation of Academic information held by educational institutions across India. The Board of Technical Examination Karnataka has uploaded 10010892 Diploma marks cards in the Academic year 2021-22 in Digital form in NAD and stands 2nd in the country for uploading highest number of records.

In the year 2022-23 the Board of Technical Examination has already uploaded Provisional 17463 marks cards/ Grade cards/Diploma certificates in NAD. This is immense help to a large section of Students.

### 11.2.10 Medical Education

In 2023-24, there are 68 Medical Colleges (MBBS degree) in the State which have a summated intake capacity of 11595 students. In these 24 colleges are run by the Government. There are 45 dental college in the state which have summated intake capacity of 3405 students. In these 3 dental colleges are run by the Government 602 Nursing Colleges recognized by Indian Nursing Council turn out 33150 Nurses (B.Sc. graduates) in 2023-24.

#### 1. Post Graduate Institutions & Enrolments in the State

Medical Colleges are permitted to provide Post Graduate Courses in the State. They offer Degree and Diploma Courses in various specialities. There are several Super Specialities of which training is imparted in subjects like Cardiology, Cardio Thoracic Surgery, Cardiac Anaesthesia, Neurology, Nephrology, Urology, Surgical Gastro Enterology, Plastic Surgery, Medical Oncology and Surgical Oncology. There has been a great demand for specialists, due to which many Medical Graduate of the State who do not get P.G. seats enroll themselves with the National Board of Examinations and qualify as Diplomate of the National Board (DNB).

Enrollment Capacity across Medical Course for the Post Graduate Degree for the year 2023-24 is 5772 and PG Diploma is 34

For 2023-24, a total grant of Rs.4445.74 crore has been allocated to the Department of Medical Education of which an amount of Rs.2545.70 crores has been released up to November 2023. The expenditure incurred is 2335.39 crores.

#### 2. Achievements of Medical Education Department in 2023-2024

- ▣▣▣▣ A trauma care center has been started at the Mysore Medical College & Research Institute with the aim of providing emergency treatment to save life in case of accidents and now patients are receiving treatment.
- ▣▣▣▣ In Chitradurga students, a government medical college with a capacity of 150 seats has been admitted from the current year.
- ▣▣▣▣ A super specialty hospital was started at the Mysore Medical College medical sciences to provide treatment to the patients.
- ▣▣▣▣ A 450 bedded capacity hospital for Gadag institute of medical sciences is functional and patients are receiving treatment.
- ▣▣▣▣ Building work of super specialty hospital in Belgaum institute of medical sciences and building work of 450 bed capacity hospital in the premises of Hassan institute of medical sciences has been completed.
- ▣▣▣▣ Steps have been taken to set up Jayadeva Institute's regional heart disease center in Hubli.
- ▣▣▣▣ Steps have been taken to complete the construction of 450 bedded hospitals in Koppal, Karwar and Kodagu districts in the current Year.

- ▣ Action have been taken to set up Hub & Spoke model at BMCRI, MMCRI, KIMS Hubli, VIMS bellary, GIMS Gulbarga and RIMS Raichur with Nimhans Support.
- ▣ To fill up all cadre deficiencies and also look into 371(J) reservation in all Medical Colleges and Super Specialty Hospitals both in education and in service.
- ▣ Steps taken to start operation of Trauma Care Center and Super Specialty Hospitals at GIMS Kalaburagi.

### 11.3 WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

The Government of Karnataka is striving to achieve faster, sustainable, and more inclusive growth, with a particular focus on improving the capabilities and productive endowments of the economically disadvantaged and socially marginalized sections of the State. To achieve this, the Social Welfare Department and development corporations of the State are implementing a range of programs designed to promote the welfare of SCs, STs, BCs, and Minorities, and thereby place them on the path of mainstream of development. Notably, the SC population has increased from 0.86 crores during the 2001 census to 1.05 crores in the 2011 census, and the ST population has similarly increased from 0.35 crores during the 2001 census to 0.42 crores in the 2011 census. As per the projected population for the year 2023, the SC population is 1.42 crores and ST population is 0.57 crores. District wise population of SC/ST as per the census 2001, 2011 and projected for the year 2023 is given in **Appendix 11.6**.

#### Department of Social Welfare

The Department of Social Welfare implements various Programs and Schemes for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes. Department aims to empower scheduled castes and ensure protection of their constitutional rights. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.4433.31 crores has been allocated, of which Rs.2784.59 crore has been released and expenditure incurred up to end of November 2023 is Rs.2421.00 crores.

Details of various Schemes implemented by the department are as below:.

#### i) Pre-matric Scholarships

Pre-matric scholarship is a significant scheme, introduced to encourage children belonging to SC households, with annual family income less than Rs.6.00 lakhs to continue their school education. Pre-Matric scholarship is sanctioned annually at the rates mentioned below: -

Class / Standard	Boys	Girls
1 – 5	Rs.1000	Rs.1100
6 – 7	Rs.1150	Rs.1250
8	Rs.1250	Rs.1350

The scholarship for 9th and 10th standard students with annual family income of less than Rs.2.50 lakhs, is sanctioned by the Central Government. Rs.3,500 for Day Scholars and Rs.7,000 for Hostellers is being provided. During the year 2023-24 up to the end November 2023, an amount of Rs.5258.00 lakhs has been spent providing scholarship to 4.51 lakh students.

#### ii) Post-matric Scholarships

Post-matric scholarships include day scholarships, compulsory fees for educational institutions, and maintenance costs for hostel students. The post matric scholarship is directly debited to the bank account of students whose annual family income is less than Rs.2.50 lakhs. During the year 2023-24 up to the end November 2023, an amount of Rs.15333.33 lakhs has been spent providing scholarship to 1.89 lakh students.



### iii) Prize Money to Meritorious Students

The main objective of this scheme is to reward talented Scheduled Caste students and to encourage them to continue their education. Under this Scheme, the prize money is awarded to Scheduled Caste students who have passed first class in the SSLC and Post-Matric Courses in the first attempt. The financial incentive of Rs.7000 / - to Rs. 35,000 / - is awarded under this scheme. In addition, students securing 1st to 5th rank in universities are awarded Rs.50,000/-. Also, students who are admitted in National level prestigious Institutions like IITs / IIMs / AIMS / IISc /NITs are being given a one-time financial incentive of Rs.2.00 lakhs. Further, students who clear CA/ICWA/Company Secretary Examinations are awarded Rs.1.00 lakh incentive for clearing both intermediate and final exams. During the year 2023-24 up to the end November 2023, an amount of Rs.7714.00 lakhs has been spent for providing prize money to 42640 students.

### iv) Overseas Scholarship for students studying in foreign universities

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to those who pursue post graduate and PhD at reputed foreign universities/institutions approved by the government. Selected candidates with an annual family income of Rs.8.00 lakh are paid/reimbursed 100% tuition and other fees. 50% of the cost is reimbursed to beneficiaries with an annual income limit of Rs 8.00 lakh to Rs.15.00 lakh. Further, 33% of the cost is reimbursed to beneficiaries with an annual income of Rs.15.00 lakh to Rs.25.00 lakh. During the year 2023-24 up to the end November 2023, an amount of Rs.1200.00 lakhs has been spent for providing overseas scholarships to 115 students.

### v) Pre-Examination Training for various competitive exams

Pre-examination training is imparted for various competitive exams such as UPSC/KAS/ Group-C/SSC/RRB & Banking examinations, at free of cost in prestigious coaching institutes of New Delhi, Hyderabad and various State level institutions. Candidates selected for the training will receive tuition fees and scholarship. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.763.00 lakhs has been spent for providing training to 1003 students. For the current year, selection of Training Institutes is under progress.

### vi) Post-Metric Hostels

There are 684 post-metric hostels to encourage SC students to pursue their higher education at college level. During the year 2023-24 up to the end of November 2023, for the maintenance of these hostels, the Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs.13729.00 lakhs benefitting 105621 students.

### vii) Pre-metric Hostels

Students staying in hostels from 5th to 10th grade will be provided with meals, books, toothpaste, uniforms, beds, shoes, etc., During the year 2023-24 up to the end of November 2023, for the maintenance of these hostels, the Government has incurred expenditure of Rs.26521.00 lakhs benefitting 82663 students.

### viii) Construction of Hostel Buildings

Pre-metric and post-metric hostel buildings for students belonging to the SC community are constructed. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.17000.00 lakhs has been spent to construct 13 hostels. During the year 2023-24, Rs.20000.00 lakhs had been spent up to the end of November 2023 and the construction of hostels is under progress.

### ix) Residential schools

The Social Welfare Department is running 68 residential schools to provide quality education to students studying from class 1st to 5th. Food, books, uniforms, beds Suchi kits, medical facility etc., are being provided to the children studying in residential schools.

### **x) KREIS Residential Schools**

The Department of Social Welfare has set up Karnataka Residential Education Institutions Society (KREIS), to provide quality residential education to students from 6th to 10th standard. Totally, 503 residential schools are run by the KREIS under SC Department. 47 schools have been upgraded to offer PUC Education at the KREIS schools. Along with academic classes, these residential schools are providing students with facilities such as meals, stationery and books, uniforms, shoes, socks, tie-belts, bedding, oil, soap and medical facilities. During the year 2023-24 up to the end November 2023, an amount of Rs.52516 lakhs has been spent for 205451 students under Morarji Desai Residential Schools and Rs.40000 lakhs has been spent for construction of 25 KREIS residential schools.

### **xi) Assistance to Grant-in-aid Hostels**

The voluntary organisations running 152 pre-matric Grant-in aid hostels are provided financial assistance to meet boarding charges of the students studying in these hostels. During the year 2023-24 up to the end November 2023, an amount of Rs.116.00 lakhs has been spent for 6196 students.

### **xii) Compensation to SC/ST Atrocity Victims**

Atrocity cases against SC/ST by the non-SC/ST are registered under the Prevention of Atrocity Act 1989. The District Administrator is in-charge of initiating measures for immediate relief, to provide compensation and rehabilitate the victims of atrocity. During the year 2023-24 up to the end November 2023, an amount of Rs.2316.00 lakhs have been spent for 1532 victims.

### **xiii) Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)**

#### **Interest Subsidy Scheme for Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs**

The Social Welfare Department provides interest subsidy for Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs who are availing business loans of Rs.10.00 lakhs to Rs.10.00 crores from KSFC/ Nationalized / DCC Banks. During the year 2023-24 up to the end November 2023, an amount of Rs.2911.00 lakhs has been spent for 814 beneficiaries.

### **xiv) Incentives for inter-caste marriage couples**

The scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme that encourages exogamous marriage of SC/ST with other castes in order to eliminate 'untouchability'. Rs.3.00 lakh incentive is given to Scheduled Caste women married to other caste men and Rs. 2.50 lakh will be given to Scheduled caste men married to other caste women. During the year 2023-24 up to the end November 2023, an amount of Rs.5817.00 lakhs has been spent for 1968 beneficiaries.

### **xv) Incentives for Widow Remarriage**

Rs.3.00 lakhs incentive is provided to Scheduled Caste widows between 18 to 42 years who have remarried. During the year 2023-24 up to the end November 2023, an amount of Rs.111.00 lakhs has been spent for 37 beneficiaries.

### **xvi) Incentives for Inter-caste Marriage of Inner Communities**

SC couple who have married within the 101 SC castes are paid an incentive of Rs.2.00 lakhs. The annual income limit is Rs.5.00 lakhs and the age limit is 21-45 years for men and 18 to 42 years for women. During the year 2023-24 up to the end November 2023, an amount of Rs.344.00 lakhs has been spent for 172 beneficiaries.

### **xvii) Encouragement for the marriage of 'Devadasi' children**

Financial incentive is provided during the marriage of the children of identified ex- Devadasis'. The male child and female child of former Devadasis receive Rs.3.00 lakh and Rs.5.00 lakhs respectively as financial incentive under this scheme. The annual income limit is Rs.5.00 lakhs and the age limit is 21-45 years for men and 18 to 42 years for women. During the year 2023-24 up to the end November 2023, an amount of Rs.846.50 lakhs has been spent for 214 beneficiaries.

### **xviii) Incentives for simple group Marriages**

In order to encourage simple mass marriages of scheduled caste couples, Rs.50,000 is provided as financial incentive, with an annual income limit of Rs. 2.00 lakhs per annum and the age limit is 21-45 years for men and 18-42 years for women. During the year 2023-24 up to the end November 2023, an amount of Rs.147.58 lakhs has been spent for 280 beneficiaries.

### **xix) Incentives for Scheduled Caste Law Graduates**

Scheduled Castes Law graduates whose income is less than Rs.2.5 lakh per annum are provided stipend of Rs.10,000 per month for a period of 2 years to undergo training from senior advocates. In addition, one-time assistance of Rs.50,000/- at taluka / TMC headquarters and Rs. 1 lakh at the district level is given to help them to set up their offices. During the year 2023-24 up to the end November 2023, an amount of Rs.914.66 lakhs has been spent for 1473 Law Graduates.

Schemes implemented by Nigams and Corporations for the welfare of SCs are detailed below: -

#### **11.3.1. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation (ADCL)**

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation is implementing several programmes for economic upliftment of SC communities. The Progress of important programmes implemented by the Corporation during the year 2023-24 is detailed below:

##### **I. Self-employment Programme**

Under Self-employment Scheme, unemployed Scheduled Caste prospective beneficiaries are being assisted with subsidy & loan to start self-employment activities. The unit cost of the scheme is Rs.1,00,000, which includes maximum subsidy of Rs.50,000 & remaining amount Rs.50,000/- is provided as loan. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.10,000.00 lakhs has been spent for 5349 beneficiaries. For the year 2023-24, up to November 2023 an amount of Rs.2000.00 lakhs has been released and the application acceptance process is in progress.

##### **I.S.B (Industries service and Business) Scheme**

This scheme is introduced mainly to help unemployed Scheduled Caste to improve their economic condition by taking up business activities such as HOPCOMs, grocery shops and other micro business.

##### **II. Land Purchase Scheme**

The scheme was launched during 1990-91 to make the landless agricultural labourers as land holders by purchasing lands from non-SC/ST land holders. Under this scheme, 2 acres of dry land or 1 acre of wet land will be distributed to the beneficiaries. The unit cost fixed is Rs.25.00 lakhs, for 5 districts (Bangalore urban, Bangaluru Rural, Chikkaballapura, Ramanagar and Kolar) and Rs.20.00 lakhs for the remaining 26 districts. Under this scheme, 50% will be subsidy and 50% as term loan with 6% interest rate which has to be repaid

in 10 annual equal instalments. The lands will be registered in the name of women beneficiary of the family. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.789.98 lakhs has been spent for 114 beneficiaries. For the year 2023-24 up to November 2023 Rs.1,500.00 lakhs has been released and the application acceptance process is in progress.

### III. Ganga-Kalyana Scheme

#### A. Community Irrigation/Lift Irrigation Scheme

Under this scheme, a group of 8 to 15 acres of land belonging to SC land holders will be provided irrigation facility at free of cost by lifting water from the perennial rivers, streams, etc. The unit cost fixed to provide irrigation facilities for 8 to 15 acres of land is Rs.9.00 lakhs.

#### B. Individual Irrigation Bore-well Scheme

Individual Irrigation bore wells along with pump sets will be provided to small and marginal SC farmers. The unit cost of the scheme is Rs.3.50 lakhs and subsidy will be Rs.3.00 lakhs. For 6 districts Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural, Ramanagar, Kolar, Chikkabalapura, and Tumkur District, the unit cost is revised to Rs.4.50 lakhs and subsidy is increased to 4.00 lakhs. The remaining Rs.50,000/- will be term loan from Share capital, Rs.50,000/- for each bore well is provided under the SCSP pooled funds to ESCOMS for energisation of irrigation bore wells drilled by the Corporation. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.6961.00 lakhs has been spent for 1104 irrigation borewells and 1070 wells have been energized. For the year 2023-24, up to November 2023 an amount of Rs.1,333.00 lakhs has been released and the application acceptance process is in progress.

### IV. Micro Credit Scheme (Prerana)

Under this scheme, the beneficiaries of semi-urban and urban areas are assisted to start their own small business activities. The unit cost is Rs.25,000/-, of which Rs.15,000 will be subsidy and Rs.10,000 is loan. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.790.00 lakhs has been spent for 712 beneficiaries. For the year 2023-24, up to November 2023, Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been released and the application acceptance process is in progress.

#### 11.3.2 Karnataka Bhovi Development Corporation (KBDC)

The Corporation is implementing several programmes for the economic upliftment of SC Bhovi communities. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.184.00 lakhs has been spent for 712 beneficiaries under Self-employment Programme, Rs.1600.00 lakhs has been spent for 629 beneficiaries under I.S.B (Industries service and Business) Scheme, Rs.300.00 lakhs has been spent for 1200 beneficiaries under Micro Credit Scheme (Prerana), Rs.643.38 lakhs has been spent for 42 beneficiaries under Land Purchase Scheme and Rs.35.97 lakhs has been spent for 40 beneficiaries under Ganga Kalyana Scheme. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.5500.00 lakhs has been allocated. Application acceptance process is in progress.

#### 11.3.3 Karnataka State Safai Karmachari Development Corporation

The Corporation is implementing various schemes for the economic development of Safai Karmachari/manual scavengers in the State. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.1510.00 lakhs has been spent for 949 beneficiaries under Self-employment Programme-Direct Loan Scheme and Rs.560.00 lakhs for 487 beneficiaries under Self-employment Programme-Industry Service Business Scheme. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.2500.00 lakhs has been allocated and application acceptance process is in progress.

### 11.3.4 Dr. Babu Jagjivan Ram Leather Industries Development Corporation

The Corporation is established with an objective of overall development of Leather Industry in Karnataka and upliftment of socio-economic conditions of the Schedule Caste Leather Artisans. Keeping in view of the objectives, the Corporation is implementing the following schemes with a budget allocation of Rs.3500.00 lakhs in the year 2023-24.

#### I. Training Programs

##### 1. Skill Development

60 days skill development training is imparted to the artisans in footwear/ leather goods making. Unit cost for each training programme is Rs.10.40 lakhs. In order to continue their profession, leather stitching machine and tool kit is provided apart from Stipend of Rs.6000/-.

##### 2. Skill Upgradation Program:

- Under this Scheme, the youths from artisans' community who have passed SSLC/PUC/Degree are being deputed to different short term and long-term courses run by CFTI (Central Footwear Training Institute) /CLRI (Central Leather Research Institute), Chennai and Karnataka Institute of Leather Technology Bangalore, in order to upgrade their skills in Leather Technology, Footwear/Leather Goods making, and designing etc. Entire expenditure of these courses will be borne by the Corporation. Stipend also will be given during course period. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.521.12 lakhs has been spent for 1850 beneficiaries. During the year 2023-24, Rs. 204.15 lakhs has been allocated. Application acceptance process is in progress.

#### II. Self-Employment Programs

##### 1. Providing Financial Assistance for opening "Swavalambi"/Sanchari Marata Malige

- In order to make youths from artisans' community self-employed and to give marketing linkage for the products made by them, the Corporation evolved a scheme where artisans will be provided financial assistance to open their own showrooms or Mobile van and sell their products directly to the consumers. If the artisans avail bank loan for opening the Swavalambi/Mobile showroom the following amount will be given in the form of subsidy.

Up to Taluk level	:	Rs. 2.00 Lakhs
Taluk & District Centres	:	Rs. 3.00 Lakhs
Mahanagarapalike Limits	:	Rs. 4.00 Lakhs
BBMP Limits	:	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs

Remaining amount will be in the form of Bank Loan.

During the year 2022-23, 200 beneficiaries were provided benefits at a cost of Rs 500.00 lakhs. During the year 2023-24 up to November 2023, 150 beneficiaries are provided benefits at a cost of Rs. 375.00 lakhs.

##### 2. Providing Paduke Kuteeras

The Cobblers who are sitting on the roadside and engaged in repair works/production /Sale of footwear will be provided with a Padukekuteera made of Steel with LED Signal. Along with the kiosk, a tool kit will be provided at free of cost. Unit Cost is Rs.1,00,000. During the year 2022-23, 300 beneficiaries are provided benefits at a cost of Rs.350.00 lakhs. During the year 2023-24 up to November 2023, 300 beneficiaries are provided benefits at a cost of Rs.375.00 lakhs.

### 3. Direct Loan Scheme (Nerasala Yojane)

Under this scheme, unemployed scheduled caste prospective beneficiaries will be assisted with subsidy & loan to start small business activities for their livelihood. The Unit cost is Rs.1,00,000/- out of which the corporation gives Rs.50,000/- in the form of loan & remaining amount Rs.50,000/- as subsidy. During the year 2022-23, 100 beneficiaries were provided benefits at a cost of Rs.200.00 lakhs. During the year 2023-24 up to November 2023, 126 beneficiaries are provided benefits at a cost of Rs.100 lakhs.

### 4. Marketing Assistance Scheme

- ▣ The objective of the scheme is to avoid exploitation of artisans from private dealers and provided assistance to sell the products made by SC leather artisans..
- ▣ Skilled Artisans will be empanelled under the scheme.
- ▣ The Products made by artisans will be procured based on the demand and sold through LIDKAR Leather Emporia under the Brand Name of LIDKAR.
- ▣ The Procurement will be made once in a month or 2 months to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- to 1,00,000/- from each artisan depending on the indents from showrooms.

## III. Infrastructure Development Programs:

### 1. Dr. Babu Jagjivan Ram Living cum Work shed Scheme:

Under this scheme, the homeless leather artisans will be given financial assistance to construct 'Living cum Work Sheds' through Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation. The artisans who have sites/old house/huts in their name can avail the benefit of the scheme. Unit Cost of the working shed is Rs.2.50 lakhs and the subsidy amount is Rs.2.20 lakhs. Beneficiary contribution is Rs. 30,000/-

### 2. Integrated Development of Pragathi LIDKAR Colonies:

Under this Scheme, LIDKAR Colonies and other colonies where 100 % Leather Artisans are living, will be developed by providing infrastructure facilities such as CC Road, drainage, streetlight, drinking water, 'Charmashilpi Bhavan' for cultural activities & Toilet etc. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.1100.00 lakhs has been spent under the scheme for 500 beneficiaries. During the year 2023-24, applications acceptance process is in progress.

### 11.3.5 Karnataka Adi Jambava Development Corporation:

The Karnataka Adijambava Development Corporation was established with the intention of empowering the Madiga and its related communities by implementing all the schemes / programs which were earlier implemented by Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation.

During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.1039.50 lakhs has been spent for 1776 beneficiaries under Self-employment Programme-Direct Loan Scheme, Rs.2934.48 lakhs has been spent for 3776 beneficiaries under Self-employment Programme-I.S.B (Industries service and Business) Scheme, Rs.7883.00 lakhs for 727.04 acres of land under Land Ownership Scheme, Rs.3624.00 lakhs for 101 beneficiaries under Ganga Kalyana Scheme and Rs.205.50 lakhs has been spent for 830 beneficiaries under Micro Credit Scheme, For the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.5000.00 lakhs have been allocated. Application acceptance process is in progress.

### 11.3.6 Karnataka Thanda Development Corporation

The Corporation is working towards providing basic infrastructure facilities to the 3395 Banjara Thandas in a phased manner. Initially, the Corporation undertook providing civic amenities and construction of Sevalal

Samudaya Bhavans and Banjara Bhavans in Thandas. From the year 2013-14 onwards the Corporation has expanded its scope of work to income generating activities with the objective to bring the Thanda residents into the mainstream of the society. During the year 2023-24, up to the end of November 2023, an expenditure of Rs.102.27 lakhs has been spent for construction of 19 bhavans which are in progress.

### 1. Providing basic infrastructure facilities in Thandas:

The Corporation has undertaken projects to provide basic infrastructure facilities in Thandas like, CC Roads and drainage, connectivity roads between Thandas, connectivity roads from thandas to main roads, RO Plants, Anganwadi Centres, development of layouts in thandas, construction of hostels for girls of Banjara community, RO plants in schools, high mast and power supply connections along with other developmental works. During the year 2023-24, up to the end of November 2023, an expenditure of Rs.197.00 lakhs has been spent for providing basic infrastructure facilities under 126 projects which are in progress.

### 2. Awareness programs for Thanda residents:

The awareness on central schemes like MNRREGA, along with providing information about the developmental projects being implemented by the Corporation and the Government for Thanda residents. Especially information related to Right to Information, Right to Education, forest rights, voting rights, Model Thanda Concept, conversion of Thandas into Revenue Villages, awareness on rich Cultural heritage of the Banjara community, language, traditions, negative influence of alcohol, smoking and their impact etc. During the year 2023-24, up to the end of November 2023, an expenditure of Rs.19.00 lakhs has been spent for 53 Awareness Programs.

### 3. Individual Beneficiary schemes:

During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.300.00 lakhs has been spent for 300 beneficiaries under Self-employment Programme-Direct Loan Scheme, Rs.926.00 lakhs have been spent for 1107 beneficiaries under Self-employment Programme-I.S.B (Industries service and Business) Scheme, Rs.226.00 lakhs for 301.74 acres of land under Land Purchase Scheme, Rs. 250.00 lakhs for 71 beneficiaries under Ganga Kalyana Scheme and Rs.25.00 lakhs has been spent for 1000 beneficiaries under Micro Credit Scheme, During the year 2023-24, application acceptance process is in progress.

### Initiatives undertaken by Social Welfare Department

As per the values and aspirations laid out in the Constitution of India, the Social Welfare Department is implementing many schemes and programs for the development and welfare of the Scheduled Caste. During 2023-24, amount allocated by Government of Karnataka under SCSP/TSP for the overall development of SC/ST communities in the State is as below:

#### SCSP/TSP allocation, for the year 2023-24, Releases & Expenditure upto the end of December 2023 (Rs.in crores)

Particulars	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure
SCSP	24,539.28	16,886.95	14,308.04
TSP	10,041.10	6,231.41	5,474.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,580.38</b>	<b>23,118.36</b>	<b>19,782.25</b>

The allocation made for SCSP/TSP is further distributed among 35 departments to provide education, employment, social security and other services and amenities to SC/ST population in the State.

### Achievements of Social Welfare Department

- Action has been taken to repeal Section 7 (d) of the Act with the intention that the grant distributed under the SCSP/TSP Act, 2013 should be utilized for the direct benefit of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes community.
- The Social Welfare Department has allocated Rs.1.6 crore for Dr BR Ambedkar Fellowship Programme for SC students pursuing PhD at ISEC during the current year.
- Reservation in education and employment for Scheduled Caste community has been increased from 15% to 17% to enable them to get more opportunities.
- Currently 115 Scheduled Caste students have been awarded scholarship to pursue higher education at prestigious foreign universities under Prabuddha overseas scholarship scheme.
- The Collateral guarantee scheme that provides guarantee to SC beneficiaries availing loans from KSFC is now extended to SC beneficiaries who are availing loans from Nationalised Banks for their businesses.
- 6,815 followers of Dr. BR Ambedkar were provided with travel expenses for the annual Deekshabhumi Yatra to Nagpur, Maharashtra.
- Orientation and training on Basic Mountaineering course was given in Himachal Pradesh to 47 Scheduled Caste students of Social Welfare Department hostels during the current year.
- During the year 2022-23, 285 SC/ST women graduates were given Entrepreneurship Training in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore with an expenditure of Rs.5.80 crores. During 2023-24 also to impart the same training to 50 candidates, an amount of Rs.1.76 crores is provided.

### Challenges faced by the department and future prospects.

- To collect accurate data about the social, economic and educational conditions of people belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes to take up required programmes.
- To obtain details of basic amenities provided by various Departments in colonies inhabited by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities.
- To evaluate the improvement in the standard of living of the Scheduled Caste community as a result of implementation of various programs of the Social Welfare Department.

## 11.4 WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Government of Karnataka's priority is to create an environment where people from the fringes of society can live with self-respect. This goal will be achieved through education, employment and empowerment. In this regard, the Government is implementing several development programs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes through the Department of Scheduled Tribe Welfare and the Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.1538.55 crores has been allocated, of which Rs.804.03 crores has been released and expenditure incurred up to end of November 2023 is Rs.752.58 crores. During 2023-24, an amount of Rs.10,041.10 crores has been allocated by Government of Karnataka under TSP, up to the end of December 2023, Rs.6,231.41 crores has been released and Rs.5,474.21 crores have been spent. The allocation made for TSP is further distributed among 35 departments to provide education, employment, social security and other services and amenities to ST in the State.

### I. Admission of Scheduled Tribe Talented Students to Prestigious Schools

Talented Scheduled Tribe students are selected and admitted from 6th standard to prestigious residential/non-residential schools in respective districts. Under this scheme, the fees and other maintenance expenses



of each student are borne by the department. During the year 2022-23, Rs.607.26 lakhs have been spent for 2637 students. During the year 2023-24, up to the end of November 2700 students have benefited from this scheme.

## II. Pre-Matric Scholarship

Pre-matric scholarship is a significant scheme, introduced to encourage children belonging to ST households, with annual family income less than Rs.6.00 lakhs to continue their school education. Pre-Matric scholarship is sanctioned annually at the rates mentioned below:

Class / Standard	Boys	Girls
1 – 5	1000	1100
6 – 7	1150	1250
8	1250	1350

The scholarship amount of Rs.3000 is sanctioned by Central Government for 9th and 10th standard students with annual family income less than Rs.2.50 lakhs.

During the year 2023-24 (Up to November-2023), an expenditure of Rs.1332.00 lakhs has been incurred benefitting 112525 students.

## III. Post Matric Scholarship

Post-matric scholarships include day scholarships, compulsory fees for educational institutions, and maintenance costs for hostel students. The post matric scholarship is directly debited to bank account of students whose annual family income is less than Rs.2.50 Lakhs. During the year 2022-23, an expenditure of Rs.14684.00 lakhs has been incurred benefitting 123186 students. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.14625.00 lakhs has been allocated to provide Post Matric Schoarships.

## IV. Prize Money to Meritorious Students

The main objective of this scheme is to reward talented Scheduled Tribe students and to encourage them to continue their education. Under this Scheme the prize money is awarded to Scheduled Tribe students who have passed first class in the SSLC and Post-Matric Courses in the first attempt. The financial incentive of Rs. 7000/- to Rs. 35,000/- is awarded under this scheme. In addition, students securing 1st to 5th rank in universities are awarded Rs.50,000/-. Also, students who are admitted in National level prestigious Institutions like IITs / IIMs / AIMS / IISc / NITs are being given a one-time financial incentive of Rs.2.00 lakhs. Further, students who clear CA / ICWA / Company Secretary Examinations are awarded Rs.1.00 lakh incentive for clearing both intermediate and final exams. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November-2023), an expenditure of Rs.3096.85 lakhs has been incurred benefitting 22084 students.

## V. Pre-Examination Training for various competitive exams

Pre-examination training is imparted for various competitive exams such as UPSC/KAS/Group-C/SSC/RRB & Banking examinations at free of cost in prestigious coaching Institutes of New Delhi, Hyderabad and various State level institutions. Candidates selected for the training will receive tuition fee and scholarship. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.85.00 lakhs has been spent benefitting 2250 candidates. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been allocated.

## VI. Post-Metric Hostels

To encourage ST students to pursue their higher education at college level, there are 134 post-metric hostels in the State. For the maintenance of these hostels, an amount of Rs.6671.96 lakhs has been incurred in the year 2023-24 (up to Nov 23) benefitting 17588 students.

## VII. Pre-metric Hostels

There are 134 pre-metric hostels in the State. Students staying in hostels from 5th to 10th grade will be provided with meals, books, toothpaste, uniforms, beds, shoes, etc., For the maintenance of these hostels, an amount of Rs.2816.78 lakhs has been incurred in the year 2023-24 (up to Nov 23) benefiting 10330 students.

## VII. Construction of Residential School Buildings

In order to provide good quality accommodation and other facilities to Scheduled Tribe students, steps have been taken to undertake construction of Morarji Desai Residential School, Kittur Rani Chennamma Residential Schools. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), the department has spent Rs.9100.00 lakhs for construction of Buildings. 10 School Buildings are under construction and the construction 01 Residential School has been completed.

## IX. Construction of Hostels and residential schools (Ashrama Schools)

The plan is to construct own buildings to provide basic facilities for the convenience of students living in the department hostels and ashram schools running in rented buildings. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023) an amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been incurred for construction of 01 Residential school.

## X. Management of Morarji Desai Residential Schools

Morarji Desai Hostels are sanctioned for the educational improvement of Scheduled Tribe students. Maintenance of residential schools is being borne under this programme. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), the department has spent Rs.14384.67 lakhs for 38919 students.

## XI. Construction of Valmiki Bhavans

Valmiki Bhavans are constructed at a cost of Rs.4.00 crores at district level, Rs.2.00 crores at taluk level and Rs.75.00 lakhs at hobli level and Rs.20.00 lakhs at village level for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an amount of Rs.743.25 lakhs has been incurred for construction of 19 Valmiki Bhavans.

## XII. Nutrition program for Aboriginals

The aboriginal tribes of Koraga and Jenukuruba are living in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Kodagu, Mysore, Uttara Kannada, Chamarajanagar, Chikkamagaluru and Shimoga districts of the state and other scheduled tribes like Kadukuruba, Soliga, Yarava, Malekudiya, Kudiya, Siddhi, Goudalu, Hasala, Gond and Bettakuruba are living on the edge of the forest. To avoid them suffering from malnutrition during the rainy season, nutritious foods like 1) 8 kgs of rice/millet/wheat, 2) 3 kgs of gram, 3) 1 kg of cowpea, 4) 2 kgs of cowpea/chickpea per family at an interval of 45 days for six times a year., 4) 2 lts of Oil, 5) 2 kgs of Sugar/Jaggery, 6) 30 Eggs per month and 7) 1/2 kg Nandini Ghee are provided to them at free of cost in addition to the ration food grains. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an amount of Rs.3500.00 lakhs has been incurred benefiting 47859 beneficiaries.

### 11.4.1 Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation

A large number of ST households continue to be deprived of productive assets and income earning avenues. Therefore, Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation is implementing several developmental schemes such as Self-Employment Scheme, Land Purchase Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Scheme & Micro Credit Scheme for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes households in the State. A brief progress of the schemes implemented by the Corporation is presented below.

### 1) Direct Loan under Self Employment

From 2020-21, Self-Employment Direct Loan Scheme is being implemented under the Self-Employment Program, for the scheduled tribe unemployed youth/women to undertake self-employment, 50% of the target of the scheme is dairy farming and the remaining 50% target is vegetable, fruit growing, fish and meat sales, sheep/pig/rabbit farming. 50% loan and 50% subsidy on the unit cost of Rs.1,00,000/- for the purpose. During the year 2022-23, an expenditure of Rs.14620.62 lakhs has been spent for 6214 beneficiaries. For the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.6000.00 lakhs has been allocated to cover 1714 beneficiaries.

### 2) Micro Credit Finance

Under this scheme, skilled or unskilled Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries belonging to semi urban or urban areas of the Self-Help Groups are covered to develop their small business activities. The unit cost is Rs.25,000/- per beneficiary, out of which Rs.15,000/- is subsidy and Rs.10,000/- is margin money from State Government. The term loan will carry interest @ 4% per annum. During the year 2022-23, an expenditure of Rs.767.50 lakhs has been spent for 3070 beneficiaries. For the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.5000.00 lakhs has been allocated to cover 4075 beneficiaries.

### 3) Ganga Kalyana Scheme

#### a. Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme

Irrigation facility will be provided to the agricultural lands held by small and marginal scheduled tribe farmers by digging bore well/open well, Installation of pump, motor and accessories followed by energization of borewell.

The unit cost is Rs.3.50 lakhs, which includes subsidy of Rs.3.00 lakhs and loan of Rs.0.50 lakh. Subsidy of Rs.3.00 lakhs include energization of Rs.0.50 lakh. However, in respect of Kolar, Ramanagara, Chikkaballapura, Bengaluru Urban & Rural and Tumkur districts where ground water table is depleted, the unit cost is fixed at Rs.4.50 lakhs, inclusive of subsidy of Rs.4.00 lakhs and loan Rs.0.50 lakh. Subsidy of Rs.4.00 lakhs include energization of Rs.0.50 lakh. Loan sanctioned to the beneficiaries carries an interest of 6% p.a. Loan and interest are repayable in 6 years in half yearly instalments.

#### b. Lift Irrigation Scheme

Irrigation facility at free of cost will be provided to the agricultural lands held by minimum 3 small and marginal scheduled tribe farmers having their lands nearby river/canal by drawing pipeline and installing pump sets. Unit cost is Rs.4.00 lakhs for min. 8-00 acres of land and Rs.6.00 lakhs in respect of 15-00 acres of land.

During the year 2023-24 (up to November 2023), an expenditure of Rs.7902.66 lakhs has been spent for 1931 beneficiaries under Ganga Kalyana Scheme.

### New schemes announced by the Government in the budget for 2023-24 are

1. **Establishment of 100 Forest Products Units in Tribal Areas in coordination with TRIFED:** Some of the Scheduled Tribes living in the forest are dependent on forest for their livelihood by collecting forest products. Actions are being taken to establish 100 forest product units in tribal areas in coordination with TRIFED to provide market facility for the forest products stored by these tribes.
2. **Subsidy for establishment of Electronic and Digital Media for Journalists:** Subsidy of 70% of the unit cost or Rs.5.00 lakhs will be given to Postgraduates in Journalism from the Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Parishishta Pandaga Abhivirdi Nigam to set up a business in electronic and digital media at the district level.

3. Under Ganga Kalyan Yojana, borewells are being drilled, pumpsets are supplied and installed, electrification is being provided and facilities are being provided. However, there is irregular power supply and hence, the beneficiary is personally going to the farm to irrigate. Under Ganga Kalyan Yojana, 6666 automatic starters based on remote control have to be installed in line, at a cost of Rs.10.00 crores.

### 11.5 WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Backward Classes (BCs) constitute major chunk of population who are also deprived of educational and economic advancement in the state. Therefore, the Department of Backward Classes Welfare and the D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC) have been implementing various developmental programmes for socio-economic welfare of the Backward Classes in the state. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.3050.40 crores has been allocated, out of which Rs.1317.03 crores has been released and expenditure incurred up to end of November 2023 is Rs.871.56 crores. Scheme wise details are given below.

#### Department of Backward Classes Welfare

##### 1. Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships

Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships are being sanctioned to the post matric and pre matric backward classes students whose annual family income is not more than Rs.2,50,000. A scholarship will be granted for the backward classes' students studying from 9th to 10th class. Similarly, students studying in PUC, degree, post-graduation, technical and professional courses will be sanctioned annually. During the year 2022-23, an expenditure of Rs.10512.53 lakhs has been spent for 73205 students. In the year 2023-24, target has been fixed to benefit 424239 students with an allocation of Rs. 29100.00 lakhs.

##### 2. Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools

In order to provide qualitative education to the poor and meritorious students of BC whose annual family income is less than Rs.1,00,000/-, 174 Morarji Desai Residential schools have been established. The students of Morarji Schools have been provided with free education from class VI to XII with boarding, lodging facilities. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an expenditure of Rs.13607.00 lakhs has been spent for 40835 students.

##### 3. Ashrama School

In order to encourage the students of Backward Classes especially category – I to avail formal education, 18 Ashrama schools have been established. The students get primary education from class 1st to 4th with free boarding and lodging facilities in ashrama school. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an expenditure of Rs.129.96 lakhs has been spent for 800 students.

##### 4. Maintenance of Pre and post matric Hostels

Under the scheme, students of backward classes (with annual family income for cat-1 is Rs.1.00 lakh and Cat-2a, 2b, 3a and 3b is Rs.44,500/-) studying in pre matric and post matric courses are provided with free boarding, lodging and academic facilities in 1280 pre matric and 1162 post matric hostels run by the Department of Backward Classes Welfare. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an expenditure of Rs.50794.74 lakhs have been spent for 195232 students.

##### 5. Fee concession

In order to encourage the poor backward classes students to avail higher education, fee concession is sanctioned. (This facility is being given to the backward classes students whose annual family income for Cat-1

is Rs.2.50 lakhs and other Categories is Rs.1.00 lakh). During the year 2022-23, an expenditure of Rs.10512.53 lakhs have been spent for 433492 students. In the year 2023-24, target has been fixed to benefit 533333 students with an allocation of Rs.40000.00 lakhs.

## 6. Financial Assistance of Foreign Studies

In order to encourage the students of backward classes (with annual household income limit of Rs.6 Lakhs) to study in foreign universities, financial assistance is being given. Under this scheme, students of backward classes are provided with aid for higher studies like Post-doctoral, Ph.D. and master's degrees in foreign universities to an extent of Rs.10 Lakhs for entire course. During the year 2023-24, target has been fixed to benefit 50 students with an allocation of Rs.500.00 lakhs.

## 7. Stipend to Law Graduates

Under this scheme, unemployed law graduates are provided with monthly stipend of Rs.4000 till their 4 years training under a Senior Advocate/Government Pleader. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an expenditure of Rs.220.38 lakhs has been spent for 1100 Law Graduates.

## 8. Scheme for Nomadic and Non-nomadic Tribes

With a view to uplift the socio-economic status of NT/SNTS, a scheme has been launched in the year 2007. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an expenditure of Rs.125.95 lakhs has been spent for 658 beneficiaries.

The Department of Backward Classes Welfare is implementing several programmes through various Nigams and Corporations. Details are as below: -

### 11.5.1 D.Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC)

In order to improve economic status of the backward classes, various schemes sponsored by the State Government have been implemented in the State by D.DevarajUrs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC). A brief progress of important schemes being implemented by the Corporation is described below.

#### 1. D.Devaraj Urs Individual Loan Scheme:-

A financial assistance upto Rs.2,00,000/- per beneficiary to take up self-employment activities such as petty business, service and agricultural and allied activities. The subsidy under this scheme is 15% to 30% maximum Rs.30000/- of the project cost and the rest is loan at 4% interest rate per annum.

#### 2. Arivu-Education Loan Scheme:

The Corporation extends educational loan to the students who are studying in the field of Medical and Engineering and other professional courses. The Corporation releases an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh per year or actual cost incurred by the student towards admission fees, tuition fee, laboratory fee, examination fee etc. for his/her education.

#### 3. Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme

**Individual irrigation:** In order to provide irrigation facilities to the farmers of backward classes this scheme is being implemented by the Corporation. The eligibility conditions are that the farmer should belong to small and marginal farmer and his family income should not exceed Rs.98,000/- for rural areas and within

Rs.1,20,000/- for urban areas per annum. The maximum unit cost fixed is Rs.2.50 lakh. Out of that Rs.2.00 lakh is subsidy and Rs.0.50 lakh is loan at 4% rate of interest. The Corporation is drilling the borewell in the land of eligible farmers, supply pump sets and accessories to assist the farmers in getting energisation of the borewells from the Electricity Supply Companies.

**Community Irrigation:** A group of small and marginal backward classes farmers with 8 to 15 acres of land will be provided community irrigation facilities. The eligibility conditions are that the farmers should belong to small and marginal farmers and their family income should not exceed Rs.98,000/- for rural areas and within Rs.1,20,000/- for urban areas per annum. The unit cost fixed is Rs. 4.00 lakh to irrigate 8 acres of dry land, Rs.6.00 lakhs to irrigate 15 acres and above dry land. The cost includes drilling of borewells, supply of pumps sets and accessories. The Corporation is releasing Rs.50000/- per borewell to the Electricity Supply Companies towards energisation of borewells.

#### **4. Swathanrya Amrutha Mahotsavada Munnade Yojane**

A new scheme "Amrutha Munnade" is initiated to provide Skill Development Training through short term courses in Government Institutions like ITIs, GTTC, KGTTI for 25,000 youth of backward classes making them employable.

#### **5. Loan for Higher Education in Foreign University**

The Corporation extends loan to students who are studying in the course for Master's, post-Doctoral & Ph.D. in foreign universities. The total loan amount of Rs.3.50 lakhs per annum or a maximum Rs.10.00 lakhs for entire course is provided.

#### **6. Swavalambi Sarathi (To buy four-wheeler scheme)**

Under Swavalambi Sarathi Yojana, unemployed youth from backward classes will get 50% of the loan for purchase of four-wheelers, up to a maximum of Rs.3 lakhs. Self-employment will be encouraged by giving subsidy.

#### **7. Self-Employment Loan (In association with commercial banks) Scheme**

20% or a maximum of Rs.1 lakh in borrowing through commercial banks to provide self-employment funds under the self-employment loan scheme. Loan subsidy will be provided through commercial banks. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.10905.10 lakhs has been spent for 17110 beneficiaries under D. Devraj Urs Individual Loan Scheme, 1707 beneficiaries under Arivu-Education loan Scheme and 1194 beneficiaries under Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.14721.00 lakhs have been allocated to implement the above 07 schemes. Applications were invited and a total of 91123 applications have been received and the selection process of beneficiaries is under progress.

#### **11.5.2 Karnataka Vishwakarma Communities Development Corporation (KVCD)**

The Corporation helps the traditional artisans in the field of Sculpture, Blacksmith, Goldsmith, Woodwork & Handicraft by assisting financially and provide them training in modern technology to become self-reliant. The Corporation provides educational loan for the students who are pursuing technical and professional courses at low rate of interest. Schemes implemented by the Corporation are: Financial assistance to traditional artisans (Panchavrutthi), Self-employment Scheme (Direct loan), Swatanrya Amrit Mahotsavada Munnade Yojane, Educational loan (Arivu), Ganga Kalyana Scheme (Drilling of Borewell to small and marginal farmers), Self-Employment Scheme (Through Bank), Foreign Education Scheme, Swavalambi Sarathi Yojane.

During the year 2022-23, an expenditure of Rs.890.17 lakhs have been spent for 287 beneficiaries. During the year 2023-24, target has been fixed to benefit 715 beneficiaries with an allocation of Rs.1800.00 lakh. selection of beneficiaries is under progress.

### 11.5.3 Karnataka Veerashaiva Lingayath Development Corporation

Karnataka Veerashaiva Lingayath Development Corporation has been established in the year 2020. Basavabelagu ,Vidhesha Vidyavikasa, Paripoornadhedege, Jeevajala, Assistance to Self Help Groups, Kayakirana and Sharanasene schemes are implemented by the department. During the year 2023-24, the target has been fixed to benefit 735 beneficiaries with an allocation of Rs.735.00 lakhs. The selection process is in progress.

### 11.5.4 Karnataka Uppara Development Corporation (KUDC)

The Objectives of Corporation is to provide financial assistance to the people of the backward classes coming under category-1.

During the year 2023-24, Rs.502.00 lakhs have been provided to implement Self-Employment Loan Scheme, Arivu-Education loan Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme, Swavalambi Sarathi (To Buy Four Wheeler) Scheme and Self Employment Loan (In association with commercial banks) Scheme. Applications were invited and a total of 13,740 applications have been received and the selection of beneficiaries is under progress.

### 11.5.5 Karnataka Alemari and Arey Alemari Development Corporation (KAAADC)

Karnataka Alemari and Arey Alemari Development Corporation was established on 27.02.2022. To improve economic status of the nomadic and semi nomadic communities, Self Employment Loan Scheme, Arivu-Education Loan Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme, Loan for Higher Education In Foreign Universities, Swavalambi Sarathi (To Buy Four Wheeler) Scheme, Self-Employment Loan (In association with commercial banks) Scheme, Financial Assistance to Self Help Societies and Swatantrya Amrutha Mahothsava Munnade schemes are implemented by the corporation. During the year 2023-24, Rs.1000.00 lakhs have been provided. Total of 13599 applications have been received and the selection process of beneficiaries is under progress.

### 11.5.6 Nijasharana Ambigara Chowdaiah Development Corporation

Nijasharana Ambigara Chowdaiah Development Corporation (NACDC) was established on 10.11.2017. The objectives of Corporation is to provide financial help to the backward classes people comes under category-1. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.900.00 lakhs has been provided. Balance amount remaining from the year 2018-19 to 2020-21, Rs 680.00 lakhs and Rs.150.00 lakhs amount recovered from loan totalling to Rs.1730.00. Accordingly, the Nigam prepared the Action Plan for Rs.1730.00 lakhs to implement Self-Employment Loan & Subsidy Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme, Arivu Educational loan Scheme, Financial assistance for higher education studies in foreign universities, Self-Employment Loan Scheme (in collaboration with commercial banks) and Swavalambi Sarathi Yojana. Applications have been invited through Seva Sindhu Portal for selection of beneficiaries.

### 11.5.7 Karnataka Madiwala Machideva Development Corporation Ltd., (KMMDC)

Karnataka Madiwala Machideva Development Corporation was established on 24.12.2019. In order to improve the economic status of the Madiwala communities, Self-Employment Loan Scheme, Assistance to Traditional Artisans & Occupational Groups, Arivu-Education Loan Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme, Loan for Higher Education in Foreign Universities, Swavalambi Sarathi (To Buy Four Wheeler) Scheme, Self-Employment Loan (In association with commercial banks) Scheme, Assistance to Self-Help Groups and Swathantrya Amrutha Mahothsavada Munnade Yojane have been implemented by the Corporation. During the year 2023-24, Rs.731.00 lakhs has been provided. 11592 applications have been received and the selection of beneficiaries is under progress.

### 11.5.8 Karnataka Maratha Communities Development Corporation

The Karnataka Maratha Communities Development Corporation Ltd. has been established on 13-12-2021. The objective of the Corporation is to provide financial facilities to the people belonging to various Maratha Communities and to provide credit facility through this corporation for educational, economic and social development. For the Year of 2023-24, an amount of Rs.5000.00 lakh has been provided. Maratha Corporation has called applications for Jijau/Jalabhagya Yojane (Ganga Kalyana Scheme) Shri Shahjiraje Samruddhi Yojana, Bank Chithanya Yojana, Swalambhisarathi yojana, Amruth Munnade Yojane, Arivu Educational Loan Scheme, Maratha Military Hotel Scheme, through Seva Sindhu Portal. Selection of beneficiaries is under progress.

### 11.5.9 Karnataka Savitha Samaja Development Corporation (KSSDC)

Karnataka Savitha Samaja Development Corporation was established on 27.11.2019. In order to improve economic status of the Savitha communities, Self-Employment Loan Scheme, Assistance to Traditional Artisans & Occupational Groups, Arivu-Education Loan Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme, Loan for Higher Education in Foreign Universities, Swavalambi Sarathi (To Buy Four Wheeler) Scheme and Self-Employment Loan (In association with commercial banks) Scheme, have been implemented in the State by the Corporation. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.350.00 lakhs have been provided. Total of 7037 applications have been received. Selection of beneficiaries is under progress.

### 11.5.10 Karnataka Vokkaliga Community Development Corporation

Karnataka Vokkaliga Community Development Corporation was established in 2022 for the comprehensive development of the Vokkaliga community. The Corporation is implementing Self-Employment Loan Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme, Subsidy Assistance to Purchase Tourist taxi / Goods Vehicle for unemployed youths, Skill Development Training Scheme ahead of Independence Amrita Mahotsav, Educational Loan Scheme and Loan Scheme for Higher Education in Foreign Universities are implemented by the Corporation. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.6000.00 lakhs has been provided to implement these schemes.

## 11.6 WELFARE OF MINORITIES

The population of religious minorities as per 2011 Census is about 96 lakhs which forms 15.92% of the total population of Karnataka. People belonging to Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Jain, Sikh and Parsi communities come under religious minorities. To improve the socio-economic conditions of the Minority Communities, the Department is implementing various developmental schemes through Directorate of Minorities, Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation and other boards. They are as detailed below:

For the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.2101.20 crores has been allocated, out of which Rs.507.15 crores have been released and expenditure incurred up to end of November 2023 is Rs. 310.02 crores.

### 11.6.1 Directorate of Minorities

**A. Scholarships and Fee Reimbursement to Minority Students:** Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India is sanctioning, Pre-Matric, Post Matric and Merit-Cum-Means Scholarship to Minority community students of Karnataka State, according to their quota scholarship amount transferred to the respective Bank accounts of the students. Since more number of eligible students exceeding the quota fixed by Government of India are applying for scholarships, the department is providing scholarships to all the eligible Minority students, and it is first state in the entire country to sanction scholarship to 100% students. The department is also sanctioning "Fee Re-imburement" to Minority students.



The details are as below:

- i) **Pre matric Scholarships & Incentives** : The scholarships at pre-metric level encourages parents from minority communities to send their school going children to school, lighten their financial burden on school education and sustain their efforts to support their Children to complete school education. The scheme will form the foundation for their educational attainment and provide a level playing field in the competitive employment arena. Empowerment through education, which is one of the objectives of this scheme, has the potential to lead to upliftment of the socio-economic conditions of the minority communities. Scholarship is provided to the students who have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and annual income of their parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs.1 lakh. 30% of scholarship will be earmarked for girl students. In case sufficient number of eligible girl students are not available, then the balance earmarked scholarships is provided to eligible boy students. During the year 2023-24 up to December 2023, an amount of Rs.5438.00 lakhs has been incurred for 376718 students.
- ii) **Post matric Scholarship** : The objective of the scheme is to award scholarships to students belonging to economically weaker sections of minority community so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education and enhance their employability. The scholarship is provided for students studying in India in a government or private higher secondary school/college/university, including such residential institutes. It also covers` technical and vocational courses in Industrial Training Institutes/Industrial Training Centers affiliated with the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) of classes XI and XII level. Scholarship is provided to the students who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and the annual family income does not exceed Rs.2 lakhs.
- iii) **Merit cum Means Scholarship** : The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor and meritorious students belonging to minority communities to enable them to pursue professional and technical courses. These scholarships are available for studies in India only and will be awarded through an Agency designated by the State Government/UT Administration for this purpose. This scholarship is provided for the students of Muslims, Christian, Sikhs, Buddhist & Parsis studying in professional courses. The student must get 50% marks/selected through entrance/competitive examination. The annual income of the family of the students should not exceed Rs.2.50 lakhs. 30% of the scholarship is reserved for girl students.
- iv) **National Overseas Scholarship for Minority Students:** Minority Students who opt to pursue post-graduation studies abroad in prestigious foreign universities after their degree Courses, are provided with National Overseas Scholarship. A scholarship amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs maximum per year for those students whose family annual income is less than Rs.6.00 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakhs maximum for those students whose family annual income ranges from Rs.6.00 to 15.00 lakhs. This scholarship is sanctioned to a maximum period of two years or one year, as the duration of the course may be. During the year 2023-24 up to December 2023, an amount of Rs.129.00 lakhs has been incurred for 17 students.
- v) **M.Phil & Ph.D Incentives** : Incentive is provided to Minority Students studying M.Phil and Ph.D in universities. Minority Students doing their M.Phil courses for the period of two years duration and Ph.D Courses for the period of three years on JRF Model are provided a monthly maintenance allowance of Rs.10,000 per month for a period of 2 years & 3 years only. During the year 2023-24 up to December 2023, an amount of Rs.330.00 lakhs has been incurred for 244 students.
- vi) **Vidyasiri (Food and Accommodation) Scheme:** Minority Students studying Post Matric courses (from PUC to Ph.D) in Government aided, un aided Colleges/Institutions, who did not get hostel facility will get a monthly assistance of Rs.1500/- for a period of 10 Months subject to a maximum of Rs.15000/-

per annum, during their course of study. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.2629.00 lakhs has been spent for 18800 students. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.2500.00 lakhs has been allocated to benefit 16660 students.

**B. Incentives for Minority Community Students:**

- a) Minority Community Students studying in IITs, IIM, IISc, IIITs, NITs, AIIMs, NLUM, INIs, etc., in National listed colleges and institutions are granted Rs. 2.00 lakhs as one time incentive.
- b) Special Cash Incentives of Rs. 25,000/- is provided to the students pursuing D.Ed&B.Ed Courses.
- c) **Prathiba Puraskara:** The students of Pre- matric/Post Matric student hostels, Morarji Desai Residential Schools/colleges, Govt. Muslim Residential Schools and Moulana Azad Schools functioning under Department of Minorities Welfare, who have passed first class in the SSLC and Post-Matric Courses in the first attempt are provided financial incentive of Rs.1,000 / - to Rs. 10,000 / - and for Minorities Residential Schools/Colleges and Moulana Azad Model Schools achieving 100% results, a merit Award of Rs.10,000/- each will be given. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an expenditure of Rs.350.05 lakhs has been spent for 2175 students.

**C. Pre-Coaching to Minority candidates for UPSC/KPSC and other departmental recruitment competitive Civil Service exams :** Government of India and State Government are conducting competitive civil service exams through UPSC/KPSC and other departmental recruitment agencies. Keeping in view Government of Karnataka has introduced a pre coaching scheme to minority students. Minority candidates willing to join Army and Police Departments are also sponsored for Pre-training. An integrated course for those minority students willing to take up degree course under Integrated Course Scheme and IAS/KAS exams, trainings are given at Haj Bhawans. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an expenditure of Rs.468.38lakhs has been spent for 438 beneficiaries.

**D. Stipend to Law Graduates:** Under this scheme, two students from each district are selected & imparted Training. The training is given by a government advocate or from experienced advocates who have an experience of at least 20 years. A monthly training stipend of Rs.5000/- is given to the trainees/students. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an expenditure of Rs.89.45lakhs has been spent for 227 Law Graduates.

**E. Hostel for Minorities:**

- (a) **Pre-matric Hostels :** 38 Pre-Matric Boys/Girls hostels with an intake strength of 50 students in each hostel are functioning at taluk level. Students who are studying from 5th to 10th Standard are sanctioned Rs.1500/- per student to provide food, uniform, writing materials and other facilities.
- (b) **Post Matric Hostels :** Minority Students studying in Pre-University, Degree, Professional and other courses are eligible to get admission into these hostels. There are 266 hostels with an intake of 50 to 100 Boys/Girls students. An amount of Rs.1750/- per month is provided for a period of 10 months to each hostel student for food & other items and also students are provided with library facilities & sports materials.
- (c) **Working Women Hostels:** In order to ensure the safety of working women in Bangalore and the Metropolitan cities, 10 working Women Hostels have been opened for them.

During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.9750.17 lakhs has been allocated for pre-matric, post-matric and Working Women Hostels for Minorities, of which an amount of Rs.9490.82 lakhs has been released. Up to December-2023, an amount of Rs.6523.84 lakhs has been spent on 22473 students.

- F. Teaching and Learning Aid to Govt. Minorities Schools:** Teaching and Learning aids not costing more than Rs.10,000/- is provided to Minority Govt/Private aided/Un aided/Residential Schools and Hostels. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an expenditure of Rs.234.60lakhs has been incurred for 126 schools and hostels.
- G. Opening of New Hostels for Minorities and Maintenance of Maulana Azad Schools/Colleges:** In order to provide better education to the Minority students studying from 6th to 10thstd, 200 Maulana Azad Model Schools are opened by Minority Department and are functioning in the State. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an expenditure of Rs.4367.23lakhs has been spent for 38879 students.
- H. Minority Residential Schools:** In order to provide better education to the Minority students studying from 6th to 10thstd, 84 Morarji Desai Residential Schools /Muslim Residential Schools, 13 PU Colleges, 29 Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam Residential School are functioning in the State. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an expenditure of Rs.17154.62lakhs has been spent for 38969 students.
- I. Construction of buildings for Minority hostels & residential schools:** Construction, renovation and modernization of Morarji Desai Residential Schools, Colleges and Modern Schools, Maulana Azad Bhavan, Maulana Azad Model Schools and working women hostels, are taken up under this scheme. Additional classrooms, repairs, purchase of sites are taken up especially in Backward and Most Backward taluks in the State. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an expenditure of Rs.16819.00 lakhs has been spent.
- J. Christian Development Programme:** For the welfare and upliftment of Christian community in Karnataka, the schemes implemented by the Directorate are: (a) construction of samudaya bhavans, (b) renovation & repairs of churches, (c) financial assistance for basic facilities to old age homes and orphanages. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.4839.99 lakhs has been spent for 83 Samudaya Bhavans, renovation & repairs of 157 churches, for development of 73 burial grounds and for basic facilities to 47 old age homes and orphanages. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.7500.00 has been allocated with spent with a physical target of 498 works.
- K. Various Development Programme:** Other development works have been undertaken and during the year 2023-24 a budget allocation of Rs.11000.00 lakhs was allotted and Rs.7165.93 lakhs have been released Rs. 2707.99 lakhs have been spent for Haj Bhavan & 01 Old Age Homes benefited by the end of November-2023.
- L. Development scheme for Jain, Buddhist&Sikh Communities:** Under this Scheme, Jain Basadis, Buddhist Temples and Sikh gurudwaras are provided financial assistance for renovation, repairs, development and construction of samudaya bhavan. Students of Jain, Buddhists and Sikh Communities are sanctioned Scholarships. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.4000.00 lakhs has been allocated for 5133 developmental activities and up to November 2023, an expenditure of Rs.995.23lakhs has been spent for 10 activities.
- M. Modernization of Madrasas:** Madrasas registered under Wakf Board are provided with basic facilities like drinking water, toilets, playground, library, furniture and computers etc., For this purpose an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is sanctioned to each madarasa for one time only. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an expenditure of Rs.330.00 lakhs has been spent for development of 66 Madrasas.
- N. 11 Corporation Minority Slums/Colony Development Programme:** The objective of this programme is to provide basic infrastructure in the minority communities residing in Non notified slum areas of 10 Corporation areas and Bangalore Urban district with basic amenities such as Construction of Roads and Drainages, Providing Pure Drinking Water, Digging of Borewells and Construction of public Toilets.

During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.10,000.00 lakhs has been spent for 56 works. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.20,000.00 lakhs has been allocated to take up basic amenities in these slums.

- O. Grant-in-Aid to Minority Orphanages- Grant-in-Aid Organizations:** Minority community orphanage students studying from 1st to 10th standard are eligible to get admission in 48 Pre Matric aided hostels and also in 27 Orphanages run by N.G.O's. For the food expenses of NGO's run orphanages every student is sanctioned Rs.800/- per month for a period of 12 months. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an expenditure of Rs. 261.59lakhs has been spent for 4240 students.
- P. Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK):** The Department is implementing Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakarma (PMJVK) scheme to take up the works like construction of hostel buildings, Anganwadi centers, labour wards, toilets, Morarji Desai Residential Schools/Colleges and Navodaya School buildings, Moulana Azad Model Schools, experimental schools, additional classrooms etc. During the year 2022-23, an expenditure of Rs.190.59 lakhs has been spent for construction of 46 building works. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.18300.00 lakhs has been allocated for 37 construction works.

### 11.6.2 Karnataka Minority Development Corporation.

The Corporation implements the following schemes to improve the social, economic and educational conditions of the minorities

#### 1. 'ARIVU' (Education Loan Scheme):

Under this scheme, religious minority community students who wish to pursue professional courses such as M.B.B.S., M.D., M.S., B. E., B.Tech., M. E, M. Tech., B.D.S., M.D.S., B. Ayush, M. Ayush, M.B.A., M.C.A., L.L.B., B. Arch, M. Arch, B.Sc in Horticulture, Agriculture, Dairy Technology, Forestry, Veterinary, Animal sciences, Food Technology, Bio Technology, Fisheries, Sericulture, Home/community Sciences, Food Nutrition and Dietetics, B.Pharm, M.Pharm, Pharma.D, and D.Pharm are granted loans ranging from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.5,00,000/- for every year until the course duration. Such student shall repay the loan with service charges of 2% after 6 months of completion of the course. The annual income of the beneficiary's family under this scheme should not exceed Rs.8,00,000/- per annum. During the year 2023-24 (Up to November 2023), an expenditure of Rs.1259.65lakhs has been spent for 1706 students.

#### 2. Ganga Kalyana Scheme:

The scheme is a fully subsidized scheme. Bore wells, pumps and electrification are provided to small farmers of Minority communities living in rural areas. For individual bore well project, an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is fixed for Bangalore Rural, Kolar, Chikkaballapur, Ramanagara and Tumkur districts and Rs.3.00 lakhs for other districts. During the year 2022-23, an expenditure of Rs.39.37 lakhs had been spent for 48 beneficiaries. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.2200.00 lakhs has been allocated for 714 beneficiaries.

#### 3. Shramashakthi Scheme

Under this scheme, a loan facility of Rs.50,000/- is provided by the Corporation at 4% rate of interest to the minority community workers in order to train them, hone the artistic and technical skills and pursue the same occupation or to start or develop a small business like fruits, vegetables, flowers, chicken, fish selling, Tailoring, cycle repair, repairs of two wheelers & three wheelers' repairs, Bidari ware work, Silk reeling and twisting, toy making etc. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.475.64 lakhs has been spent for 1468 beneficiaries. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs has been allocated for 1000 beneficiaries.

#### 4.Swavalambi Sarathi Yojane

Under this scheme, each beneficiary is given a subsidy of 50% maximum Rs. 3 lakhs- to purchase a Taxi / Goods Vehicle / Passenger Autorickshaw through a bank loan. During the year 2022-23, an expenditure of Rs.944.22lakhs had been spent for 647 beneficiaries. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been allocated for 333 beneficiaries.

#### 11.6.3 Karnataka State Board of Auqaf

The main function of the Board is to monitor, protect and manage the administration of the Waqf properties across the State of Karnataka. Presently there are 32,133 Waqf Institutions in the State which are having 42,091 Waqf properties. For better administration and to supervise, the Board constitutes managing committees to the said Waqf Institutions.

- ▣ **Protection of Waqf Properties:** For the year 2023-24, the Government has sanctioned grant in aid amounting to Rs.50.00 crores of which an amount of Rs.25.14 crores has been released to 291 Waqf Institutions which covers 27 Districts, to protect the Waqf properties by constructing compound wall to Khabrasthans, Idgahs, Mosques and Dargahs etc.,
- ▣ **Honorarium to Pesh Imam & Mouzins:** Honorarium is provided to the Pesh Imams and Mouzins of the registered Waqf Mosques having income less than Rs.1.00/- lakh. Each Pesh Imam and Mouzin is paid a monthly honorarium of Rs.4,000/- and Rs.3,000/- respectively in compliance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.55.00 crores has been allocated of which Rs.36.67 crores has been released up to November 2023 which has been utilized for the payment of honorarium to 7593 Pesh Imam & 7569 Mouzins.

#### 11.6.4 Karnataka State Haj Committee

The main function of Karnataka State Haj Committee is to provide all needful assistance and co-operation for the pilgrims proceeding to Haj pilgrimage. The rituals of Haj were performed during the Last week of June 2023 near Makkah City in Saudi Arabia. The Haj Committee of India, Mumbai has prepared an Action Plan for Haj – 2023. Around 8100 applications were received through Online till 20-03-2023. The Karnataka State Haj Committee organized District wise vaccination and orientation programmes for the selected pilgrims. Around 7138 Haj pilgrims proceeded for Haj from the State.

#### 11.6.5 Karnataka State Wakf Council

The objective of the council is Development of Wakf Properties in the State to make them economically self-reliant. The loan amount are sanctioned and released for Construction of Shadi Mahals, Shopping Complexes and Hostel Buildings. The amount of loan is to be repayable in 5 to 10 years on the completion of the Project or after two years along with 5% Welfare Cess. During 2023-24 the Expenditure incurred up to November 2023 is Rs.26.93 lakhs.

#### 11.6.6 Karnataka State Wakf Foundation for Women Development

The objective of the Foundation is to promote the development of Muslim Women, particularly strengthen them educationally, economically and to make them self-reliant. Medical Relief to Muslim Women and Girl Child Scheme is in existence in Karnataka State Wakf Foundation for Women Development. This programme is very popular in the State. Under this scheme, Medical Relief to Muslim Women and Girl Child to a maximum amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is sanctioned and released to the Government Empanelled/Un-Empanelled Hospitals for treatment of major Diseases viz., Heart, Kidney, Cancer, Lungs, Liver, Nerve and Brain. During 2023-24, the expenditure incurred towards Medical Relief Fund for 376 Muslim Women and for Girl Child beneficiaries is Rs.186.24 lakhs.

## 11.7. WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

As per 2011 Census, women population constitutes 49.31% of the total state population, the pattern being more or less same in the southern states of India. The following schemes which aim not only on empowering women, but also for their well-being in various spheres implemented in the State.

### A. Gruhalakshmi Scheme:

Gruha Lakshmi scheme will play a prominent role in easing the daily financial pressures and ensuring the economic empowerment of women. Under this scheme Rs. 2,000 is directly transferred to the female head of the family to their accounts every month. It is undoubtedly, the largest financial security scheme that has been launched in the country. An amount of Rs. 17500 crore has been allocated for this program for the year 2023-24. 1,18,41,621 beneficiaries have been enrolled under this program as on 9-1-2024. Month wise progress is as detailed below.

**Table 11.7.1: Progress under Gruhalakshmi Scheme**

Month	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Paid (In crore)
August - 2023	1,04,53,815	2090.76
September-2023	1,07,73,711	2154.74
October-2023	1,03,06,765	2061.35
November-2023	1,07,62,636	2152.53

### B. Stree Shakthi:

At present there are 1.65 lakh self-help groups in the state, comprising 25.85 lakh women members. Upto November-2023 the groups had saved Rs.3269.18 crore since inception. Bank loans have been availed by 127785 groups to the extent of Rs.3438.34 crore and there has been internal loan circulation for taking up various Income generating activities. Several programmes like revolving fund, financial incentives, providing marketing facilities for the products produced by SHGs etc. are taken up by the department.

An amount of Rs.323.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2023-24 for strengthening of groups under Stree-Shakthi Scheme of which Rs.83.98 lakh has been spent and 623 groups are formed upto November-2023.

### C. Gender based Budget (Women Component Plan):-

Karnataka is one of the 3 States in India which is implemented gender based budgeting. The schemes are categorised as mention below

- ▣▶ Category-A 100% budget provisions meant for women.
- ▣▶ Category-B At least 30% Budget provisions meant for women.
- ▣▶ Category-C Below 30% Budget provisions meant for women.

### Gender based Budget 2023-24

For the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.70,42,709 lakh, is provided in the budget as against Rs.42,63,366 lakh provided for in 2022-23 (BE), an increase by 65.19%. Total number of gender budget programmes are increased from 852 in 2022-23 to 944 in 2023-24.

**D. Working Women's Hostel:**

Hostels were started in rented building in 6 districts viz., Bengaluru, Mysuru, Hubli-Dharwad, Belgavi, Dakshina Kannada and Kalburagi during 2022-23 to provide hostel facilities for women who are working in un-organized sectors like garments, industries and others. At present 498 women are accommodated.

**E. One Stop Centre (Sakhi):**

To provide counselling, medical assistance, legal and Police assistance under one roof for women affected by violence Sakhi has been established in all the 31 districts. 5008 women are provided with different type of services at the end of November-2023.

**F. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence:**

To provide shelter and counselling to victims of domestic violence, 116 service providers have been notified. In addition to this, 51 Swadhar Centers and 180 Santhwana Centers have been notified as Shelter Homes in the State. Free legal aid is provided to the victims.

**G. Santwana:**

Legal assistance and counselling services are provided to women facing dowry and sexual harassment, family violence, rape, etc., under Santhwana Scheme 31922 women in 2022-23 and 12774 women during 2023-24 up to November-2023 have availed counselling service under this scheme. The expenditure incurred during 2023-24 up to November 2023 is Rs. 350.00 lakhs.

**H. Shakthi Sadan (Swadhar Greh):**

This Scheme is to empower women who are in difficult circumstances by providing them temporary shelter, medical assistance, counselling & legal assistance. At present 51 Swadhar Greh are functioning in the State. 1669 women and children are provided shelter facilities at the end of November-2023.

**II. Assistance for The Construction/Expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women:**

Hostel buildings are constructed to provide affordable and safe hostel accommodation to working women and also to women who are being trained for employment. At present, 64 Working Women's Hostels are functioning in the State with 3176 women beneficiaries.

**III. Special Gram Sabhas:**

Government is facilitating holding of Special Grama Sabhas for women to get their entitlements and also to select suitable women beneficiaries under various schemes of development. During 2023-24, 3917 Special Grama Sabhas have been conducted upto the end of November-2023.

**IV. Child Development Programmes:****A. Bhagyalakshmi-Sukanya Samridhi Account Scheme:**

Bhagyalakshmi is a flagship programme implemented by State with an objective for improving the sex ratio in the state by encouraging the birth of girl child in the BPL families. The programme also aims to eradicate social evils such as child labour, female foeticide, child marriage and child trafficking. Two girl children born in a BPL family are eligible to enroll under the scheme. A fixed amount is deposited with the financial partner

namely, Life Insurance Corporation of India and the maturity amount is paid to the girl child on completion of 18 years of age only after fulfilling the conditions laid down under the scheme. "Child Tracking System" software is being developed with assistance from NIC to track Bhagyalakshmi beneficiaries up to the age of 18 years. All information such as health status, education and migration pertaining to the beneficiaries are tracked through the software. Eligibility criteria to enroll under the scheme is extended up to two years after the birth of the child. An amount of Rs. 3,000/- per annum is deposited in the name of two children of BPL families in Sukanya Samruddhi Account scheme, up to 15 years, a total amount of Rs. 45,000/- is deposited. Approximate maturity amount will be Rs.1.27 lakhs. Withdrawal up to a maximum of fifty percent of the amount is allowed for the purpose of higher education of the account holder.

33,43,704 beneficiaries were covered from 2006-07 to 2022-23. For the year 2023-24, Rs.180.00 crores have been allocated to provide benefits to 5,87,466 beneficiaries of which Rs.112.97 crore expenditure is incurred towards 74999 beneficiaries upto November 2023.

## **B. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):**

ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme, which provides a package of six services i.e., supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education for mothers and non-formal pre-school education for children between the age of 3-6 years.

There are 69899 Anganwadi Centres in the state with the total children of 42.19 lakh. Out of 69899 AWCs in the state only 46769 center (67%) are having own building and the remaining are functioning in rented building, school building, community hall, panchayat building, yuvaka & mahila mandalas and other rent-free buildings. For the year 2023-24 an amount of Rs.13100.00 lakh has been allocated for construction of 1002 Anganawadi buildings of which Rs.8547.21 lakh has been released. 1002 Anganawadi Buildings are under construction.

### **i. Supplementary Nutrition Programme:**

Supplementary nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries under the ICDS programme with revised feeding norms of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms of protein to 0-6 years children, 600 calories of energy and 18-20 gms of protein to pregnant women/lactating mothers/adolescents girls, 800 calories of energy and 20-25 gms of protein to severely malnourished children as a supplement to their normal intake, as envisaged in the schematic guidelines. Supplementary nutrition is given for 300 days in a year. The unit cost has been revised to Rs. 8.00 per beneficiary per day for normal children and Rs.9.50 per beneficiary per day for Pregnant/Lactating/ adolescent girls and Rs. 12.00 to per severely malnourished children.

During 2023-24, up to November-2023 an amount of Rs.147860.60 lakh expenditure has been incurred for 4219176 beneficiaries.

### **ii. Ksheera Bhagya:**

As on November-2023, 42.19 lakh Anganwadi children in the State are provided 15 gram milk powder and 10 gms sugar (150 ml creamy milk) for 5 days in a week.

### **iii. Srushti Scheme:**

- ▣ 41.82 lakh children are provided eggs.
- ▣ 3 to 6 years children are provided eggs for two days a week.
- ▣ 6 months to 3 years SAM & MAM children are given egg for 3 days a week.



- ▣▶ 3 years to 6 years SAM & MAM children are given egg for 5 days a week
- ▣▶ Milk is provided to children who do not consume eggs for 6 days.

#### **iv. Mathru Poorna:**

Under this programme pregnant and nursing mothers are provided hot cooked meals in Anganwadi Centre at the cost of Rs.21/- 8.50 lakh of beneficiaries are availing the benefits as against the target of 9.21 lakh beneficiaries up to November-2023.

#### **v. Pre-school Education:**

For effective Pre School Education, an Activity Book called “Chili Pilli”-a series of books including 42 subjects in Kannada language has been distributed to all Anganwadi centers.

#### **C. Prohibition of Child Marriage:**

Child Marriage is a social evil. To eradicate child marriage in the society, and to create awareness among the general public about child marriages, Child Marriage Prohibition Cell is established. During the year 2023-24 up to November-2023, 1230 child marriages were prevented. 439 child marriage cases were re-reported of which FIR was filed for 387 cases. To create awareness about the prohibition of child marriages an amount of Rs. 75.00 lakh is incurred as expenditure during 2023-24 up to November-2023.

#### **D. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana:**

“Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana” is implemented in the state with the main objective of providing partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentives so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after the delivery of the first living child. The cash incentive provided would lead to improved health seeking behavior amongst the Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers. It also improves the sex ratio at birth and it prevents female infanticide. Benefit is provided to the woman for the first two living children provided the second child must be a girl. In case of the first child an amount of ₹5000 provided in two installments, 1st installment Rs. 3000/- after 6 months of pregnancy and 2nd installment Rs. 2000/- after child birth. For the second child, an amount of Rs.6000 is provided in one installment after the child birth. During 2023-24 up to November-2023 an amount of Rs.41.65 crore incurred as expenditure for 109014 beneficiaries.

#### **E. Poshan Abiyan:**

The main objectives of this program is to improve the nutritional status of children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers to bring down malnutrition, stunting among children and reduce the prevalence of Anemia among young children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers. During the current year upto November 2023, Rs. 109.37 lakh is incurred as expenditure.

#### **F. Malnutrition status of Children in Karnataka State:**

As per the record in Poshan tracker, 1,42,308 Moderately Malnourished Child-ren and 68739 Severely Malnourished Children are identified during the month of November-2023.

#### **G. Creches:**

Two Creches in each district have been started in all districts for the benefit of employed women in Zilla Panchayat Offices and District Magistrates/other Government offices. Further, during 2022-23, Creches

have been started “in two taluks of each district and in areas where the concentration of women workers is the highest. For 2023-24, an amount of Rs.1500 lakh has been allocated of which Rs.428.92 lakh has been released up to November-2023. The expenditure incurred is Rs.76.85 lakh.

#### **H. Spoorthi – A Life Skills Based Program for Adolescent Girls :**

It is implemented in 11 talukas (Savadatti, Gokak, Hukkeri, Chincholi, Jewargi, Chittapur, Muddebihala, Indi, Devadurga, Lingasugur, Hunagunda) of 5 district namely Bagalkote, Vijayapur, Rai-chur, Belgaum and Kalaburgi districts, for 56446 adolescent girls in the age group of 12 to 18 years to prevent child marriage, reduce school drop outs and increase the nutritional intake and improve their health.

#### **I. Hostel for Girls:**

To encourage girls’ education in rural areas and to reduce school drop outs, free hostel facility is provided for girl students. At present 34 girls’ hostels (18 pre matric and 16 post matric hostels) are functioning through NGOs which are funded by the Department. For 2023-24 an amount of Rs.450.00 lakh has been allocated of which Rs.300.00 lakh has been released up to November-2023. An amount of Rs.142.46 lakh is incurred as expenditure.

#### **J. Reception Center and State Home for Women:**

4 Reception Centers (Bangalore (U), Karawar, Tumkur and Gadag) and 8 State Homes (Bangalore (U), Bellary, Davangere, Kalaburgi, Dharwad, My-sore, Udupi and Shimoga) are functioning for women who are above 18 years and in need of care and protection and women protected under Immoral Traffic Prevention Act.

For 2023-24 an amount of Rs.775.79 lakh has been allocated of which Rs.563.77 lakh has been released. An amount of Rs.442.49 lakh expenditure has been incurred up to November-2023.

#### **K. Scheme for Adolescent Girls:**

SABLA scheme is revamped as “Scheme for Adolescent Girls” and is being implemented in aspirational districts of Yadgiri & Raichur with an objective to empower adolescent girls in the age group of 14-18 years who are out of School. During the year 2023-24 an amount of Rs.59.30 lakh has been released to these districts.

#### **Challenges & Way Forward**

- ▣ Out of 69899 Anganawadi Centres in the state only 67% of the Anganwadis are having own building. 23,130 Anganwadis do not have own buildings of which 13062 are in rural areas and 10068 are in urban areas. Anganwadi buildings for these centres are to be constructed on priority basis for which sites are to be identified by the rural and urban local bodies for construction.

### **11.8 KARNATAKA STATE WOMEN’S DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (KSWDC)**

The Karnataka State Women’s Development Corporation was established in 1987 for social and economic upliftment of women. For the year of 2023-24 an amount of Rs.8584.24 lakh is allocated of which Rs. 5096.80 lakh is released. Rs.3034.25 lakh is incurred as expenditure upto December 2023. The various schemes implemented by the corporation are as mentioned below.

**A. Udyogini :** The main aim of this scheme is to encourage women to be self employed by taking up income generating activities and also to avoid women from availing loan through private financial institutions. Beneficiaries are assisted in availing loan through banks and subsidy is provided through KSWDC. 1480

beneficiaries have provided subsidy during 2022-23 with an expenditure of Rs.1500.00 lakh. For 2023-24 an amount of Rs.1500.00 lakh is earmarked in the budget to cover 1480 beneficiaries. Selection of beneficiaries is under progress.

Evaluation of the scheme carried out by the Institute for Social and Economic Change has revealed that the scheme has been highly useful to women across different castes, classes, regions and demographic backgrounds. It is particularly true for women who were deserted by their husbands, widows and, physically handicapped women, by providing them a source of independent livelihood.

**B. Women Training Programme :** Training programmes aiming to improve the entrepreneurial skills to women belonging to lower income group, widows, destitute, physically challenged and women belonging to SC/ST categories are envisaged. Women entrepreneurs are given training in preparation of project reports, general accounts maintenance, handling of raw materials, awareness about market situations and subjects like Beauty Culture, Fashion Designing, Garments, Printing, Media, Videography, Hospitality, Food Processing, Bag making, Embroidery etc., Training is imparted through Rudseti, Bank sponsored training institutions, Government training institutions, and KVTSDC. Preference is given to destitute and physically challenged women.

For 2023-24 an amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been provided in the budget to train the beneficiaries by the Skill Development Department. Selection of beneficiaries is under progress.

**C. Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme :** In order to come out of the evil practice of Devadasi system and with an intention of empowering Ex-Devadasis financially, an incentive of Rs.30,000/- is provided to the Ex-Devadasis for taking up income generating activities such as animal husbandry, petty shop etc., This scheme is being implemented in 15 districts viz. Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Raichur, Koppal, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, Bellary, Gulbarga, Davangere, Yadgir, Chitradurga, Shimoga and Vijayanagara. Financial assistance was provided to 326 beneficiaries during 2022-23. For 2023-24, an amount of Rs.337.20 lakh has been provided to cover 354 beneficiaries. Selection of beneficiaries is under progress.

**D. Chethana:** To improve the situation of the sex workers to lead a respectful life in the society the Corporation provides self employment training and also an incentive of Rs.30,000/- to take up income generating activities. 645 beneficiaries were given financial assistance during 2022-23 with an expenditure of Rs.198.33 lakh. For 2023-24 Rs.200.00 lakh is provided to cover 667 beneficiaries. Selection of beneficiaries is under progress.

Damanitha women in Nyayagera village of Shira taluk of Tumkur district are successfully involved in the production of cold pressed oil under the brand name Kalpataru Shakti Naturals during 2022-23. An amount of Rs.27.00 lakhs was released for setting up an oil production unit for 54 oppressed women.

**E. Devadasi Pension Scheme:** Ex-Devadasis above the age of 45 years are given a pension of Rs.1500/- per month to lead normal and respectful life. As on November 2023, 26048 Ex-Devadasi women are availing pension benefits from the Directorate of Social Security and Pensions.

**F. Rehabilitation of Transgenders:** This scheme is implemented to facilitate transgender persons to lead a decent life and to bring them to the mainstream of society. Financial assistance of Rs.30,000, is being provided as subsidy to take up Income Generating Activities. 827 beneficiaries were covered during 2022-23, with an expenditure of Rs.253.32 lakhs. For 2023-24 an amount of Rs.300.00 lakh is provided and the selection of beneficiaries is under progress. Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India has established Transgender portal through which identity card has been issued to 1131 eligible transgenders to avail facility under various Schemes. The Karnataka State formulated the transgender policy 2017.

To provide employment opportunities to Transgenders in Government services 1% reservation is being provided in all the categories of employment filled through direct recruitment.

**G. Interest subsidy scheme to women entrepreneurs (KSFC):** Women who are eligible and interested in taking up medium and large scale industries are provided with a loan of Rs.5.00 lakhs to Rs.5.00 Core in co-ordination with KSFC. Out of 14% of interest rate charged by KSFC towards loan amount, KSWDC is providing 10% of interest subsidy for the women entrepreneur for a period of 5 years. During 2022-23, 1539 women entrepreneurs were provided with the financial assistance of Rs.5000 lakhs. For 2023-24 an amount of Rs.5200.00 lakh is provided in the budget, to provide interest subsidy to 1539 beneficiaries. An amount of Rs.2600.00 lakh is released to KSFC upto December 2023.

**L. Dhanashree Scheme:** An amount of Rs.30,000/- incentive from KSWDC is being given to women coming under the age group of 18-60 years who are suffering from HIV to take up income generating activities. During 2022-23, 651 beneficiaries were provided with the financial assistance of Rs.200 lakhs. For 2023-24 an amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is provided in the budget to cover 667 beneficiaries. Selection of beneficiaries is under progress. In Udupi district 7 HIV infected women have established a Cotton Wick Making Unit with the financial assistance of Rs. 3.13 lakhs.

**Interest free loan to Supervisor to purchase two wheeler vehicle:** Supervisor working in Women and Child Development Department is provided with in-terest free loan of Rs.50,000/- to buy two wheeler vehicle with an objective to increase the efficiency in their work. During 2022-23 the amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh interest free loan is provided to 4 supervisors to purchase two wheeler. For 2023-24 an amount of Rs.2.00 lakh has been provided in the budget to provide financial assistance to 4 supervisors.

**Unspent grant under SCSP and TSP :** For 2023-24 an amount of Rs. 199.48 lakh is provided under SCSP and TSP unspent amount grant of which Rs. 70.75 lakh is under SCSP and Rs.128.73 lakh under TSP. Beneficiaries will be given subsidy for income generating activities as per the guidelines of Udyogini scheme.

**Challenges & Way Forward:** Identification of Dhamanitha Women beneficiaries by the community based organization to provide benefits is a challenge.

- ▣ To identify the number of transgender in the state, it is proposed to conduct a baseline survey. A pilot survey has already been completed in 2 districts namely Vijayapura and Mysore.
- ▣ Survey of Ex-devadasi women was conducted during 1993-94 and 2007-08. There is a need for Re-survey of these women to update the existing information.

## 11.9 DIRECTORATE OF CHILD PROTECTION

The following schemes are implemented for the welfare and rehabilitation of the children.

### Mission Vatsalya a Centrally Sponsored Scheme

It is implemented for welfare and rehabilitation of children who are in difficult circumstances. The main objective is to secure a healthy and happy childhood for each and every child and ensure opportunities to enable them to discover their full potential and assist them in all respects, in a sustained manner.

For the Year 2023-24 an amount of Rs. 18994.11 lakh is provided under various schemes of which Rs. 12674.52 lakhs is released. Expenditure incurred is Rs. 11560.15 lakhs up to December 2023.

### I. Institutional services provided to the children:

- ▣ 1919 children are sheltered in the 70 registered Government Child Care Institutions.

- 32 Open Shelters are functioning in urban and semi-urban areas to provide care and protection to 320 children.
- 99 children are sheltered in 17 observation homes.
- 35 children are housed in the Special Home in Bengaluru.
- 5 Children are placed in Place of Safety.
- 5 Anupalana Gruhas are functioning in the State, 63 youngsters released from CCIs are supported under Anupalana Gruha Programme.

## II. Non-Institutional services provided to the children:

- **Adoption Programme:** 38 Specialized Adoption Agencies functioning, as of December-2023, 221 children were placed in In-country adoption and 23 children placed in Inter-country adoption.
- **Foster care :** As on December-23, 72 children are placed on foster care.
- **Vishesha Palana Yojane for HIV infected or affected children:** For the year 2023-24 an amount of Rs. 2200.00 lakh is allocated of which Rs.591.31 lakh financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 1000/- per month has been provided to 12,100 beneficiaries up to December-2023
- **Upkar:** For the year 2023-24, 206 beneficiaries are eligible from this scheme for which Rs.30.70 lakhs of financial assistance has been released through DBT up to December 2023.
- **Chief Minister's Balaseva Yojane:** 172 children who have lost both their parents / surviving with the single parent due to Covid-19 are provided with a financial support of Rs. 3,500 per month. An amount of Rs. 17.78 lakh is provided to these children up to December-2023
- **Child Welfare Committees:** As of December-2023, 4356 children have been produced before the 33 Child Welfare Committees functioning in the districts.
- **Juvenile Justice Boards:** As of December-2023, 2132 cases have been produced before the 34 Juvenile Justice Boards functioning in the districts.
- International Adoption Meet was organized on 1st December 2023 to promote older children adoption.
- State Level Conference for Stakeholders who are dealing with children in conflict with law was organized in the month of August 2023.
- 43 Children in Child Care Institutions secured more than 75% in SSLC and PUC examinations held during the year 2022-23 of which 28 are SSLC students and 15 are PUC students.

## Challenges & Way Forward

- **Grading of child care institution:** Department is aiming to take up exercise to grade child care institutions based on infrastructure and other services provided for children in a phased manner.

## 11.10. EMPOWERMENT OF DIFFERENTLY ABLED AND SENIOR CITIZENS

### I. DIFFERENTLY ABLED

As per 2011 Census the population of the Differently Abled persons is 13,24,205 which constitutes 2.16% of the State total population. Category wise differently abled persons are as detailed below.

Categories	No. of Persons
Visually Impaired	2,64,170
Hearing Impaired	2,35,691

Categories	No. of Persons
Speech	90,741
Movement	2,71,982
Mentally Retarded	93,974
Mentally ill	20,913
Others	2,46,721
Multiple Disabilities	1,00,013
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,24,205</b>

In order to bring all kinds of Differently Abled persons to the main stream of the society the Department of Empowerment of Differently Abled and Senior Citizens has been established in 1988 through which different schemes are being implemented.

During 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 286.45 Cr. is earmarked in the budget of which Rs. 124.05 Cr. is released upto the end of December 2023. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 101.01 Cr.

For the welfare of differently abled persons the department is implementing various programmes namely, Aids and Appliances, Medical Relief Fund, Sadhane and Prathibe, Scholarship and Incentives, Hostels, Rehabilitation centers scheme, Grameena Punar Vasati Yojane, Counselling Centers, Self Employment Scheme (Adhara), Job Portal, Day Care Centers, NIRAMAYA, Laptop to students, Unemployment Allowance and Identity Cards etc.

### Achievements during 2023-24 (upto the end of December 2023)

- An amount of Rs. 37.14 Cr. financial assistance is provided to 34 Grant In Aid (GIA) special schools run by the NGO`s.
- Under Sadhane and Prathibe scheme Rs. 50,000/- is provided for the persons with disabilities who participate in National and International sports events and Rs. 20,000/- for the persons participating in cultural activities. 120 beneficiaries were provided Rs. 0.33Cr.
- 25 children are taken care in ``Day Care Centers`` with an expenditure of Rs. 0.28 Cr. out of 0.75 Cr. earmarked in the budget.
- 6,88,931 Unique Disability Identity Cards (UDID) were issued as against 7,39,503 applications received.
- 1,399 Braille books are printed at Government Braille Printing Press, Mysore and supplied to visual impairment students.

## II. Senior Citizens

As per 2011 Census, the population of the Senior Citizen is 47.18 lakhs which constitutes 7.72% of the State total population and the Projected population for 2023 is 77.07 lakhs.

To ensure the provisions of high quality of life to Senior Citizens Government has formulated State Policy for Senior Citizens with an objective, "to protect them by providing Economic Security, Health Care and against exploitation and ill treatment and to formulate programme for Senior Citizens living in rural areas to ensure that they also get the benefits that their counter parts in urban areas". For the Welfare of Senior Citizens schemes like Financial Assistance to NGO`s to run the Old Age Home, Senior Citizens Helpline, Day Care Centers, Distribution of ID Cards through online and concession in Bus fare are being implemented.

### Achievements During 2023-24 upto the end of December 2023

- ▣▣▣▣ Rs. 1.02 Cr. financial assistance is provided to NGO`s to run Old Age Home. There are 35 Old Age Homes in the state, at the rate of 25 beneficiaries in each home
- ▣▣▣▣ 1,250 Senior Citizens are accommodated in 25 Day Care Centers at the district level to lead healthy and comfortable life during day time with their friends under Day care center scheme
- ▣▣▣▣ Out of 56,079 applications received from the Senior Citizens, 53,739 Cards have been issued.
- ▣▣▣▣ Senior citizens help Line Toll Free Number 1090 and Senior citizens National Toll Free Number 14567 have been set up in the state

### WAY FORWARD

- ▣▣▣▣ As per 2011 Census, population of differently abled person is 13,24,205 which includes only 7 types of disabilities as notified. Government of India has notified 21 disabilities on 19.04.2017. Hence the department has to undertake the periodical survey of Differently Abled persons, based on 21 types of notified disabilities in all the districts in co-ordination with the Health and Family Welfare Department to bring each and everyone of them, socially and economically into the main stream of the society.
- ▣▣▣▣ To set up District Differently Abled Rehabilitation Centers (DDRC) in the District Headquarters, wherever they do not exist.
- ▣▣▣▣ Persons with mental retardation are to be provided with Rehabilitation centers in the district headquarters.
- ▣▣▣▣ Pension is to be provided to caretakers who care more for people with severe mental retardation, autism, cerebral palsy, multiple disabilities
- ▣▣▣▣ Old age homes for men and women are to be established separately by the Government.

### 11.11 HUMAN AND GENDER DEVELOPMENT

Human Development concept richly contributed for human wellbeing. United Nation Development Programme(UNDP) states that human development approach focuses on people, their opportunities and choices. Hence human development emphasizes mainly on health, education, and standard of living (**Fig 11.11.1**). It also includes other dimensions like gender, child, poverty, food security, region, religion, caste, ecology and environment, development throughout the life cycle or life span, etc.

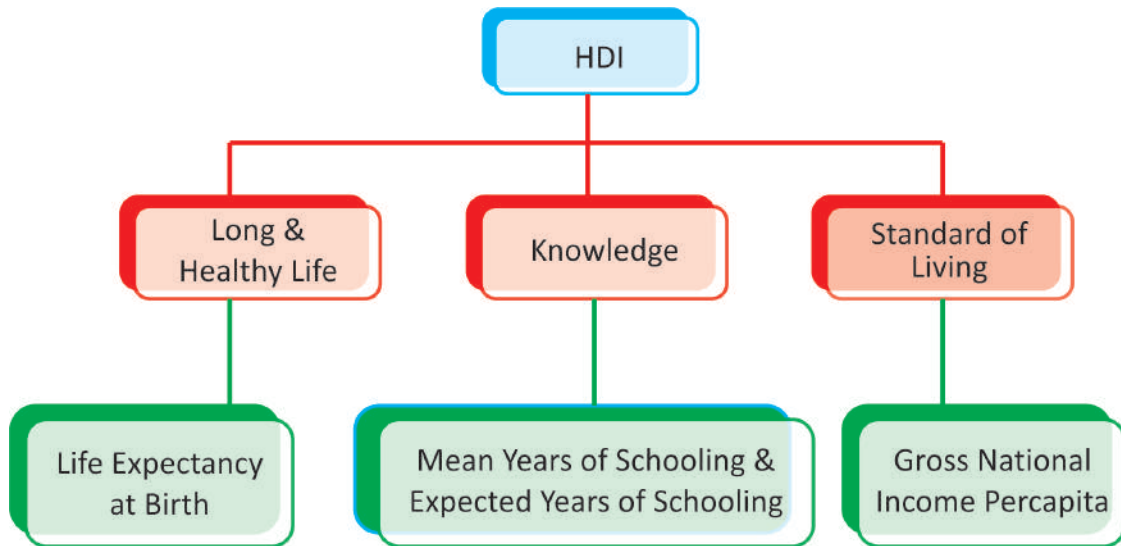
The efforts to quantify the qualitative results of human development processes has taken the forms of many such HD-Indices as Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII) etc.

HDI provides a single measure capturing three basic dimensions of human development viz., health, education and living standards. In HDI, economic welfare is given more importance than economic growth. It emphasizes that the individual's capabilities must be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of the country.

According to the latest Human Development Report 2021-22 by UNDP, India ranked 132 with HDI value of 0.633 out of 191 countries, which belongs to medium human development category as compared to the global average 0.732. India shows decline in its HDI score from 0.642 in 2020 to 0.633 in 2021 for the first time in 30 years.

The National Multi-dimensional poverty index: A Progress Review 2023 by NITI Aayog provides that the India's MPI value halved from 0.117 in 2015-16 to 0.066 in 2019-21 and intensity of poverty reduced from 47.14% to 44.39%. Whereas Karnataka's MPI value reduced from 0.055 in 2015-16 to 0.031 in 2019-21 and intensity of poverty reduced from 42.76% to 41.21%. Improvement in nutrition, years of schooling, sanitation and cooking fuel played a significant role in reducing the MPI value.

Fig 11.11.1: HDI 3 major indicators measured by UNDP



Source : Karnataka Human Development Report 2022

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

Karnataka has been a pioneering State in addressing the issues concerned to human development through various policy initiatives consequent upon the preparation of human development reports at various levels over the years. The first Karnataka State Human Development Report (KSHDR) was published in 1999 which helped the State to realize the existence of sharp socio-economic disparities between districts. The second KSHDR-2005 brought out in 2006 provided a comprehensive analysis of district human development goals and outcomes especially for vulnerable sections and also examined the efficacy of service delivery mechanisms.

Karnataka is the first State in the country to bring out District Human Development reports for all the 30 districts in the state simultaneously with assistance of the Zilla Panchayaths in 2014. Based on all the 30 DHDRs, a compendium titled, “Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot”, has also been brought out with a slightly modified methodology in 2015. It presents details on the relative performance of districts / taluks/ urban local bodies (ULBs) on various indices.

The third Karnataka State Human Development Report-2015 was brought out in 2018 with a specific theme on “Accelerating Equitable Human Development”. The approach was to assess inclusiveness of human development across caste, class, gender, regions and social groups and accelerate the process.

The Fourth Karnataka State Human Development Report-2022 is brought out in 2023 with a theme “Bridging the Gaps towards sustainable wellbeing”. The report is being presented with a specific action-oriented agenda to reach the human development milestones in Sustainable Development Goals. The effort is to explore the strategies and policies that help to bridge the gaps and promote sustainable wellbeing at micro level.

### 11.11.2 HDI at State level

Human Development Index is estimated with 3 major dimensions i.e., Health, Education and Standard of living, which measures the achievement in key dimensions of Human development. To understand the relative position of different Indian States and Subsequently districts of Karnataka in global context, HDI is estimated using international goal posts. **Table 11.11.1** provides the global goal posts set by UNDP for the year 2019.



**Table 11.11.1 : The global goalposts set by UNDP**

Dimension	Indicator	Minimum	Maximum
Health	Life Expectancy (years)	20	85
Education	Expected years of schooling	0	18
	Mean years of schooling	0	15
Standard of living	Gross National Income per capita(2017 PPP\$)	100	75000

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2022.

**Table 11.11.2** gives the information of Human Development Index among major States in India from 1999 to 2022 in terms of value and rank of the respective states.

**Table 11.11.2 : Human Development Index among major States in India, 1999 to 2022**

Sl.No.	States	1999		2005		2015		2022	
		HDI	Rank	HDI	Rank	HDI	Rank	HDI	Rank
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.368	13	0.473	13	0.593	11	0.631	14
2	Assam	0.336	15	0.444	14	0.563	14	0.621	15
3	Bihar	0.292	17	0.367	19	0.536	20	0.590	20
4	Chhattisgarh	-		-		0.542	17	0.592	19
5	NCT of Delhi	0.783	1	0.750	2	-**	-	0.723	1
6	Gujarat	0.466	8	0.527	9	0.598	10	0.645	10
7	Haryana	0.501	5	0.552	7	0.628	6	0.652	9
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.581	3	0.652	3	0.643	2	0.680	3
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.465	9	0.529	8	0.621	7	0.665	7
10	Jharkhand	0.268	20	0.376	17	0.556	15	0.600	17
11	<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>0.432</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.519</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.611</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.644</b>	<b>11</b>
12	Kerala	0.677	2	0.790	1	0.693	1	0.719	2
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.285	18	0.375	18	0.547	16	0.589	21
14	Maharashtra	0.501	6	0.572	5	0.642	3	0.668	6
15	Odisha	0.275	19	0.362	20	0.539	18	0.600	18
16	Punjab	0.543	4	0.605	4	0.641	4	0.678	4
17	Rajasthan	0.387	12	0.434	15	0.565	13	0.606	16
18	Tamil Nadu	0.480	7	0.570	6	0.633	5	0.676	5
19	Telangana	-		-				0.643	12
20	Uttar Pradesh	0.316	16	0.380	16	0.537	19	0.584	22
21	Uttarakhand	0.339	14	0.490	12	0.600	9	0.658	8
22	West Bengal	0.422	11	0.492	11	0.592	12	0.639	13
	<b>India*</b>	<b>0.387</b>		<b>0.467</b>		<b>0.587</b>		<b>0.629</b>	

Source: KSHDR-2015 & KSHDR-2022. \*\* Not estimated. (Ranks are not exactly comparable as methodological changes and addition of new States)

Karnataka's performance in human development has been improving over the years in terms of HDI value and the rank is more or less stable between 10 & 11 but the index has improved significantly from 0.432 to 0.644. It implies that the state's achievement in human development has increased from 43 percent to 64.4 percent. It is well above the national average in all the years. The gap between Karnataka HDI and the best performing State NCT Delhi has declined from 35.1 percent to only 8 percent and in case of the other better performing State -Kerala, it has declined from 24.5 percent to only 7.5 percent in 2022. Thus, the trend in increase in HDI value is higher as compared to the top states and all India average. But the State has to move towards high and very high human development States (HDI  $\geq$  0.700 & above) to establish its identity at national and global level.

### 11.11.3 HDI at District Level

HDI at District Level is estimated using Global Goal posts as in Table 11.11.1 and **Table 11.11.3** gives HDI across the district of Karnataka.

**Table 11.11.3: HDI across the districts of Karnataka**

Districts	Health Index	MYS Index	EYS Index	Education Index	Income Index	HDI	Rank
Bengaluru Urban	0.770	0.662	0.693	0.678	0.770	0.738	1
Dakshina Kannada	0.757	0.479	0.712	0.595	0.720	0.687	2
Chikkamagaluru	0.770	0.465	0.687	0.576	0.672	0.668	3
Udupi	0.760	0.492	0.640	0.566	0.684	0.665	4
Kodagu	0.768	0.589	0.648	0.619	0.616	0.664	5
Mandya	0.764	0.446	0.704	0.575	0.607	0.644	6
Bengaluru Rural	0.762	0.503	0.611	0.557	0.625	0.643	7
Ramanagar	0.761	0.433	0.697	0.565	0.615	0.642	8
Kolar	0.771	0.537	0.662	0.599	0.567	0.640	9
Shimoga	0.755	0.385	0.710	0.547	0.623	0.636	10
Uttara Kannada	0.775	0.468	0.645	0.556	0.586	0.632	11
Bagalkot	0.774	0.458	0.625	0.542	0.594	0.629	12
Chikkaballapur	0.768	0.516	0.639	0.577	0.558	0.628	13
Mysore	0.759	0.460	0.653	0.557	0.577	0.625	14
Hassan	0.769	0.393	0.662	0.528	0.598	0.624	15
Gadag	0.767	0.424	0.703	0.563	0.559	0.623	16
Tumkur	0.759	0.383	0.629	0.506	0.606	0.615	17
Bellary	0.730	0.363	0.683	0.523	0.601	0.612	18
Dharwad	0.708	0.439	0.626	0.533	0.601	0.610	19
Belgaum	0.751	0.452	0.641	0.546	0.529	0.601	20
Chamarajanagar	0.776	0.344	0.633	0.488	0.573	0.601	21
Bidar	0.772	0.406	0.658	0.532	0.527	0.600	22
Vijayapura	0.771	0.381	0.667	0.524	0.532	0.599	23
Chitradurga	0.757	0.412	0.626	0.519	0.541	0.597	24
Koppal	0.765	0.399	0.640	0.520	0.524	0.593	25
Davangere	0.749	0.394	0.622	0.508	0.538	0.589	26
Haveri	0.762	0.365	0.527	0.446	0.533	0.566	27

Districts	Health Index	MYS Index	EYS Index	Education Index	Income Index	HDI	Rank
Raichur	0.742	0.175	0.721	0.448	0.535	0.562	28
Kalaburagi	0.726	0.285	0.554	0.420	0.514	0.539	29
Yadgir	0.764	0.256	0.508	0.382	0.533	0.538	30
Karnataka	0.759	0.462	0.647	0.555	0.634	0.644	

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2022. MYS: Mean years of Schooling, EYS: Expected Years of Schooling.

Table 11.11.3 shows that Bangalore urban stands first with HDI being 0.738. Comparing with other states, human development is much higher than Kerala state, its HDI value is 0.719 with global comparison, Bangalore falls under the category of high Human development. Dakshina Kannada stands second highest with HDI value being 0.687, which value is close to that of Punjab state. Chikkamagaluru district stands in the third position with HDI value is 0.668. Yadgir, Kalaburagi and Raichur are the districts in the last three positions with HDI Value is 0.538, 0.539 & 0.562 respectively, which belongs to the category of low human development.

**Table 11.11.4: Comparing HDI over two time periods 2015 & 2022**

Sl. No.	Districts	2015		2022		Sl. No.	Districts	2015		2022	
		HDI	Rank	HDI	Rank			HDI	Rank	HDI	Rank
1	Bagalkot	0.5513	24	0.6290	12	16	Haveri	0.5390	28	0.5660	27
2	Belgaum	0.5794	18	0.6010	20	17	Kalaburagi	0.5342	29	0.5390	29
3	Bellary	0.5446	26	0.6120	18	18	Kodagu	0.6816	2	0.6640	5
4	Bengaluru Rural	0.6484	4	0.6430	7	19	Kolar	0.6266	7	0.6400	9
5	Bengaluru Urban	0.7392	1	0.7380	1	20	Koppal	0.5510	25	0.5930	25
6	Bidar	0.5651	22	0.6000	22	21	Mandya	0.5986	14	0.6440	6
7	Chamarajanagar	0.5683	21	0.6010	20	22	Mysore	0.6204	9	0.6250	14
8	Chikkaballapur	0.6072	13	0.6280	13	23	Raichur	0.5399	27	0.5620	28
9	Chikkamagaluru	0.6360	5	0.6680	3	24	Ramanagar	0.5916	15	0.6420	8
10	Chitradurga	0.5597	23	0.5970	24	25	Shivamogga	0.6101	10	0.6360	10
11	Dakshina Kannada	0.6636	3	0.6870	2	26	Tumkur	0.5807	17	0.6150	17
12	Davangere	0.5827	16	0.5890	26	27	Udupi	0.6313	6	0.6650	4
13	Dharwad	0.6235	8	0.6100	19	28	Uttara Kannada	0.6099	11	0.6320	11
14	Gadag	0.5715	20	0.6230	16	29	Vijayapura	0.5757	19	0.599	23
15	Hassan	0.6081	12	0.6240	15	30	Yadgir	0.4954	30	0.538	30

Source: KSHDR 2015 and 2022.

**Table 11.11.4** provides the comparison of district wise HDI over two periods 2015 and 2022. All the districts witnessed an improvement in human development. The districts like Bangalore Urban, Chikkaballapura, Kalaburagi, Shivamogga, Tumkur, Koppal, Bidar, Uttara Kannada and Yadgir have retained their position in ranks with increase in HDI value and there was a marginal decline in HDI values of Dharwad and Bangalore Rural districts over the periods.

#### 11.11.4 Human Development Index at Taluka level

HDI at taluk level is estimated using indicators as in **Table 11.11.5**. The index is based on taluka level data from Health, education and income with the State Max Min values.

**Table 11.11.5: Indicators for Taluk Human Development Index**

Theme	Indicator		Data Source
Health	H1	Children (0-5 years) died for 1000 live births	HMIS/eJanMa
	H2	Maternal deaths per 100000 live births	HMIS/eJanMa
	H3	Number of mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits	NFHS 5
Education	E1	Male Literacy Rate	NFHS 5
	E2	Female Literacy Rate	NFHS 5
	E3	Gross Enrolment Rate (Elementary)	SATS
	E4	Gross Enrolment Rate (Secondary)	SATS
Standard of Living	S1	Percentage of Households having access to modern cooking fuel	NFHS 5
	S2	Percentage of Households having access to toilet	NFHS 5
	S3	Percentage of Households having access to safe drinking water	NFHS 5
	S4	Percentage of Households having access to electricity	NFHS 5
	S5	Percentage of Households having access to pucca houses	NFHS 5
	S6	Percentage of workers in non-agricultural sector	Districts at a Glance
	S7	Per Capita Income at current prices	Districts at a Glance

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report - 2022.

**Table 11.11.6** and **11.11.7** shows Top 10 and Bottom 10 Talukas in Human Development Index. Mangalore Taluka of Dakshina Kannada district tops in human development with HDI of 0.786 and the Yadgir taluka of Yadgir district is at the lowest with HDI of 0.325. The gap is 46 percent. The achievement is 78 percent in Mangalore and 32.5 percent in Yadgir.

**Table 11.11.6: Top 10 Talukas in Human Development Index**

District	Taluka	Health Index	Education Index	Standard of Living Index	HDI	Rank
Dakshina_Kannada	Mangalore	0.8950	0.7369	0.7377	0.7865	1
Bengaluru_Urban	Bangalore-South	0.7500	0.6819	0.9415	0.7838	2
Bengaluru_Rural	Nelamangala	0.9098	0.6759	0.7160	0.7607	3
Dakshina_Kannada	Sulya	0.8766	0.6333	0.7476	0.7459	4
Dakshina_Kannada	Bantwal	0.8647	0.6249	0.7495	0.7399	5
Uttara_Kannada	Bhatkal	0.7369	0.8154	0.6610	0.7351	6
Tumakuru	Tumkur	0.8593	0.6431	0.6855	0.7235	7
Ramanagara	Ramanagar	0.8934	0.5836	0.7253	0.7232	8
Udupi	Udupi	0.8390	0.6634	0.6458	0.7110	9
Bengaluru_Rural	Hoskote	0.8772	0.6260	0.6511	0.7097	10

**Table 11.11.7: Bottom 10 Talukas in Human Development Index**

District	Taluka	Health index	Education Index	Standard of living Index	HDI	Rank
Yadgir	Shahapur	0.7648	0.2609	0.3975	0.4297	167
Kalburgi	Chincholi	0.6735	0.2972	0.3749	0.4218	168
Vijayapura	Basavan Bagewadi	0.4096	0.4454	0.4050	0.4196	169

District	Taluka	Health index	Education Index	Standard of living Index	HDI	Rank
Raichur	Sindhaur	0.4856	0.3326	0.4518	0.4179	170
Haveri	Savanur	0.4304	0.4007	0.4217	0.4174	171
Koppal	Yelburga	0.4797	0.3637	0.4042	0.4131	172
Yadgir	Shorapur	0.7095	0.1980	0.3541	0.3678	173
Vijayanagara	Kudligi	0.6082	0.2195	0.3148	0.3477	174
Kalburgi	Jevargi	0.6215	0.3216	0.1785	0.3292	175
Yadgir	Yadgir	0.5960	0.1495	0.3847	0.3248	176

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2022

The top ten talukas are from South Karnataka except Bhatkal from Uttar Kannada. Kalaburagi and Yadgir districts share 5 talukas in the bottom ten. Yadgir and Jevargi are at the bottom. Except health, all the talukas are low in the other two parameters- education and Standard of living. Hence a package approach with synergy across Departments & Schemes is essential to address the low-level human development equilibrium trap. Yadgir and Shorapur have very low education index.

In 36 talukas the achievement in HDI is less than 50% indicating high incidence of deprivation. The State average is 0.573 and 76 talukas are below state average (**Table 11.11.8**) for which priority is to be given in the developmental programmes for their improvement. (**Appendix 11.7**)

**Table 11.11.8: Human Development Index for 176 Talukas**

	Health Index	Education Index	Standard of living Index	HDI
State Average	0.722	0.476	0.565	0.573
No. of taluks above State Average	98	84	94	100
No. of Taluks below State Average	78	92	82	76

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2022.

### 11.11.5 Engendering Human Development in Karnataka

#### (A) Gender-wise Population

It is a good sign that Karnataka is inching close towards the ideal state of equal numbers and ratio with not much significant Female Deprivation / Disadvantage Factor ( $FDF=(F-M)/F$ ), in terms of gender-wise population. According to the Karnataka at a Glance 2021-22 report, Karnataka state projected population for 2023 is 7,40,17,848, Male projected population is 3,75,16,062 and Female projected population is 3,65,01,786 with female disadvantage factor -0.027.

**Table 11.11.9: Sex Ratio at Birth**

State	Sex Ratio at Birth				
	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20
Karnataka	935	929	924	915	916
Andhra Pradesh	913	916	920	931	926
Kerala	959	948	957	968	974
TamilNadu	915	907	908	915	917

State	Sex Ratio at Birth				
	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20
Telangana	901	897	901	899	892
India	898	896	899	904	907

Source: SRS, office of the Registrar General of India

There is a growing concern about the declining Sex Ratio at Birth to 916 in 2020 SRS report (**Table 11.11.9**). Kerala (974) shows improvement over the last decade compared to other states. According to the Karnataka's Civil Registration System(CRS) report, State has recorded a decline in Sex ratio from 940 in 2021 to 928 in 2022. There is an urgent need to address these issues by focusing more on the promotional schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and Bhagyalaxmi to improve the Sex ratio at birth.

### 11.11.6 Gender and Health

#### Life Expectancy (LE)

Life Expectancy is one of the key indicators of health. On biological terms, women are usually expected to have a greater LE than men. The same is demonstrated in case of both Karnataka and India (**Table 11.11.10**).

**Table 11.11.10: Life Expectancy in Karnataka, 2012-16 to 2016-20**

Years	Total			Male		Female	
	Karnataka	India	Difference in Years	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
2012-16	69.1	68.7	0.4	67.6	67.4	70.7	70.2
2013-17	69.2	69.0	0.2	67.7	67.8	70.8	70.4
2014-18	69.4	69.4	0	67.9	68.2	70.9	70.7
2015-19	69.5	69.7	-0.2	67.9	68.4	71.3	71.1
2016-20	69.8	70.0	-0.2	67.9	68.6	71.9	71.4

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India, Various Years, Abridged Life Tables

### 11.11.7. Gender and Literacy & Education

#### (A) Literacy

The gender disparity with respect to literacy in the State has been gradually decreasing over the decades reflecting a healthy sign (**Table 11.11.11**).

**Table 11.11.11: Gender-wise Literacy rate (age 7 & above) in Karnataka (In percentages)**

Details	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Male	79.9	86.3	83.0	85.6	86.6
Female	64.6	75.8	68.9	75.1	74.8
Difference (M-F)	15.3	10.5	14.1	10.5	

Details	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
FDF	-0.24	-0.14	-0.20	-0.14	-0.16

Source: Annual Report of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2018-19,2019-20,2021-21, 2021-22 & 2022-23.  
FDF-Female Deprivation/Disadvantage factor(F-M)/F.

## B) Educational Attainment

The gender-wise educational attainment, according to the All India Survey on Higher Education 2020-21, shows that there is an increasing trend in female enrolment at various level of education both in India and Karnataka. (Table 11.11.12).

**Table 11.11.12: Gender Distribution across various levels of Education (Regular Mode) in India and major southern States**

State	Ph. D		Post Graduate		Under Graduate		Diploma	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Andhra Pradesh	4283	2708	89655	91447	765880	704221	96256	66003
Karnataka	5752	5276	96240	125432	909437	902573	137320	113894
Kerala	3184	5554	25672	80026	328404	464401	48832	33114
Tamil Nadu	17443	16968	106868	175312	1091024	1186072	238219	50394
Telangana	4228	2487	68545	87864	561388	593419	55384	42988
All India	116756	95086	1496213	1955015	15009256	14687217	1797136	1021519

Source: All India Survey of Higher Education(AISHE) -2020-21.

### 11.11.8 Gender and Employment

Against gender parity in employment for Karnataka, Tables from 11.11.13 to 11.11.16 present a mixed trend of both gradual but very slow movement towards gender equality and also prevailing glaring female deprivation / disadvantageous situation. This trend is visible more glaringly even in the high profile employment categories of judges and bureaucrats. Concerted efforts should, therefore, be effectively carried out to ensure the removal of gender discrimination at all levels.

**Table 11.11.13: Work Participation rate in Karnataka & India**

State/Country	Worker Population Ratio in per cent according to usual status (ps+ss), age group 15-59 years					
	2021-22			2022-23		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Karnataka	58.1	81.0	34.3	61.2	79.6	42.1
India	56.3	77.9	34.3	59.5	80.2	38.5

Source: Annual Report, PLFS 2021-22 & 2022-23.

**Table 11.11.14: Gender-wise Employment in the organized sector in Karnataka 2017-18 to 2021-22 (In '000s)**

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
2017-18	1036.5 (100)	284.3 (27.4)	752.2 (72.5)	1348.3 (100)	491.0 (36.4)	857.3 (63.5)	2384.8 (100)	775.3 (32.5)	1609.5 (67.4)
2018-19	1019.8 (100)	268.9 (26.4)	749.9 (73.5)	1363.5 (100)	499.7 (36.6)	863.8 (63.3)	2383.4 (100)	769.6 (32.2)	1613.8 (67.7)
2019-20	1031.8 (100)	280.1 (27.15)	751.6 (72.85)	1378.7 (100)	508.6 (36.89)	870.1 (63.11)	2410.5 (100)	788.7 (32.72)	1621.8 (67.28)
2020-21	1022.6 (100)	277.2 (27.10)	745.4 (72.90)	1383.6 (100)	530.7 (38.36)	852.9 (61.64)	2406.2 (100)	807.8 (33.57)	1598.4 (66.43)
2021-22	1020.7 (100)	275.8 (27.02)	744.9 (72.98)	1387.06 (100)	513.4 (37.01)	873.5 (62.97)	2407.8 (100)	789.4 (32.79)	1618.4 (67.21)

Source: Men and Women in Karnataka 2017-18 to 2021-22.

Note: Figures in brackets are percentages.

**Table 11.11.15: Judges in Karnataka – Gender-wise**

Year	Women	Men	Total	Women (%)
2017-18	275	684	959	28.06
2018-19	341	751	1092	31.22
2019-20	341	733	1074	31.75
2020-21	347	720	1067	32.52
2021-22	397	738	1135	34.97

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Men and women in Karnataka 2017-18 to 2021-22.

**Table 11.11.16: Gender composition of Bureaucrats in Karnataka**

Services/ Year	IAS			IPS			IFS		
	Women	Men	Women (%)	Women	Men	Women (%)	Women	Men	Women (%)
2018	74	174	29.83	26	149	14.85	17	104	14.04
2019	80	165	32.65	26	142	15.48	17	97	14.91
2020	72	166	30.25	26	145	15.20	17	86	16.50
2021	81	182	30.80	25	136	15.53	18	85	17.48
2022	84	188	30.88	34	147	18.78	18	83	17.82

Source: Men and Women in Karnataka 2017-18 to 2021-22, DES.

### 11.11.9 Gender and Political Representation

The performance of the State is impressive in respect of women's representation in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), which has crossed the mandatory half-way (50%) mark in all the three tiers of PRIs (**Table 11.11.17**).



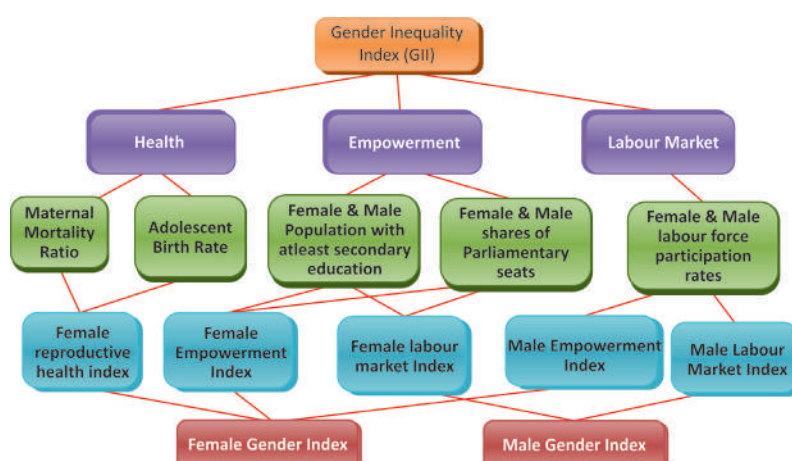
**Table 11.11.17: Women's Representation Status in all the three-tier Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) of Karnataka**

Year	Grama Panchayat			Taluk Panchayat			Zilla Panchayat		
	Total Number of Members	Total Number of Women Members		Total Number of Members	Total Number of Women Members		Total Number of Members	Total Number of Women Members	
		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%
2000	78349	35064	44.75	3255	1375	42.20	890	339	38.10
2005	91402	39318	43.00	3683	1519	41.20	1005	373	37.10
2010	90643	39327	43.39	3659	2018	55.15	1013	539	53.21
2015 & 2016	97062	51497	53.00	3903	1998	51.19	1083	548	50.60
2020	96322	49696	51.59	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: SEC cited in the Monograph on status of women in Karnataka, 2000. State Election Commission (SEC), Govt. of Karnataka, cited in Men and women in Karnataka, 2005, 2010, 2014-15 and Karnataka state election commission – Grama Panchayat elections(2015), Taluk and Zilla Panchayat elections (2016), Grama Panchayath elections (2020).

### 11.11.10 Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Gender Inequality Index (GII) combines some aspects of Gender Development Index(GDI) and Gender Empowerment Index(GEM) and it is an innovative approach to assess gender inequality. It measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development—reproductive health, measured by maternal mortality ratio (HMIS) and adolescent birth rates (NFHS-5); empowerment, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females (2015 and 2016 Local Governance) and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education (PLFS - III 2019-20); and economic status, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older (PLFS III 2019-20). It measures the human development costs of gender inequality. Thus the higher the GII value the more disparities between females and males and the more loss to human development.

**Fig 11.11.2: Gender Inequality Index 3 major indicators**

Source: Karnataka Human Development Reports-2022

### GII at District Level

GII across districts indicate a lesser variation after accounting for political participation at local level. The variation in percentage of loss due to gender inequality is from 21% (Udupi) to 44% (Dharwad) (Table 11.11.18).

Table 11.11.18: Gender Inequality Index Across Districts of Karnataka -2019

District	MMR	AFR (15-19)	Political Participation		Secondary Education and above by adult (25+)		LFPR (15+)		GII	Rank
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Bagalkot	48	42	57.2	42.8	30.2	52.8	40.2	68.4	0.324	8
Bengaluru Urban	59	17	54.5	45.5	57.1	69.1	24.6	76.1	0.322	7
Bengaluru Rural	78	39	51.4	48.6	35.9	39.0	22.7	79.1	0.420	29
Belgaum	104	53	51.4	48.6	32.1	48.1	37.8	78.0	0.419	28
Bellary	155	23	50.9	49.1	20.8	33.7	35.2	78.5	0.398	20
Bidar	53	27	51.2	48.8	28.1	50.7	41.9	84.3	0.322	6
Chamarajanagar	44	37	51.5	48.5	22.8	25.0	30.5	79.1	0.342	11
Chikkaballapur	63	33	51.7	48.3	34.5	49.0	24.0	65.9	0.375	16
Chikkamagaluru	58	34	52.6	47.4	34.9	36.7	19.5	74.1	0.397	19
Chitradurga	89	46	54.6	45.4	27.2	41.9	51.1	73.1	0.364	14
Dakshina Kannada	89	12	51.7	48.3	30.2	38.2	37.8	73.5	0.281	3
Davangere	109	31	52.0	48.0	21.7	33.9	31.6	81.6	0.407	23
Dharwad	209	23	51.8	48.2	31.0	43.6	29.8	85.1	0.440	30
Gadag	65	17	51.8	48.2	30.7	45.2	31.7	83.5	0.321	5
Hassan	60	39	51.8	48.2	20.5	27.5	45.6	84.2	0.341	10
Haveri	79	28	51.5	48.5	12.7	25.2	38.6	79.3	0.360	13
Kalaburagi	165	31	56.8	43.2	17.1	34.7	48.7	76.6	0.395	17
Kodagu	64	23	52.0	48.0	39.3	30.9	36.1	73.5	0.299	4
Kolar	56	52	51.3	48.7	39.3	48.1	27.2	79.3	0.401	21
Koppal	70	50	51.5	48.5	14.1	39.9	41.0	87.5	0.413	25
Mandya	73	36	51.5	48.5	29.9	43.9	26.9	84.3	0.408	24
Mysore	85	42	55.9	44.1	29.0	37.9	28.4	76.6	0.404	22
Raichur	127	52	54.6	45.4	11.7	19.2	43.8	73.6	0.414	26
Ramanagar	81	35	51.4	48.6	37.4	49.0	22.7	62.6	0.396	18
Shivamoga	95	19	61.5	38.5	25.2	25.9	31.1	73.0	0.326	9
Tumkur	86	30	51.6	48.4	17.8	42.4	27.1	79.3	0.416	27
Udupi	83	10	54.4	45.6	32.3	35.4	58.0	60.7	0.213	1
Uttara Kannada	46	13	52.4	47.6	29.3	46.6	34.5	69.5	0.250	2
Vijayapura	55	66	53.1	46.9	21.9	40.9	50.9	78.9	0.370	15
Yadgir	74	42	51.5	48.5	15.6	33.5	60.5	79.2	0.351	12
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>0.377</b>	

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2022.

Loss due to inequality is lowest among the districts Udupi, Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Gadag. Dharwad district had highest gender inequality. Bengaluru Rural, Belgaum and Tumkur are the next three districts with high gender inequality index. Bengaluru urban stands at 7th position with GII being 0.322 indicating 32% loss in achievement across three dimensions due to gender inequality.

### 11.11.11 CONCLUSION & WAY FORWARD

The status of human development in Karnataka is witnessing an improving trend over the years. However, the variation across districts is high with respect to both Education and Income indicators. To achieve District as a fulcrum for development these districts needs to focus more on deprived indicators especially, education, employment, female reproductive health, LFPR etc by providing good facilities and opportunities with new or existing government schemes for the better human development.

- ▣▣▣▣ There are many flagship programmes like Samagra Shikshan Karnataka and MGNREGA NFSM etc. that can be designed and implemented effectively based on local needs.
- ▣▣▣▣ More emphasis should be on education outcomes to bring down the disparity across districts.
- ▣▣▣▣ The incidence of poverty is high in North Karnataka regions, especially in the Kalyan Karnataka region, as these regions are given high priority while implementing government schemes, enabling the state to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 2030 agenda.
- ▣▣▣▣ The GII can be reduced through improving the reproductive health, female labour force participation and political participation.
- ▣▣▣▣ Increase women's participation in labour force by
  - ▶ Promoting entrepreneurship among women- Focused schemes in Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Household industries. Expanding coverage of Udyogini scheme.
  - ▶ Capacity building of women in e-trading and e-commerce. Re-training and skill upgradation in existing sectors.
  - ▶ Banks should adopt a single window approach to overcome the procedural and other barriers to accessing loans by women, especially those belonging to marginalized groups and communities.

## APPENDIX 11.1

## Number of Primary and Secondary Schools in Karnataka from 2010-11 to 2022-23

Schools	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Lower Primary	26032	25951	25950	26058	26308	26118	26696	25795	25278	24316	24391	24153	23330
Higher Primary	33126	33604	34086	34427	34604	34795	35498	36197	36951	38003	38040	30876	30352
Total Primary (a)	59128	59555	60036	60485	60912	60913	62194	61992	62229	62319	62431	55029	53682
Secondary (b)	12904	13862	14194	14469	14937	15140	15773	15560	15867	16808	16850	17265	17824
Total (a+b)	72062	73417	74230	74954	75849	76013	77967	77552	78096	79127	79281	72294	71506

Source: U-DISE and SATS 2022-23

## APPENDIX 11.2

## Schools and Enrolments in Karnataka from 2010-11 to 2022-23 (in No's)

Enrolments (All types of Schools)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Enrolments classes I to V													
Total (in lakh)	54.15	54.14	53.78	53.51	53.73	54.05	54.49	54.04	54.80	54.33	54.60	54.74	54.42
Boys (in lakh)	28.02	28.06	27.9	27.62	27.71	27.87	28.25	28.06	28.50	28.25	28.40	28.49	28.22
Girls (in lakh)	26.13	26.07	25.88	25.89	26.01	26.19	26.24	25.98	26.30	26.08	26.20	26.24	26.20
Enrolments classes VI to VIII													
Total (in lakh)	20.11	20.75	30.17	29.7	29.72	29.34	29.2	29.59	30.50	31.24	31.36	32.13	32.04
Boys (in lakh)	10.37	10.72	15.68	15.4	15.37	15.19	15.26	15.35	15.78	16.05	16.12	16.57	16.61
Girls (in lakh)	9.73	10.03	14.49	14.3	14.34	14.16	13.94	14.24	14.72	15.19	15.24	15.56	15.43
Enrolments IX to X													
Total (in lakh)	26.04	26.07	16.67	16.85	17.67	17.74	18.04	17.59	17.83	18.35	18.39	20.00	20.33
Boys (in lakh)	13.51	13.55	8.64	8.75	9.21	9.24	9.44	9.16	9.28	9.57	9.60	10.27	10.41
Girls (in lakh)	12.54	12.52	8.03	8.1	8.46	8.5	8.59	8.43	8.55	8.78	8.79	9.73	9.92
Enrolment Total 1 to 10	100.30	101.00	100.60	100.10	101.10	101.10	101.70	101.20	103.13	103.90	104.40	106.90	106.79
Boys (in lakh)	51.9	52.34	52.22	51.78	52.28	52.3	52.96	52.59	53.56	53.87	54.11	55.34	55.24
Girls (in lakh)	48.4	48.63	48.4	48.29	48.84	48.84	48.78	48.65	49.57	50.05	50.24	51.54	51.55
Total Schools (1 to 10)	72875	73417	74230	74954	75849	76069	77967	77552	78096	79127	79281	77821	71506

Source: U-DISE and SATS 2022-23

## APPENDIX 11.3

GER and NER at Lower Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Schools  
from 2005-06 to 2022-23 (in %)

Year	Primary level		Upper primary level		Secondary Level	
	GER	NER	GER	NER	GER	NER
2005-06	121.83	97.51	103.04	98.75	-	-
2006-07	108.28	98.43	107.25	98.52	62.00	-
2007-08	110.93	96.10	107.53	95.61	65.00	-
2008-09	107.15	97.33	107.48	98.09	69.77	39.03
2009-10	106.53	95.21	103.10	95.15	75.29	45.07
2010-11	107.53	98.86	103.92	93.57	81.42	58.47
2011-12	107.46	99.21	105.16	96.95	85.65	65.76
2012-13	106.81	97.69	105.66	94.83	84.54	69.30
2013-14	102.36	93.56	90.47	81.78	75.99	55.33
2014-15	102.97	95.47	89.18	81.37	77.31	55.97
2015-16	102.98	96.40	93.36	79.16	83.22	61.75
2016-17	103.71	96.40	92.90	79.16	84.44	61.75
2017-18	102.71	94.45	93.99	80.35	82.37	64.07
2018-19	104.40	95.72	97.07	81.77	83.68	64.45
2019-20	103.80	96.40	99.60	79.16	86.19	61.75
2022-21	103.80	96.40	99.60	79.16	86.19	61.75
2021-22	103.73	99.16	102.26	87.55	93.85	84.64
2022-23	103.73	99.16	102.26	87.55	93.85	84.64

Source: U-DISE and SATS 2022-23

## APPENDIX 11.4

## SSLC Main Exam - 2023 &amp; 2022 Results

SL NO	DIST CODE	DISTRICT NAME	2023 Pass %	2022 Pass %
1	AN	BENGALURU NORTH	81.74	85.17
2	AS	BENGALURU SOUTH	79.87	80.99
3	BA	RAMANAGARA	89.74	95.71
4	BB	BENGALURU RURAL	96.59	93.88
5	CA	CHIKKABALLAPURA	96.32	96.2
6	CC	KOLAR	94.8	96.14
7	DA	MADHUGIRI	93.33	95.59
8	DD	TUMAKURU	89.78	92.53
9	EA	CHAMARAJANAGARA	94.41	93.93
10	EE	MYSURU	90	93
11	FF	MANDYA	96.83	95.92
12	GA	UDUPI	91.18	90.71
13	GG	DAKSHINA KANNADA	90.17	88.63
14	HH	KODAGU	93.72	93.36
15	IA	DAVANAGERE	90.6	93.3
16	II	CHITRADURGA	96.85	96.97
17	JJ	CHIKKAMAGALURU	90.03	90.35
18	KK	SHIVAMOGGA	85.2	86.35
19	LL	HASSAN	96.75	96.3
20	MA	HAVERI	89.21	89.14
21	MB	GADAG	86.58	90.14
22	MM	DHARWAD	86.63	88.89
23	NA	CHIKKODI	91.1	90.88
24	NN	BELAGAVI	85.96	88.72
25	OA	BAGALAKOTE	85.24	85.59
26	OO	VIJAYAPURA	91.26	89.2
27	PA	SIRSI	87.93	85.2
28	PP	UTTARA KANNADA	91.31	90.92
29	QA	YADAGIRI	75.64	81.8
30	QQ	KALABURAGI	84.56	88.87
31	RA	KOPPALA	90.32	90.42
32	RR	RAICHURU	84.06	86.08
33	SS	BIDAR	78.81	88.28
34	TA	VIJAYANAGARA	91.44	87.44
35	TT	BALLARI	81.68	87.44
		Pass percentage	89.13	90.4

**APPENDIX 11.5**  
**II PUC - Annual Exam Results 2023 & 2022 Freshers**

SL.NO.	DISTRICT	2023 Pass %	2022 Pass %
1	AN - BENGALURU NORTH	82.33	74.13
2	AS - BENGALURU SOUTH	82.39	78.26
3	BB - BENGALURU RURAL	83.15	71.2
4	BR - RAMANAGARA	78.18	64.1
5	CC - BALLARI	69.62	58.05
6	DC - CHIKODI	78.79	70.51
7	DD - BELAGAVI	74.02	62.1
8	EB - BAGALKOTE	78.82	70.62
9	EE - VIJAYAPURA	84.71	81.23
10	FF - BIDAR	78.1	65.82
11	GD - DAVANAGERE	75.77	66.15
12	GG - CHITRADURGA	69.54	53.71
13	HH - CHIKKAMAGALURU	83.33	73.17
14	JG - GADAG	66.94	63.54
15	JH - HAVERI	74.16	69.81
16	JJ - DHARWAD	73.59	67.71
17	KK - KALABURAGI	69.4	62.6
18	KY - YADGIRI	63	64.98
19	LL - HASSAN	83.16	71.82
20	MC - CHIKKABALLAPURA	77.84	67.45
21	MM - KOLAR	79.26	64.18
22	NC - CHAMARAJANAGARA	82	66.1
23	NN - MYSURU	79.96	67.42
24	PP - MANDYA	77.51	61.92
25	QQ - UTTARA KANNADA	89.75	76.69
26	RK - KOPPAL	74.81	64.8
27	RR - RAICHUR	66.25	62
28	SS - DAKSHINA KANNADA	95.4	89.38
29	SU - UDUPI	95.29	87.57
30	TT - SHIVAMOGGA	83.2	73.02
31	UU - TUMAKURU	74.54	63.53
32	VV - KODAGU	90.59	76.88
	<b>PASS percentage</b>	<b>78.60</b>	<b>69.07</b>

## Appendix 11.6

## District wise SC/ST Population during 2001 census and 2011 census

(in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Districts	2001		2011		Projected for 2023	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	Bagalkot	2.51	0.80	3.19	0.97	4.42	1.26
2	Bengaluru Urban	8.51	0.86	11.98	1.90	20.45	5.12
3	Bengaluru Rural	3.78	0.62	2.14	0.53	2.55	0.69
4	Belagavi	4.62	2.43	5.77	2.97	7.63	3.79
5	Ballari	3.74	3.65	5.17	4.51	3.92	3.57
6	Bidar	2.99	1.82	4.00	2.36	5.70	3.25
7	Chamarajanagar	2.38	1.06	2.59	1.20	2.82	1.40
8	Chikkaballapura	0.00	0.00	3.13	1.56	3.71	1.85
9	Chikmagalur	2.33	0.41	2.54	0.45	2.80	0.51
10	Chitradurga	3.36	2.66	3.89	3.03	4.67	3.53
11	Dakshina Kannada	1.31	0.63	1.48	0.82	2.91	1.20
12	Davanagere	3.33	2.10	3.93	2.33	3.83	2.05
13	Dharwad	1.32	0.70	1.78	0.88	2.64	1.16
14	Gadag	1.37	0.54	1.74	0.62	2.32	1.29
15	Kalburgi	7.18	1.54	6.49	0.65	8.59	0.99
16	Hassan	3.12	0.26	3.45	0.32	3.94	0.43
17	Haveri	1.75	1.27	2.20	1.41	2.97	1.63
18	Kodagu	0.67	0.46	0.74	0.58	0.80	0.77
19	Kolar	6.72	2.06	4.66	0.79	6.74	0.95
20	Koppal	1.85	1.39	2.59	1.64	4.58	2.01
21	Mandya	2.47	0.17	2.65	0.22	2.91	0.31
22	Mysore	4.68	2.71	5.37	3.35	6.66	4.44
23	Raichur	3.17	3.03	4.01	3.67	5.51	4.64
24	Ramanagara	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.23	2.24	0.32
25	Shivamogga	2.70	0.56	3.08	0.65	3.66	0.79
26	Tumkuru	4.74	1.94	5.07	2.10	5.55	2.32
27	Udupi	0.68	0.42	0.75	0.53	0.87	0.71
28	Uttara Kannada	1.02	0.24	1.16	0.34	1.25	0.37
29	Vijayapura	3.34	0.30	4.43	0.39	6.38	0.57
30	Yadgir	0.00	0.00	2.73	1.47	4.00	2.15
31	Vijayanagar	0	0	0	0	4.86	2.94
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85.64</b>	<b>34.64</b>	<b>104.75</b>	<b>42.49</b>	<b>141.88</b>	<b>57.01</b>



## APPENDIX 11.7

## Human Development Index for 176 Talukas in the State

Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Health Index	Education Index	Standard of Living Index	HDI	Rank
1	Bagalkot	Badami	0.7693	0.4593	0.5073	0.5639	108
2	Bagalkot	Bagalkote	0.8512	0.5177	0.5085	0.6074	63
3	Bagalkot	Bilagi	0.6696	0.4971	0.5027	0.5511	112
4	Bagalkot	Hungund	0.7149	0.5040	0.5287	0.5754	99
5	Bagalkot	Jamakhandi	0.7997	0.5414	0.4547	0.5817	90
6	Bagalkot	Mudhol	0.8585	0.5693	0.4803	0.6169	49
7	Ballari	Ballari	0.3947	0.4196	0.5241	0.4428	161
8	Ballari	Siraguppa	0.6205	0.3989	0.5075	0.5009	138
9	Ballari	Sonduru	0.7242	0.4474	0.5400	0.5593	110
10	Belagavi	Athani	0.5232	0.5424	0.5553	0.5401	118
11	Belagavi	Bailahongala	0.7809	0.3096	0.5384	0.5068	135
12	Belagavi	Belagavi	0.8225	0.5502	0.6733	0.6729	27
13	Belagavi	Chikkodi	0.7128	0.6068	0.6177	0.6441	38
14	Belagavi	Gokak	0.7183	0.5554	0.5768	0.6128	56
15	Belagavi	Hukkeri	0.7111	0.5180	0.5940	0.6026	68
16	Belagavi	Khanapur	0.6954	0.4481	0.6219	0.5787	94
17	Belagavi	Raibag	0.7556	0.5317	0.5353	0.5991	70
18	Belagavi	Ramadurg	0.7611	0.4762	0.5099	0.5696	105
19	Belagavi	Savadatti	0.5369	0.5060	0.5077	0.5167	131
20	Bengaluru_Rural	Devanahalli	0.7880	0.5893	0.6462	0.6695	30
21	Bengaluru_Rural	Doddaballapura	0.9286	0.5599	0.6729	0.7046	12
22	Bengaluru_Rural	Hoskote	0.8773	0.6260	0.6511	0.7098	10
23	Bengaluru_Rural	Nelamangala	0.9103	0.6759	0.7160	0.7609	3
24	Bengaluru_Urban	Anekal	0.6509	0.6160	0.8054	0.6861	22
25	Bengaluru_Urban	Bangalore (North)	0.7375	0.4810	0.9113	0.6863	21
26	Bengaluru_Urban	Bangalore-East	0.7105	0.5018	0.9472	0.6964	17
27	Bengaluru_Urban	Bangalore-South	0.7526	0.6819	0.9415	0.7847	2
28	Bidar	Aurad	0.5820	0.3928	0.4844	0.4802	147
29	Bidar	Basavakalyan	0.6530	0.5036	0.4694	0.5364	122
30	Bidar	Bhalki	0.4902	0.4381	0.3925	0.4385	162
31	Bidar	Bidar	0.4568	0.4960	0.5036	0.4850	144
32	Bidar	Humnabad	0.3620	0.5239	0.5015	0.4565	154
33	Chamarajanagara	Chamarajanagara	0.8276	0.3764	0.5938	0.5698	104
34	Chamarajanagara	Gundlupet	0.8283	0.2617	0.5658	0.4969	142
35	Chamarajanagara	Kollegala	0.6072	0.4835	0.6152	0.5653	107
36	Chamarajanagara	Yalandur	0.8359	0.3923	0.5946	0.5799	91
37	Chikkaballapura	Bagepalli	0.8541	0.3764	0.6386	0.5899	80
38	Chikkaballapura	Chikballapur	0.8520	0.4352	0.7080	0.6403	39

Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Health Index	Education Index	Standard of Living Index	HDI	Rank
39	Chikkaballapura	Chinthamani	0.9140	0.4473	0.5966	0.6248	44
40	Chikkaballapura	Gauribidanur	0.7553	0.3983	0.6329	0.5753	100
41	Chikkaballapura	Gudibande	0.7926	0.3306	0.6221	0.5463	115
42	Chikkaballapura	Shidlagatta	0.9150	0.3655	0.6651	0.6059	65
43	Chikkamagaluru	Chikmagalur	0.8134	0.5810	0.7222	0.6989	13
44	Chikkamagaluru	Kadur	0.8181	0.4534	0.5833	0.6003	69
45	Chikkamagaluru	KOPPA	0.7833	0.5802	0.7197	0.6890	20
46	Chikkamagaluru	Mudigere	0.8295	0.5250	0.6639	0.6612	34
47	Chikkamagaluru	Narasimharajapura	0.5812	0.5592	0.5652	0.5685	106
48	Chikkamagaluru	Sringeri	0.8468	0.5600	0.6946	0.6906	18
49	Chikkamagaluru	Tarikere	0.8832	0.4850	0.6592	0.6560	35
50	Chitradurga	Challakere	0.8421	0.4223	0.5581	0.5833	88
51	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	0.6878	0.5242	0.6439	0.6146	54
52	Chitradurga	Hiriyur	0.8314	0.4805	0.5272	0.5950	76
53	Chitradurga	Holalkere	0.7576	0.5004	0.5568	0.5954	73
54	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	0.4709	0.5023	0.5739	0.5139	132
55	Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	0.7920	0.4834	0.5504	0.5951	75
56	Dakshina Kannada	Bantwal	0.8652	0.6249	0.7495	0.7400	5
57	Dakshina Kannada	Belthangady	0.8141	0.6435	0.6741	0.7068	11
58	Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore	0.8955	0.7369	0.7377	0.7867	1
59	Dakshina Kannada	Puttur	0.7489	0.6812	0.6652	0.6975	16
60	Dakshina Kannada	Sulya	0.8771	0.6333	0.7476	0.7461	4
61	Davanagere	Channagiri	0.7323	0.4055	0.5545	0.5481	113
62	Davanagere	Davanagere	0.5645	0.4476	0.5784	0.5268	124
63	Davanagere	Harihar	0.4973	0.4212	0.5974	0.5001	140
64	Davanagere	Honnali	0.7235	0.4842	0.5347	0.5722	102
65	Davanagere	Jagaluru	0.7856	0.4605	0.5524	0.5847	87
66	Dharwad	Dharwad	0.8973	0.5992	0.3765	0.5872	84
67	Dharwad	Hubli	0.7756	0.6085	0.4330	0.5890	81
68	Dharwad	Kalgatgi	0.5680	0.4973	0.3946	0.4813	146
69	Dharwad	Kundgol	0.7771	0.4589	0.4086	0.5262	125
70	Dharwad	Navalgund	0.4795	0.4929	0.4446	0.4719	148
71	Gadag	Gadag	0.6872	0.4662	0.4842	0.5373	120
72	Gadag	Mundargi	0.7246	0.3612	0.3848	0.4653	151
73	Gadag	Naragund	0.6172	0.4640	0.4245	0.4954	143
74	Gadag	Rona	0.6346	0.4084	0.3578	0.4526	157
75	Gadag	Shirahatti	0.6236	0.3684	0.4217	0.4593	152
76	Hassan	Alur	0.7669	0.4452	0.5938	0.5875	83
77	Hassan	Arkalgud	0.8388	0.4658	0.5907	0.6134	55
78	Hassan	Arsikere	0.6601	0.4470	0.6346	0.5721	103
79	Hassan	Belur	0.7190	0.4151	0.5493	0.5473	114
80	Hassan	Channarayapatna	0.8076	0.4535	0.6138	0.6081	62

Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Health Index	Education Index	Standard of Living Index	HDI	Rank
81	Hassan	Hassan	0.8588	0.5553	0.6581	0.6796	25
82	Hassan	Holenarasipura	0.6162	0.4448	0.5276	0.5249	127
83	Hassan	Sakleshpura	0.8446	0.4259	0.6465	0.6149	53
84	Haveri	Byadagi	0.9147	0.4254	0.5356	0.5929	78
85	Haveri	Hangal	0.6229	0.3851	0.5197	0.4996	141
86	Haveri	Haveri	0.5469	0.4672	0.5469	0.5189	130
87	Haveri	Hirekerur	0.7508	0.4091	0.4569	0.5197	128
88	Haveri	Ranebennur	0.6836	0.4491	0.6316	0.5788	93
89	Haveri	Savanur	0.4315	0.4007	0.4217	0.4178	171
90	Haveri	Shiggaon	0.4857	0.4453	0.4685	0.4662	150
91	Kalburgi	Afzalpur	0.7317	0.4639	0.4118	0.5190	129
92	Kalburgi	Aland	0.6123	0.3861	0.3960	0.4541	156
93	Kalburgi	Chincholi	0.6736	0.2972	0.3749	0.4218	168
94	Kalburgi	Chittapur	0.6964	0.3583	0.3323	0.4360	163
95	Kalburgi	Gulbarga	0.7628	0.5792	0.4358	0.5775	95
96	Kalburgi	Jevargi	0.6216	0.3216	0.1785	0.3292	175
97	Kalburgi	Sedam	0.6730	0.2994	0.3977	0.4312	166
98	Kodagu	Madikeri	0.7058	0.4994	0.6782	0.6206	48
99	Kodagu	somawarpet	0.8006	0.5263	0.7147	0.6703	29
100	Kodagu	Virajpet	0.5720	0.5013	0.7112	0.5886	82
101	Kolara	Bangarpet	0.8804	0.5657	0.6844	0.6986	14
102	Kolara	Kolar	0.8545	0.4963	0.6934	0.6650	32
103	Kolara	Malur	0.8181	0.5151	0.6452	0.6478	37
104	Kolara	Mulabagilu	0.8193	0.4453	0.6114	0.6065	64
105	Kolara	Srinivaspura	0.8455	0.4687	0.6388	0.6326	41
106	Koppal	Gangavathi	0.6243	0.3458	0.4718	0.4670	149
107	Koppal	Koppal	0.5534	0.5409	0.4184	0.5003	139
108	Koppal	Kushtagi	0.5760	0.3390	0.4703	0.4512	158
109	Koppal	Yelburga	0.4801	0.3637	0.4042	0.4133	172
110	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	0.8106	0.4292	0.6032	0.5942	77
111	Mandya	Maddur	0.8273	0.5241	0.5996	0.6382	40
112	Mandya	Malavalli	0.8304	0.4391	0.6166	0.6081	61
113	Mandya	Mandya	0.8896	0.5447	0.7014	0.6979	15
114	Mandya	Nagamangala	0.8564	0.4142	0.5973	0.5961	72
115	Mandya	Pandavpura	0.8209	0.4832	0.6279	0.6292	43
116	Mandya	Srirangapatna	0.8275	0.4668	0.6064	0.6164	51
117	Mysuru	Heggadadevanakote	0.6628	0.3656	0.6056	0.5275	123
118	Mysuru	Hunsur	0.7601	0.4315	0.6472	0.5965	71
119	Mysuru	K.R.Nagar	0.7561	0.2649	0.6386	0.5039	136
120	Mysuru	Mysuru	0.8179	0.5425	0.7156	0.6822	23
121	Mysuru	Nanjangud	0.7976	0.3573	0.6820	0.5792	92
122	Mysuru	Piriyapatna	0.6519	0.3919	0.6313	0.5443	116

Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Health Index	Education Index	Standard of Living Index	HDI	Rank
123	Mysuru	T.Narasipura	0.8054	0.4167	0.6736	0.6092	60
124	Raichur	Devdurga	0.5994	0.3921	0.3759	0.4454	160
125	Raichur	Lingasugur	0.7032	0.4259	0.4842	0.5254	126
126	Raichur	Manvi	0.7446	0.2937	0.4344	0.4563	155
127	Raichur	Raichur	0.7342	0.3178	0.5406	0.5015	137
128	Raichur	Sindhanur	0.4881	0.3326	0.4518	0.4186	170
129	Ramanagara	Channapatna	0.8884	0.5311	0.6955	0.6898	19
130	Ramanagara	Kanakpura	0.7412	0.4708	0.6539	0.6111	59
131	Ramanagara	Magadi	0.9188	0.4754	0.6906	0.6707	28
132	Ramanagara	Ramanagar	0.8939	0.5836	0.7253	0.7233	8
133	Shivamogga	Bhadravathi	0.7543	0.4092	0.6487	0.5850	86
134	Shivamogga	Hosanagar	0.6582	0.4209	0.4831	0.5115	133
135	Shivamogga	Sagara	0.8628	0.5278	0.5120	0.6155	52
136	Shivamogga	shikaripura	0.8488	0.4349	0.5105	0.5733	101
137	Shivamogga	Shimoga	0.7061	0.5578	0.6161	0.6237	46
138	Shivamogga	Soraba	0.8109	0.5071	0.5342	0.6034	66
139	Shivamogga	Thirthahalli	0.8830	0.3369	0.6404	0.5754	97
140	Tumakuru	Chiknayakanahalli	0.7665	0.5289	0.6232	0.6322	42
141	Tumakuru	Gubbi	0.9171	0.5549	0.6194	0.6805	24
142	Tumakuru	Koratagere	0.6321	0.5197	0.6009	0.5822	89
143	Tumakuru	Kunigal	0.7190	0.4967	0.5909	0.5954	74
144	Tumakuru	Madhugiri	0.8038	0.4867	0.5996	0.6167	50
145	Tumakuru	Pavagada	0.8503	0.4590	0.5621	0.6031	67
146	Tumakuru	Sira	0.8806	0.5582	0.6224	0.6738	26
147	Tumakuru	Tiptur	0.7584	0.5523	0.6626	0.6523	36
148	Tumakuru	Tumkur	0.8593	0.6431	0.6855	0.7235	7
149	Tumakuru	Turuvekere	0.8844	0.5353	0.6243	0.6661	31
150	Udupi	Karkala	0.6122	0.6999	0.5668	0.6239	45
151	Udupi	Kundapur	0.5880	0.6273	0.6229	0.6125	57
152	Udupi	Udupi	0.8395	0.6634	0.6458	0.7111	9
153	Uttara Kannada	Ankola	0.7674	0.4569	0.5438	0.5756	96
154	Uttara Kannada	Bhatkal	0.7376	0.8154	0.6610	0.7353	6
155	Uttara Kannada	Haliyal	0.8423	0.5295	0.4633	0.5912	79
156	Uttara Kannada	Honnavar	0.4144	0.6062	0.6339	0.5420	117
157	Uttara Kannada	Joida	0.6183	0.3809	0.4745	0.4817	145
158	Uttara Kannada	Karwar	0.6693	0.6486	0.5563	0.6227	47
159	Uttara Kannada	Kumta	0.6365	0.5540	0.5694	0.5856	85
160	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	0.6357	0.6273	0.5757	0.6123	58
161	Uttara Kannada	Siddapur	0.7076	0.4577	0.5884	0.5754	98
162	Uttara Kannada	Sirsi	0.6713	0.6321	0.6889	0.6637	33
163	Uttara Kannada	Yellapur	0.5947	0.4666	0.6355	0.5608	109
164	Vijayanagara	Hadagali	0.4573	0.4274	0.4893	0.4573	153

Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Health Index	Education Index	Standard of Living Index	HDI	Rank
165	Vijayanagara	Hagaribommanahalli	0.6829	0.4741	0.4846	0.5394	119
166	Vijayanagara	Harapanahalli	0.5723	0.4560	0.5098	0.5105	134
167	Vijayanagara	Hospet	0.8007	0.4313	0.5019	0.5576	111
168	Vijayanagara	Kudligi	0.6083	0.2195	0.3148	0.3477	174
169	Vijayapura	Basavan Bagewadi	0.4107	0.4454	0.4050	0.4200	169
170	Vijayapura	Bijapur	0.7284	0.5490	0.3872	0.5370	121
171	Vijayapura	Indi	0.5392	0.4686	0.3623	0.4507	159
172	Vijayapura	Muddebihal	0.5589	0.4355	0.3347	0.4335	164
173	Vijayapura	Sindagi	0.4677	0.4694	0.3662	0.4316	165
174	Yadgir	Shahapur	0.7655	0.2609	0.3975	0.4298	167
175	Yadgir	Shorapur	0.7097	0.1980	0.3541	0.3678	173
176	Yadgir	Yadgir	0.5967	0.1495	0.3847	0.3250	176

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2022.



## 12.1 e-GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS (e-GOVERNANCE)

Karnataka has an exclusive e-Governance Division in the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms, headed by secretary to Government. This was set up in the year 2003 with a view to accelerate the process of IT enabling eg. Government processes for the benefit of citizens and to improve transparency and efficiency in administration. The Department of Personnel & Administrative reforms (e-Governance) has created the necessary infrastructure for implementing e-Governance initiatives in the State. The Schemes of e-Governance Department are as follows:

### 12.1.1 Karnataka State Wide Area Network

The Karnataka State Wide Area Network is in operation since December 2009. It is serving as a State information high way for various departments of Government of Karnataka, providing video and data services and secured internet services.

KSWAN 1.0 was providing secured network connectivity to important Government departments like Treasury, IGR, Health, RTO, Bhoomi etc. Some of the critical applications like Kaveri, Khajane, e-Hospital, Bhoomi, e-Procurement, e-Office are running on KSWAN. About 3000 Government offices were connected to KSWAN. KSWAN Control Rooms (PoP) are Operational at District and Taluka HQ and serve as aggregation point for network traffic. Bandwidths were taken from BSNL and Airtel for all District and Taluka PoPs, depending on actual need and are upgraded from time to time to meet the requirement of traffic demand.

Government of Karnataka upgraded KSWAN to more robust and secure network namely KSWAN 2.0., which ensures end to end secured WAN services using MPLS technology within the network and that of the bandwidth service provider and LAN services in important Government buildings.

Many departments have been on boarded to avail KSWAN services like, Zilla and Taluk Panchayats, Police Department, Backward Class Welfare department, Agriculture, Raitha Samparka Kendra, Nada Kaccheri, Education, Excise, Horticulture.

Some of the Boards and Corporations like BMTC, BBMP, BDA, DBRADCL KPCL, KNNL, KBJNL, KSFC, KREDL, KIADB, KMVSTDCL, City Municipal corporations and ESCOMS have also been provided with KSWAN connectivity.

Security being an important aspect in Government data transactions over the network, in KSWAN 2.0, state of the Art IPsec, DMVPN and MPLS features are being enabled. Dual connectivity is provided to major departments to ensure uptime of more than 99.99% for the network.

The next stage of the project, i.e., KSWAN 3.0 has been proposed and the DPR is approved for 931.15 Crores. Under this project, it is envisaged to extend the connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats covering about 22000 offices.

In addition to BSNL & Airtel, other Telecom Service Providers, viz, Vodafone Idea Limited and Reliance Jio Infocom Limited are integrated to KSWAN to speed up the commissioning of KSWAN links.

As on date, Karnataka State Wide Area Network (KSWAN) connectivity has been extended to 1200 Government offices making a total around 7000 Government officers to implement e-office and access e-governance applications and about 500 offices will be covered shortly.

Video Conferencing Solution was implemented as part of KSWAN1.0 project in the year 2009. 31 number of Video Conferencing end points units were provided to Deputy Commissioner (DC) offices and Room Number. 313 Committee room Vidhana Soudha and Room No.122, Vikasa Soudha.

In the year 2015, under the project Taluka video conferencing project, the central VC infrastructure was upgraded with higher capacity units and 219 video conferencing endpoints were procured to cover 141 Taluka offices, 29 DC offices, 23 District Court, 7 Prisons Departments, and 19 HoD offices in Bangalore. In the year 2018, due to additional demands, 104 additional video conferencing endpoints were procured to cover a second VC endpoint unit in each DC office, 1 VC unit in each ZP offices and 39 end points at DSERT offices and added to the existing video conferencing system.

The software-based Video Conferencing solution was implemented and enabled in 1000 Gram Panchayat offices across the districts.

During 2022, implemented the new VC infrastructure by replacing MCU Servers and procured additional 350 VC End points for Extending VC facility to Taluka Panchayats, District Training Institutes and Regional Commissioner's offices.

KSWAN Services like Webcasting, Youtube casting, Video conferencing, dual network connectivity was provided during winter Assembly Sessions at Suvarna Vidhana Soudha, Belagavi.

### 12.1.2 e-Procurement

Karnataka Public Procurement Portal is aimed to enhance transparency, accountability and reliability and responsiveness in all Government procurement activities. The Karnataka Public Procurement Portal is implemented on an 'end to end' solution. It is to the Credit of the project that it is a less-paper office.

New Karnataka Public Procurement Portal platform, Karnataka Public Procurement Portal 2.0 has been designed, developed and implemented based on the micro services-based architecture in order to cater to the increased demands, technological advancement and to capitalize the learning and experience for over a decade. Several key enhancements such as robust workflow engine, layered security, mobile enabled, well designed post award of contract module, integrated accounting module, user friendly interface, external integration for seamless data exchange and a robust e-auction module are envisaged for Karnataka Public Procurement Portal 2.0.

To enhance transparency in Contract management and timely monitoring of both physical and financial progress, a Contract Management Module and Dashboard has been developed in the Karnataka Public Procurement Portal by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (e-Governance).

The Contract Management module will be implemented on pilot basis for tenders valued above Rs 50 lakhs published by Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Water Resources Department, Public Works Department and their Boards and Corporations. The platform has published 52,408 tenders and 2,438 auctions.

This project has been extended to 353 procurement entities as on 29th December 2023. A total of 12,82,481 tenders and 61,416 auctions have been published in Karnataka Public Procurement Portal and 32,30,862



bids have been received against these published tenders. This platform has enabled competition among the bidders. As on 29th December 2023, 1,64,919 suppliers are registered on the platform.

### 12.1.3 Karnataka State Data Centre (SDC)

Government of Karnataka is committed to providing a secure, resilient, reliable and scalable information infrastructure for all Government Departments for hosting & running their e-Governance applications/ Initiatives in a secure manner for providing faster and reliable citizen services.

To realize above objectives, the Centre for e-Governance, DPAR (e-Gov), Govt of Karnataka, had setup a Karnataka State Data Centre in the year 2011 for hosting the data and applications of various departments in the state. The data centre is being managed and supported by CeG hosting many applications of various departments. Today, the SDC hosts about 525 applications and 335 web portals.

The data centre is being monitored and managed by skilled resources on 24/7 basis. The KSDC has been hosting G2G, G2C and G2B applications of various departments. Some of the critical applications include Kutumba, FRUITS, Bhoomi, Seva Sindhu, Sakala, KAVERI- Property Registration, KRSRAC, UUCMS, KSBCL, e-Proc etc.

In order to ensure business continuity for the critical applications, DR has been setup in Mohali and Near DR in Bengaluru embracing 3-way data replication technology.

### 12.1.4 Security Operation Centre for SDC (SOC-SDC)

Security Operations center is a command center facility, with a team of IT/Cyber security professionals with expertise on information security who would be responsible for monitoring, analyzing, and protecting information and applications hosted in Karnataka State Data Center from Cyber Attacks on a 24/7 basis.

After COVID -19 pandemic, as more and more people are accessing Govt applications and websites, there is a significant increase in cyber surveillance activities by hackers. These hackers/cyber miscreants are targeting all the sectors including government, considering the prevailing threat scenario in cyber space and criticality of govt data and applications hosted in SDC, CeG has setup SOC to further strengthen the SDC to provide secured and robust IT infrastructure & to enable the Government departments to deliver the services more securely, and effectively to all stakeholders and citizens.

CeG SOC is also being integrated with the Threat Intelligence and advisory feeds from CERT-IN, MEITY, NCIIPC which would further enhance the security posture of CeG SOC to proactively mitigate any cyber-attack.

The salient features of the SOC are as below:

- a) Continuous collection of Security Event logs from all devices in SDC
- b) Analysis of Security Logs, for Threat Detection
- c) Proactive Response for mitigating potential threats.
- d) Threat Intelligence and advisory for proactive threat detection and prevention
- e) 24X7 analysis of Security logs and correlation and analysis of security logs
- f) Proactive threat detection and issuance of alerts
- g) Advanced User behavior analytics
- h) Breach Assessment and Forensic services

- i) Deep/Dark Web Monitoring/ Phishing activities
- j) Endpoint Detection and Response- for comprehensive detection and response of abnormal activities at end points level like launching of malware attack and zero-day attacks which are normally not detected by conventional Antivirus/Anti Malware solution.
- k) Security Operations Centre operations have been started w.e.f 15th June 2022.

### 12.1.5 Unique Identification Numbers (UID)

The aim of the project is to provide an Aadhaar number for 6.75 Crore of population. As on date, approximately 6.91 Crores Aadhaar numbers have been issued to the residents. Apart from this, many beneficiary schemes of the Government of Karnataka have included Aadhaar-based authentication, which in-turn helps in the targeted delivery of services to the right beneficiaries. The following steps have been taken by Centre for e-Governance to cover residual population. As on date, 6,91,94,108 Aadhaar has been generated for the residents.

**Table 12.1: Centre for e-Governance to cover residual population**

Age group	0-5 yrs.	5-18 yrs.	>18 yrs.	Total
Enrolments done till 31-10-2023. (As per UIDAI report)	23,60,017	1,37,26,667	5,31,07,424	6,91,94,108

Currently, 12,522 Aadhaar Centres have been deployed at various locations across the state, as indicated **Table 12.2.**

**Table 12.2: Deployed Aadhaar Centres**

Registrar	Location	Allotted
CeG	Spandana	31
	Prison	8
EDCS	B1	258
	K1	173
	BBMP	141
AJSK	AJSK	769
Bank	Bank	922
Post Office	Post Office	1280
BSNL	BSNL	248
IPPB	IPPB	7837
RDPR	RDPR	855
<b>Total</b>		<b>12522</b>

- a) Child Aadhaar enrolment using BRN:
  - CeG has taken an initiative to enroll children between the 0-5 years using BRN from Registrar of Births and Death.

- ▣▣▣▣ Apart, Coordinated with Postal and RDPR Departments to enroll children between the 0-5 years using BRN.
- ▣▣▣▣ A total of 1,178 Tabs has been provided to RDPR Department to enroll children between the 0-5 years using BRN.
- b) Provided 141 Enrolment kits to the ward offices of BBMP for Aadhaar activities: 69 enrolment centres have been provided the Aadhaar services.
- c) Coordinating in setting up of 2000 enrollment centers across the state from RDPR and UDD:
  - ▣▣▣▣ RDPR – 1,500 centers to be setup in all Gram Panchayats, in which 150 centres had set up as a Piolet phase.
  - ▣▣▣▣ UDD – 500 centers have to be setup in all municipalities.
- d) **Special Drives:** Special Drives for enrolment of old age and disabled people at their residence.

### 12.1.6 Karnataka Resident Data Hub (KRDH)

Karnataka Resident Data Hub (KRDH) was created as a platform to deliver eSign, Aadhaar-related services such as Aadhaar authentication and Name matcher services to departments of the Government of Karnataka. KRDH collaborates closely with the department's technical team, effectively assisting them with e-Sign services, Aadhaar Authentication, Namespace and Transliteration services. It includes on-boarding process as well as the integration of these services with departmental applications.

#### a) Authentication (ASA/AUA)

Aadhaar Authentication means the process by which the Aadhaar number along with the Aadhaar holder's personal identity data such as biometric/demographic information is submitted to UIDAI (Central Identities Data Repository-CIDR) for matching, following which the UIDAI verifies the correctness thereof on the basis of the match with the Aadhaar holder's identity information available with it. The purpose of Authentication is to enable Aadhaar-holders to prove their identity and for service providers to confirm the resident's identity claim in order to provide services and give access to benefits.

To filter and control the AUA/ ASA services availability to the departments of GoK the DBT cell has developed a platform called Aadhaar as a service. All the departments are routed through 'aadhaar as a service' platform for AUA/ASA transactions.

**Table 12.3: Departments in Production**

No.	Department Name
1.	DBT
2.	Single Sign on
3.	Horticulture Department
4.	Rajiv Gandhi rural Housing corporation Limited (RGRHCL)
5.	Agriculture Department
6.	Bhoomi Monitoring Cell
7.	SSP pre-matric scholarship
8.	SSP post matric scholarship
9.	Mobile One

No.	Department Name
10.	EDCS
11.	Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust (SAST)
12.	e-Attestation
13.	SPLOCA -IMA Claims Management system
14.	KAJDC-Adijambava-DBT
15.	Family and consumer sciences Department
16.	BBMP(Aadhaar as a service)
17.	BMTC
18.	Backward classes welfare department through Aadhaar as a service
19.	Sakala Mission (Aadhaar as a service)
20.	Midday meal reimbursement (Aadhaar as a service)
21.	Social welfare department (Aadhaar as a service)
22.	Family DB (Aadhaar as a service)
23.	Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department
24.	Labour Department
25.	Department of Handloom and Textiles (Aadhaar as a service)
26.	Crop Survey
27.	Karnataka Arya vasya community development(Aadhaar as a service)
28.	Vishwakarma communities development corporation(Aadhaar as a service)
29.	Nijasharana Ambigara Chowdaiah development corporation(Aadhaar as a service)
30.	Karnataka Uppara development corporation(Aadhaar as a service)
31.	Karnataka Savitha Samaja development corporation(Aadhaar as a service)
32.	Karnataka Madiwala Machideva development corporation(Aadhaar as a service)
33.	D.Devaraj Urs backward classes development corporation(Aadhaar as a service)
34.	Karnataka Veerashaiva development corporation(Aadhaar as a service)
35.	LIDKAR (Aadhaar as a service)
36.	Directorate of Disabled and senior citizen(Aadhaar as a service)
37.	Karnataka Maratha development corporation(Aadhaar as a service)
38.	DrBRADCL-Ambedkar (Aadhaar as a service)
39.	Karnataka Alemari and Arey Alemari development corporation (Aadhaar as a service)
40.	Law Department (Aadhaar as a service)
41.	Nadakacheri (Aadhaar as a service)
42.	Rajiv Gandhi university of health sciences (Aadhaar as a service)
43.	Thanda Development Corporation (Aadhaar as a service)
44.	Directorate of minorities (Aadhaar as a service)
45.	Ambedkar-Nomadic cell -(Aadhaar as a service)
46.	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department

No.	Department Name
47.	Karnataka State Women Development Corporation(Aadhaar as a service)
48.	Karnataka state Safai Karmachari Development Corporation(Aadhaar as a service)
49.	BDA
50.	Religious and Charitable Endowments -(Aadhaar as a service)
51.	Department of Fisheries-(Aadhaar as a service)
52.	Education Department
53.	eJanMa- Economics & Statistics (Aadhaar as a service)
54.	Directorate of child protection(Aadhaar as a service)
55.	Karnataka Bhovi Development Corporation(Aadhaar as a service)
56.	Health and family welfare Department(Aadhaar as a service)
57.	Department of Energy(Aadhaar as a service)
58.	Karnataka sheep and wool development corporation(Aadhaar as a service)
59.	Karnataka maharshi Valmiki scheduled tribes development (Aadhaar as a service)
60.	Department of Empowerment of Differently Abled and Senior Citizens
61.	Karnataka State Women Development Corporation (DBT)
62.	Bhoomi Swavalambi
63.	Women and child Development department – Gruhalakshmi scheme
64.	HRMS

### C-DAC AUA-ASA Security Audit

AUA-ASA Web services are in pre-production and Production Environment and transactions are being carried out successfully by various departments/applications. C-DAC (Thiruvananthapuram) conducted a security audit on AUA – ASA for KRDH project services for the urls mentioned below on Jan 2023.

#### Pre-production

<https://auth.karnataka.gov.in/pre-asa/>

<https://auth.karnataka.gov.in/pre-aua>

#### Production

<https://auth.karnataka.gov.in/ASA/>

<https://auth.karnataka.gov.in/AUA>

As per the new UIDAI guidelines, (checklist) AUA/ASA ecosystem is undergoing audit again for FY 2023-24.

The authentication services were implemented in the KSDC's DR site. The proposal from CDAC Mumbai towards the DR additional site setup was quoted on the amount Rs. 23.5L.

The authentication services were implemented in the KSDC's DR site. The proposal from CDAC Mumbai towards the DR additional site setup was quoted on the amount Rs. 23.5L.

The HA- HSM was configured in authentication ecosystem.

Till date 43,64,09,221 authentication transactions have been performed in Production environment and 33,85,520 in preproduction AUA. Aadhaar authentication services are being used in CM's Five guaranteed schemes.

#### **b) Name matcher App Software Support/ Maintenance for Annual basis**

- i. Namespace software will contain functions namely string to string comparison, bulk string to string comparison for English to Kannada names and vice versa. The Name Matcher web services is hosted at the State Data Centre.
- ii. C-DAC GIST Namespace Tool software has been purchased by CeG in the month of September 2017, and it is renewed every year. The software/ Maintenance can be provided for the period of 1 year i.e. till September-2023. It is required to obtain Support/ Maintenance for smooth functioning of software on annual basis.
- iii. The Annual Maintenance of name matcher tool is renewal at cost of Rs.5,65,409/-(inclusive of taxes) is under process for 2023-2024.
- iv. Name matcher DLL was procured from CDAC – Pune in March 2021 and is being used in the Kutumba project.
- v. The Annual Maintenance of name matcher DLL is renewed at cost of Rs.7,37,500/- (inclusive of taxes)
- vi. Name matcher tool has been implemented in KSDC's DR site.

Departments who have Implemented Name matcher services are listed below:

- ▣▣▣▣ Beneficiary management systems
- ▣▣▣▣ DBT
- ▣▣▣▣ FRUITS
- ▣▣▣▣ Samrakshane
- ▣▣▣▣ PM-KISAN
- ▣▣▣▣ RTO Schemes of EDCS
- ▣▣▣▣ IMA claims
- ▣▣▣▣ Suvidha
- ▣▣▣▣ FamilyDB
- ▣▣▣▣ Directorate of Social Security & Pensions
- ▣▣▣▣ Rajiv Gandhi Rural housing board
- ▣▣▣▣ Transport Department
- ▣▣▣▣ HRMS
- ▣▣▣▣ BESCO
- ▣▣▣▣ GESCOM
- ▣▣▣▣ HESCO
- ▣▣▣▣ MESCOM

- CHESCOM
- e-JANMA
- FDB (SATS APPLICATION)
- PU BOARD
- KSEEB
- Karnataka Municipal Data Society
- Directorate of Electronic Delivery of Citizen Service (Bangalore One)
- BBMP
- Blockchain of Kaveri (Stamps & Registrations)
- NAD
- NSDL
- Ministry of Health and Family welfare
- Education Department
- Office of the special officers and competent authority-Claims Management system.

### c) KR DH as ASP for e-Sign Services

eSign is an online service that can be integrated within various service delivery applications via an open API to facilitate digitally signing a document by an Aadhaar holder. It is designed for applying Digital Signature using authentication of consumers through Aadhaar authentication and e-KYC service. CeG has obtained eSign services from two of the eSign service providers (ESP), M/s CDAC and M/s NSDL (Protean eGov Technologies Limited).

Milestones of eSign services are listed below.

- CeG has procured 1 crore e-Signs from C-DAC Pune, on 18-01-2018.
- After usage of 50,000 e-Signs, again CeG purchased 50,000 e-Signs on 23-07-2018.
- On dated: 08-08-2018, CeG purchased additional 2,50,000 e-Signs from C-DAC Pune.
- After a total of 50 lakh eSigns was consumed, additional 1 crore e-Signs were procured on 18-07-2020.
- e-Sign services were integrated with e-Office as a separate ASP ID. 175,784 eSigns has been utilised by e-office till date.
- e-Sign ASP application security audit was done each year, currently the audit process is being conducted for present fiscal year.
- As an arrangement for transactions failures / outages due to internal CDAC issues, NSDL was implemented as a parallel ESP provider in April-21'.
- CeG has procured 8.5 Lakh eSigns from NSDL as on date.
- Additional 90 Lakh eSigns were procured from both NSDL and CDAC each.
- eSign services is implemented in KSDC's DR site.
- Till date, 67 departments have been on-boarded and total of 3,56,91,934 eSigns have been consumed by departments.

**Table 12.4 : Major Departments who have Implemented eSign services and their respective eSign usage count**

No.	Department Name	eSign Count Usage
1	EDCS - Seva Sindhu	17596554
2	Stamps & Registrations	4263290
3	AJSK Department	3731105
4	Center for eGovernance-eAttestation	2537273
5	Sakala-BBMP online khatha services	1780335
6	FRUITS	1116928
7	KGID	969322
8	EDCS-2- Revenue department services	525406
9	Karnataka State Police	673237
10	Excise Department	568478
11	Karnataka Examination Authority	120605
12	Transport Department	178603
13	Department of Labour	216332
14	Police-Forensic Science Laboratory	200559
15	SSP-Postmatric Project (DBT)	27059
16	Karnataka State Drugs Control Department	191903
17	Karnataka State Pollution Control Board	144642
18	factories,boilers,industrial safety and health department	97824
19	KMDS	135215
20	Suvidha	126226
21	CMS(BangaloreOne)	115671
22	FRUITS-PMKISAN	97105
23	Agriculture Department	50426
24	Scholarship	40000
25	Health and Family Welfare Department	44860
26	EasyGov(FamilyDB)	42491
27	Karnataka Slum Development Board	31293
28	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board	21068
29	Electrical Inspectorate Department	26280
30	Revenue Dept	6771
31	Blockchain of Kaveri(Stamps & Registrations)	16611
32	Karnataka Forest Department	11467
33	Department of Pre-University Education	3440
34	Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department	11508
35	e-Kalyani HFW	2605
36	e-Sahamathi(FRUITS)	859



No.	Department Name	eSign Count Usage
37	Karnataka Milk Federation	1950
38	KPTCL	4162
39	Karnataka Lokayukta	102
40	Karnataka Biotechnology and Information Technology	2030
41	EOffice	2000
42	HRMS-2	884
43	BESCOM	677
44	Directorate of Large and Small Industries	1000
45	Town and Country Planning Department	1000
46	BESCOM RAPDRP	1000
47	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department	836
48	Public Works Department	666
49	MobileOne	543
50	GESCOM	397
51	Groundwater Directorate	403
52	Department of Agriculture Marketing	337
53	Bangalore Development Authority	321
54	Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike	321
55	Social welfare department	220
56	MESCOM	170
57	Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board	130
58	Tourism Department	117
59	CESC Limited	113
60	Karnataka House Board	107

#### d) KRDH as Transliteration Service

- Transliteration is a phonetic transliteration mechanism that transliterates English data to Indian Language content (Kannada). You can type a word of your choice in English and get the transliterated output in selected language like Kannada.
- It supports some attractive features like chat lingo, number to text transliteration, abbreviations and transliteration of complex English words.
- Transliteration tool is developed/built by M/s CDAC, similar to Namematcher tool.
- The Work Order was issued to M/s CDAC, Bangalore on 03-06-2022 with a cost of Rs. 22,12,500/- (inclusive of tax).

Departments who have Implemented Transliteration services are listed below:

- Kutumba
- DBT Cell

### 12.1.7 Digilocker

DigiLocker is one of the flagship initiatives of the Ministry of Electronics and Communication (MeitY) under the Digital India programme. DigiLocker is intended to promote the vision of paperless governance and enabling citizens to legally access their essential documents anytime, anywhere in digital format.

Center for e-Governance (CeG) is the nodal department for implementing DigiLocker project across various departments of Government of Karnataka and necessary support is extended to the departments starting from DigiLocker registration process stage to the go-live stage in collaboration with the Ministry of Electronics and Communication, Government of India.

#### Project progress / Achievements

- ▶▶▶▶ Currently, more than 60 State Departments (including Line Departments) have adopted the DigiLocker facility successfully and more than 40 departments are issuing e-documents in a standard format and marking them electronically available in DigiLocker.
- ▶▶▶▶ Currently, more than 30 crores of documents / certificates are made available in DigiLocker from various departments and universities of Karnataka state.

#### Project Future Goals

- ▶▶▶▶ To mandate the DigiLocker integration to all depts of Karnataka which issues or verifies documents, via issuing a Government Order (State Level) ensuring that the documents issued by DigiLocker system are at par with original documents and hence should be accepted as valid original documents by verifiers when accessed through Issued Documents of DigiLocker.
- ▶▶▶▶ Promoting the use of DigiLocker as an Issuer and Verifier platform and create awareness programmes for the same.

### 12.1.8 e-Office

e-Office is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the National e-Governance Program of the Government. The product is developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC) and is aimed for conducting office procedures electronically which is expected to transform government functioning to a more efficient, effective and transparent intra-government transactions and process. The product is built as a single reusable system by bringing together independent functions and systems under a single framework to enhance transparency, increase accountability and transform the government work culture and ethics.

The features of e-office are:

- a) Open Architecture & Technology: Neutral
- b) Common Data Sets and Standards
- c) Role Based access for authorization.
- d) Workflow manager
- e) Open Standards & technologies based.
- f) Unicode Compliant-Support for local languages
- g) Organization level common repository of user information for various services and applications.

The Benefits of e-Office are:

- Enhanced transparency-files can be tracked, and their status is known to all at any time.
- Increase towards more accountability and responsibility, easy to monitor.
- Assure data security and data integrity.
- Transform the government work culture.

Currently, the e-Office has been successfully implemented in all the offices of GOK Secretariat, Head offices, DC offices, SP Offices, ZP Offices and other offices. This apart, the implementation of e-office is under process in the line departments. The implementation progress is given **Table** :

**Table 12.5: e-Office implementation progress**

Level of Offices	Offices	Users	Files	Receipts
Chief Minister Office	1	53	18	280321
Legislative	2	426	747	1025
Statutory Bodies	1	51	750	15315
Secretariates and Ministers	92	2957	640856	3257272
Head Offices	106	6670	262575	2079341
Regional/Zonal Offices	86	1289	48326	539783
District Level Office	1051	10917	888243	4584255
Taluk Level Office	528	2212	147157	483519
Police Instance (KSP)	117	3341	240259	1319299
Boards and Corporations	212	7994	176385	1547638
Universities	28	3736	51105	156662
<b>Total</b>	<b>2224</b>	<b>39646</b>	<b>2456421</b>	<b>14264430</b>

The Implementation approach is as follows:

- Phase one:** In all the state level officers-Implemented in Secretariat departments and Head offices.
- Phase two:** In all the District level officers- Implemented in Deputy commissioners offices, Zilla panchayats, Police superintendent offices and Forest offices.
- Phase three:** In all the Taluk level Officers-Taluk Panchayats are in progress.

#### Training details:

The training on e-Office and e-PAR application for 23,690 users' of 1399 departments.

The e-Leave (Leave Management system) module of e-Office has been successfully implemented in all the offices of GOK Secretariat. Presently, 2571 users of secretariat are using the e-Leave module.

#### E-Par

The electronic Annual Performance Appraisal Report (SPARROW) is an online system based on the comprehensive performance appraisal dossier that is maintained for each member of the Service by the State Government/Central Government. The aim of this system is to facilitate the electronic filling of PAR by officers

in a way that is not only user friendly but also allows to fill from anywhere anytime as per their convenience. Similar convenience will be available to the officers at different Stages in the workflow hierarchy of filling and submission process. The system is also expected to reduce delays in submission of completely filled PARs.

PAR filling process starts at the beginning of the financial year. The Custodian of the respective Ministry/department sends the blank PAR forms to the Individual officer. The officer fills the PAR for further submission to his/her Reporting Officer. The PAR moves from Reporting officer to Reviewing officer and to Accepting Authority mandatorily marking CR Section a slip. With the electronic system in place, the recording and movement of PAR forms becomes seamless, quick and convenient due to inbuilt alert mechanisms through different modes at appropriate Stages. The system provides status check so that the officers know where their PARs pending as well as what are pending with them.

**Table 12.6: Progress of e-PAR for Group A officers**

Assessment Year		Total Officers posted	e-PAR's Generated	PARs Closed
2018-2019	Group-A	25,656	20,163	16,628
2019-2020	Group-A	27,163	20,876	12,349
2020-2021	Group-A	26,455	19,661	9729
	Group-B	11,983	8922	2847
	Group-C	13,364	6672	2711
2021-2022	Group-A	28,489	18,701	7983
	Group-B	11,989	9731	3195
	Group-C	13,375	9311	3348
2022-2023	Group-A	26,501	13,067	3767
	Group-B	11,989	8780	2278
	Group-C	13,375	8068	2029

### 12.1.9 Capacity Building

The Government of Karnataka is in the forefront in initiating and successfully implementing several e-Governance projects of national importance in order to improve delivery of public services. Imparting of specialized training and enhancing the knowledge, skills of the employees in various facets of e-Governance and ICT is envisaged.

The Department is providing consultants to other Departments for the implementation of e-Governance initiatives. For this purpose, State e-Mission Team (SeMT) is established in the Department and it is interacting with other Departments.

#### Physical Achievements

- Conducted More than 200 e-Governance initiatives training programmes for all the Group 'A' & 'B' officers and Group 'C' employees of various departments.
- More than 22,203 employees were trained on e-Governance initiatives, e-Office, e-par, e-Procurement, Cyber Security, ICT training from all the District Training Institutes and at Administrative Training Institute, Mysore.
- 2,83,779 Government employees have qualified the online Computer Literacy Test and 2,82,180 Digitally Signed Certificates issued to qualified employees.

- d) Sponsored 3 Government officers for Certified Cyber Warrior online course from IIT Madras and 2 Government officers for Executive Development Programme from NISTD, 1 Government officer for Big Data Analytics from IIM, Ahmedabad, 1 Government officer for Becoming as Effective CIO from IIM, Ahmedabad.
- e) Conducted a Cyber Security awareness, SOC, Cyber Security Awareness session from NCIIPC and Data Driven Decision Making from Wadhvani Foundation to Government employees at Vikasa Soudha and more than 727 employees benefitted.
- f) Conducted GeM training to Government employees at Vikasa Soudha and more than 140 employees benefitted.
- g) Conducted e-Office and e-Par training to Government employees at Vikasa Soudha and more than 403 employees benefitted.
- h) Online PG Diploma in Cyber law, Cyber crime Investigation and Digital Forensic for 36 employees.
- i) 1 Government officers for Cyber Surakshit Bharat Physical training programme from NeGD.

#### 12.1.10 Kannada Computing

- a) e-Kannada, one of the ambitious projects of Government of Karnataka, intends to develop software driven services for Kananda using Natural Language Processing. Effective implementation of Kannada in all the domains of Information technology including Administration. Following activities are taken Localization of Government Applications/Software's, Develop technical tools for Kannada language, To bring the various Glossary and dictionaries into a single digital platform as a Kannada lexical hub (PADAKANAJA).
- b) **Padakanaja:** To bring the various Glossary and dictionaries into a single digital platform as a Kannada lexical hub, which help in implementation of Kannada in Govt Administration and also available for public usage Application is developed (Version (Version 1.0). 78 Glossary and dictionaries are available in PADAKANAJA.
- c) **Localization of Government Applications:** Standardisation / Uniformity of technical terms in Government application. 15 Government Applications are localized.
- d) **Transliteration Tool:** Transliteration is a process of converting the text of a language from one script to another. System is designed to convert any major Indian script to any other major Indian script. Such as Assamese, Bengali, Devanagari, Gujarati, Gurmukhi, Kannada, Malayalam, Meetei Mayek, Odia, Tamil, Telugu scripts. These Indian scripts can also be converted to Roman and ISO-15919. The application also supports the conversion of Kannada script to International Phonetic Alphabet. This application is live and available for public usage.
- e) **Machine Translation:** MoU has been signed between University of Hyderabad and Centre for e-Governance. English -Kannada, Kannada-English Translation system is in development process. First Version of the tool is under testing.

#### 12.1.11 State Scholarship Portal (SSP)

An Integrated State Scholarship Portal (SSP) is developed by Centre for e-Governance, Government of Karnataka for sanctioning of Pre-Matric & Post-Matric Scholarship under various Schemes of Government of Karnataka. SSP does Direct Benefit Transfer into Aadhaar Seeded Bank Account of the Student. Department-wise Scholarship Disbursement Statistics are given in Table.

## a) Pre-Matric Scholarship:

Participating Departments are:

- i. Department of Social Welfare
- ii. Department of Tribal Welfare
- iii. Department of Backward Classes Welfare
- iv. Department of Minorities Welfare
- v. Department of Agriculture
- vi. Department of Disability Welfare

**Table 12.7: Department-wise Scholarship Disbursement Statistics**

Department	FY – 2022-23 (As on 29.12.2023)	
	No. of Students applied for Scholarship	No. of Students who have been paid Scholarship
Social Welfare	10,29,762	7,90,849
Tribal Welfare	4,56,168	3,47,886
Backward Classes Welfare	19,27,996	1,38,504
Minorities Welfare	34,386	308 (Payment process is still in progress)
Disability Welfare Department	29,698	4,968
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,78,010</b>	<b>12,82,207</b>

\*Application Payment process is still under progress.

**Table 12.8: Scholarship Disbursal Statistics of Departments which sponsor scholarship to students in addition to the scholarship schemes being disbursed by other Welfare departments**

Department	FY – 2022-23 (As on 29.12.2023)	
	No. of Eligible Students	No. of Students who have been paid Scholarship
Agriculture - CM Raitha Vidyanidhi	2,98,527	2,15,420
Agriculture - CM Agriculture Labour Raitha Vidyanidhi	41,878	20,546
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,40,405</b>	<b>2,35,966</b>

\*Application Payment process is still under progress.

For the FY 2023-24 a total of 24,19,016 application received, out of which 5,87,463 applications were paid with 69.29 Crore rupees. (For FY 2023-24 Application submission, approval/sanctioning & payment process is under progress)

## b) Post-Matric Scholarship:

- i. State Scholarship Portal was developed by NIC and launched on 1st November 2019 for the Post-Matric Students to apply for Scholarship.

## ii. Scholarship Sponsoring Departments are:

- ▶ Department of Social Welfare.
- ▶ Department of Tribal Welfare.
- ▶ Department of Backward Classes Welfare.
- ▶ Department of Minorities Welfare.
- ▶ Department of Technical Education.
- ▶ Department of Medical Education.
- ▶ AYUSH Department.
- ▶ Karnataka State Brahmin Development Board
- ▶ Department of Disability Welfare
- ▶ Department of Collegiate Education
- ▶ Department of Agriculture
- ▶ Department of Handlooms & Textiles
- ▶ Department of Transport
- ▶ Department of Fisheries
- ▶ Karnataka Arya Vysya Community Development Board

## iii. Department-wise Scholarship Application Statistics are given below.

Table 12.9: Department-wise Scholarship Disbursal Statistics

Departments	FY – 20212-23 (As on 29.12.2023)	
	No. of Students applied for Scholarship	No. of Students who have been paid Scholarship
Social Welfare	3,58,851	3,28,241
Tribal Welfare	1,35,441	1,26,586
Backward Classes Welfare	9,36,853	7,61,979
Minorities Welfare	79,800	0
Technical Education	4,400	2,033
Medical Education	1,020	302
AYUSH	234	87
Karnataka State Brahmin Development Board	7,016	0
Disability Welfare	267	42
Collegiate Education	19,824	17,857
Karnataka Arya Vysya Community Development Board	2,698	1,868
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,45,864</b>	<b>12,38,995*</b>

\* Application Payment process is still under progress.

**Table 12.10: Scholarship Disbursal Statistics of Departments which sponsor scholarship to students in addition to the scholarship schemes being disbursed by other Welfare departments**

Departments	FY – 2022-23 (As on 29.12.2023)	
	No. of Eligible Students	No. of Students who have been paid Scholarship
Agriculture	9,11,257	6,84,523
Department of Handloom and textiles	10,468	7,522
Transport Department	14,930	6,973
Department of Fisheries	1,433	1,162
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,38,088</b>	<b>7,00,180*</b>

\*The Application Payment process is still under progress.

For the FY 2023-24 a total of 4,33,010 application received & where application submission, approval/ sanctioning & payment process is under progress)

### 12.1.12 Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

Direct Benefit Transfer is a major reform initiative to re-engineer the existing delivery processes of the Government using IT. Vision of DBT is to enable departments to transfer benefits directly into Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of accurately targeted beneficiaries. DBT is intended to resolve the issues related to wrong inclusion/exclusion of beneficiaries, inaccurate beneficiary identification and unreliable database which resulted in fakes, duplicates and non-achievement of objectives. DBT will improve targeting, plug loopholes etc.

On the DBT Platform 390 schemes pertaining to 47 departments have been on-boarded on to the DBT platform. The Major Schemes which have been on-boarded are Scholarship Schemes, Minimum Price Support schemes, PM-Kisan State Scheme, CM-Relief Fund, Housing Schemes, Milk Incentive scheme.

During the Year 2022-23 Rs.13,053.05 crores were disbursed through this platform to 2.25 crores beneficiaries.

DBT incorporated 44 schemes onto the platform, ensuring comprehensive coverage of government efforts, including new schemes like Anna Bhagya and Gruhalakshmi boosting welfare programme outreach resulting in direct financial support to beneficiaries, with Rs. 13,048.2 crores disbursed to 2.65 crore individuals.

### 12.1.13 Kutumba

The Department of e-Governance has implemented the “Kutumba” project which is a centralized data repository of families in Karnataka consisting of the individual and family attributes. The PDS data has been used as a base and other department database have been integrated with it. 5.6 Crore residents of Karnataka i.e. nearly 90% of the state population (as per 2011 census) have become part of Kutumba system.

Kutumba is an Entitlement Management System which allows the Government to identify residents who are eligible for welfare benefits and suo-moto deliver the benefits “without the resident having to apply”. Kutumba has enabled the Directorate of Social Security Pensions to suo-moto deliver Old Age Pensions through its “Navodaya” Application. Steps are underway to deliver all types of Social Security Pensions on Entitlement



basis, as per the recommendations of ARC 2.0. Similarly, Kutumba data provided to State Scholarship Portal, has resulted in suo-moto delivery of scholarships to farmer children under the Raita Vidyanidhi scheme. Data from Kutumba has been provided for planning and budgeting of other Vidya Nidhi schemes like Scholarships to children of weavers, auto/taxi drivers and agriculture labourers.

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Kutumba system empowers departments to weed out deceased, ineligible and ghost beneficiaries from their IT systems. Kutumba has been integrated with the Birth and Death Registration system, which provides the details of both newborn and deceased person details on a daily basis. Kutumba, in turn, shares the details of deceased persons to department IT systems, which enables them to remove deceased beneficiaries from the databases. This has removed the need for annual verification/life certificate for recurring benefits like social security pensions. Kutumba also enables departments to identify ineligible beneficiaries. Departments seek information of beneficiary eligibility, for eg. income, as per scheme guidelines and identify ineligible beneficiaries based on Kutumba data and remove them.

Kutumba also aids the Government in Policy making, Planning, and budgeting. It provides aggregated data on likely eligible beneficiaries and thus impact on budget (through financial outlay required). It also supports the Government to implement conditionalities in schemes like single benefit per family - Kutumba data has been used extensively by the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation to identify families.

Kutumba project has been recognised nationally and has been awarded with the National e-Governance Award (Silver Category).

Linking the birth and death database to the Food, Civil Supplies, and Consumer Affairs Department eliminates 4.59 lakh deceased beneficiary entries, saving the State Government Rs. 90 crore yearly by using Kutumba project. Sharing data on 63,000 deceased beneficiaries saved the State Government’s Social Security and Pensions Department Rs. 72 crore yearly.

Further, Kutumba was able to share the beneficiary data in a very short time during the implementation of the State Government’s prestigious schemes of Gruha Jyothi and Gruha Lakshmi and thereby played an active role in successful implementation of the above schemes.

#### **12.1.14 Karnataka Open Data Initiative (KODI)**

Karnataka Open Data Initiative (KODI) project helps to build the capacity at departmental level by promoting the culture of data governance and types of management available in various departments of Karnataka. Karnataka Open Data Policy was notified by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (e-Governance) on 03-07-2021.

#### **Project progress / achievements**

- a) KODI has been recognized at National Level and has been awarded with National award in Data sharing and use for socio economic development category of the Digital India award 2022.

- b) Karnataka Open Data Initiative (KODI) received an SKOCH award 2023 for cooperating with government departments to make 1550 datasets publicly accessible through an open government database.

### Project Future Goals

The datasets available in the KODI project will be used as a primary source of information for the Data Lake project.

#### 12.1.15 My Gov

It was decided to replicate the mygov.in platform in the state and a Project Monitoring Unit was set up to administer the Karnataka Instance of MyGov India. The PMU functions directly under Chief Minister's Office and the Center for e-Governance assists the PMU with Human Resources, Software and Hardware requirements. The platform is both in Kannada and English languages. A Steering Committee was set up under the chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary to the Chief Minister to monitor the MyGov Karnataka Project.

### Goals

- a) MyGov Karnataka works as an idea crowdsourcing platform and aims to promote active citizen participation and engagement in governance and policymaking.
- b) Dissemination of timely and authentic information about government welfare schemes is the prime focus of MyGov Karnataka.

### Progress Highlights

- a) One of the fast-growing MyGov state platforms across the country. It has crossed 25k followers on the site and continues to grow.
- b) Excellent participation in the events organised.
- c) Consistent engagement on social media handles through positive stories to start the week and for the weekends about various government initiatives and inspiring stories from society.
- d) Get the attention of youth who have been turning out in huge numbers to participate in the events organised and the has become an portal to find an opportunity to participate in various government programs and initiatives.

### Future

- a) Accomplishing the goal of getting all the departments on board
- b) Motivating the departments to maximise the usage of the platform for active citizenship participation and popularise all government initiatives.
- c) Create one-platform-for-all for the citizens to become aware of various government initiatives and allow them to take part in various capacities.
- d) Onboarding the remaining departments for the platform.
- e) Increased steps for citizen participation and provide departments with feedback on citizen participation.
- f) Visualise and showcase the success of government achievements through success stories and positive stories to motivate other citizens to make use of government initiatives.

### 12.1.16 RTI Online

The State Government of Karnataka has launched an RTI Online portal on 04-02-2020 exclusively for accepting, appealing and disposing of applications through the Right to Information Act 2005 in the form of the Central Government.

The RTI Online project was handed over to the e-Governance Center by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reform on 11.11.2020 as per the government order. RTI Online portal is in progress in all the departments of the state government and their respective subordinate offices, corporation boards and related institutions.

- a) In the first phase, 516 public authorities have been trained and onboarded the RTI Online portal effectively.
- b) In the second phase, 866 public authorities have been trained and onboarded the RTI Online portal effectively.
- c) More than 1,01,472 applications have been received through the RTI online portal, 71,340 applications have been disposed of and 30,132 applications are in the process of being disposed of.
- d) The project will play an important role in increasing transparency in governance so that the public can access the information easily.

### 12.1.17 Crop Survey

In Karnataka, estimation of Crop Area statistics was earlier done manually; Agriculture Department, Revenue Department, and Irrigation Department together were doing the crop enumeration. The manual survey at times did not give accurate picture. Therefore, there was need to bring in a system for effective capture of survey/ sub survey number wise crop information.

During the year 2017, to alleviate the problems of data collection and accurate data availability, the State Government decided to take up Crop survey work using mobile software application developed by the DPAR (e-Governance) with the help of officials of the Revenue, Agriculture, Horticulture and Sericulture departments. Later in the 2018-19, the crop survey was conducted during Kharif season using educated youth (private residents-PR) of the village using the mobile application. Since 2019-20 the Crop Survey is being conducted by the Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the e-Governance Department using the Mobile App from 2020-21 onwards both farmers and private residents are involved in crop survey. During 2022-23 and 2023-24, crop survey is done/being surveyed in all four seasons in the state.

The Government is providing Rs. 10/- as remuneration to the Private Residents to conduct a crop survey in a plot. However, if more than one crop surveyed in a single plot additional remuneration is provided. In total the government is paying maximum of Rs.20/- for each plot based on the number of crops in that plot to the private residents.

Wide publicity has been given through posters, radio, television and newspapers about crop survey. Training has been provided to PRs and Supervisors through video conferences at state level and by Master Trainers at Taluk Level. The DPAR (e-Governance) has also developed the Bele Darshak App to allow the farmers to view the details of the crop survey of his plot and raise their objections if any about the crop survey. The objections raised by farmers about Crop survey are disposed of by the Departmental Officers appropriately.

Uses of data collected under Crop Survey Project:

- a) Crop area enumeration by DES (Agriculture and Horticulture)
- b) Input subsidy

- c) Crop Insurance scheme
- d) MSP operation
- e) Sanction of beneficiary-oriented schemes of Agriculture and Horticulture based on parameters.

#### **12.1.18 Karnataka State Web Portal (KSWP)**

The web portal of Government of Karnataka is an integrated solution providing a single point of information and interaction, for all citizens, visitors and businesses. The websites of various Departments are further enabling the Government to bring G2C, G2G and G2B services to the citizens and external agencies, increasing its authenticity, uniformity and trustworthiness.

- a) The Webportal Team has developed an in-house model template complying with GIGW and Accessibility guidelines and recommendations of Kannada Abhivruddhi Pradhikara. Till date, Centre for e-Governance has redesigned, developed and hosted 697 websites of various Government Departments, Corporations, Boards and other allied agencies.
- b) Karnataka State main portal ([www.karnataka.gov.in](http://www.karnataka.gov.in)) has been redesigned and maintained regularly with regular updates of People's representatives and officials.
- c) Uniform Domain Nomenclature has been provided to all Government websites for easy accessibility by the general public. For example: [www.dpar.karnataka.gov.in](http://www.dpar.karnataka.gov.in)
- d) The team is also responsible for providing training on Content Management System (CMS) for Nodal officers of various departments. Till date more than 2500+ officials have undergone CMS training.
- e) Webportal team also takes up customized designing of websites as per the requests received from various Departments and other Government related agencies.
- f) Few websites were redesigned and revamped, which includes APPSTORE - An umbrella website to notify all government-related APPS / web-applications to its citizens.

#### **12.1.19 Karnataka Government Secretariat LAN (SECLAN)**

The Administrative Department offices Vidhana Soudha, Vikasa Soudha and MS Building have been provided with Local Area Network enabling various departments to access high speed internet and intranet based applications for better and efficient governance.

Considering the strategic importance of the network, the 10 years old SecLAN 1.0 network has been upgraded to provide a robust, reliable and secured wireless based SecLAN 2.0 network at the approved budgetary cost of Rs 37.0 Crores.

The SecLAN 2.0 is spread across Vidhana Soudha, Vikasa Soudha, M.S Building, Annex and Lokayukta having 4200 nodes, providing wireless and wired connectivity for all Secretariat users to access all e-Governance applications and also the internet at a very high speed. The implementation of the project was completed. The project had been declared Go-Live on 23rd Dec 2021. The System Integrator has commenced Operations and Maintenance of the project for a period of 5 years from the date of Go-Live.

#### **12.1.20 National Academic Depository (NAD)**

National Academic Depository (NAD) is an initiative by the Ministry of Education (MoE) to provide a 24X7 online depository to Academic institutions to store and publish their academic records (Marksheet, Caste certificates). The digital depository not only ensures easy access to and retrieval of an academic award but also validates and guarantees its authenticity and safe storage.

### Project Progress / Achievements

- a) Karnataka ranks No. 1 for implementing NAD in the country by uploading 5+ cr records on NAD.
- b) Exclusive templates are designed from Karnataka for boards like Department of Technical Education (DTE), Medical universities and Agricultural universities and made available on NAD

To implement the “Yuva Nidhi” system, the National Academic Depository (NAD) designed a template for the Provisional Degree certificate. University preparations for the launch of Yuva Nidhi, one of the five assurance schemes, included training.

### Project Future Goals

- a) Launch of NAD Karnataka portal.
- b) NAD database will be used as a primary source of information for the implementation of Government of Karnataka Yuva Nidhi scheme.

#### 12.1.21 Mahiti Kanaja

Mahiti Kanaja is a single web portal for accessing information related to all public services and schemes, that the Government can use to disclose information related to the functioning of public institutions across the stages of planning, budgeting, implementation, and evaluation thereby being a landmark step in bringing more transparency and accountability in the governance.

### Project progress / achievements

- a) More than 550 services from 150 Departments are onboarded in Mahiti Kanaja with 59 Lakh plus visitors.
- b) Enabled Data Visualization features for Gram Panchayat Services, Taluk Panchayat Services, and Sector wise Services

### Project Future Goals

- a) Issuing a Government Order (State Level) across all the departments in order to provide beneficiary oriented information of the citizens to create transparency amongst the citizens of the state.
- b) Providing beneficiary information check for the 5 Guarantee schemes introduced by Government of Karnataka.
- c) Implementation of CM dashboard with a specific login in Mahiti Kanaja portal.

#### 12.1.22 FRUITS: Farmer’s Registration and Unified Beneficiary InformaTion System

FRUITS is an e-Governance initiative to have common database facilities for Registration of farmers, and other beneficiaries who want to avail benefits from the Government. It also facilitates various departments in providing assistance to the beneficiary by connecting to DBT portal and therefore also acts as a repository of benefits provided. “FRUITS” is aimed at bringing departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Sciences, Fisheries, Backward classes and Social welfare on to a single platform.

FRUITS helps in Registering Farmers and non-farmers and provides a unique ID. The Registration is once in lifetime activity, as a result the beneficiary need not carry his/her documents to the next department and for every scheme. Benefits given to a person can be tracked using Registration ID which is mandatory for all the departments to capture before providing benefits. This would not only stop multiple benefits reaching the same beneficiary but also helps in inclusive growth.

FRUITS is integrated with the state DBT portal and through the DBT portal it is also integrated with Khajane II (K2) /Financial Management System.

Facilities provided under FRUITS are:

- a) Beneficiary Registration
  - i. Facility for departmental hierarchy to register and approve (Maker-Checker concept)
  - ii. Facility for citizens to register themselves online and choose a department to get approved
- b) Modifications to existing data
  - i. Facility to departmental hierarchy to modify the registration details.
  - ii. Facility to add land parcels to an existing farmer.
- c) FRUITS is connected to the crop survey database and crop details are also available.
- d) FRUITS connects to DBT portal (of e Governance department) and eases out the process of integration with K2 by individual departments and also avoids creating recipient ID for individual beneficiary.
- e) Facilitates data exchange with different departmental applications to maintain a common beneficiary database.

### Statistics

- a) Till November 2023 more than 90.14 lakh farmers are registered in FRUITS lakh farmers are registered in FRUITS.
- b) The following are the major beneficiary schemes where benefits were provided to beneficiaries through FRUITS.
  - i. PM KISAN State Contribution.
  - ii. Financial Assistance to Maize growers under Covid-19 relief.
  - iii. COVID Relief Assistance to Flowers, Fruits and Vegetable Growers (Comprehensive Horticulture Development).
  - iv. National Food Security Mission.
  - v. MSP for Tur (MARKFED), Ragi, Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Groundnut, Green Gram & Horse Grams.
  - vi. Milk incentives to milk pourers of KMF.

### Benefits to farmers

- a) Once in lifetime registration.
- b) Crops grown details as per crop survey available.
- c) Access to the Weather Data and forecast.
- d) May check the status of Aadhaar Demo authentication,
- e) Direct benefits transfer to Aadhaar seeding account of beneficiaries.

### Achievements

Data of > 90.14 lakh farmers available out of which more than 66.75 lakh farmers are with lands. > 73.66 lakh uniquely registered farmers availed benefits i.e., ~ 656.95 lakh benefits (including multiple benefits). Around

Rs. 21923.68 Crores of assistance provided through the system by various departments. Banks and Co-Operation institutes are also using FRUITS for extending Agriculture loan, more than 15,000 Branch including more than 5,000 PACs are using FRUITS data.

### 12.1.23 Integrated Public Grievances Redressal System (iPGRS)

Government of Karnataka launched Integrated Public Grievance Management System (iPGRS) on 1st November 2021 - Kannada Rajyotsava Day. iPGRS, also known as Janaspandana, is a one stop multi-modal, robust, data-driven & paperless IT platform to transform the Karnataka's Grievance Management System for registration, processing and redressal of the public grievances regarding the delivery of services and schemes of various Departments of Government of Karnataka.

The citizens can register their grievances pertaining to 40 + Departments and 1500 + schemes / services delivered by Government of Karnataka. As on today 1,20,621 + grievances have been received through web portal ( <https://ipgrs.karnataka.gov.in>) android mobile application -Janaspandana and dedicated call centre with the Helpline number 1902.

The iPGRS has also been integrated with the PG portal of Govt. of India- CPGRAMS to receive and redress the grievances registered on CPGRAMS. The information on redressal of such grievances will be sent to CPGRAMS through a web service. The citizens visiting CPGRAMS of GoI can select Karnataka State and file their grievances directly in iPGRS portal.

More than 3000 probable grievances of the Government of Karnataka and field level officers have been pre-mapped. More than 30,000 + LMF, L2, L3 officers have been trained.

CMO-LMS (Letter Monitoring System), CMJD(Hon'ble Chief Minister's Janatha Darshana) and DJD (District Janata Darshan) modules have been newly developed in the IPGRS portal.

**CMO-LMS:** eOffice has been integrated with IPGRS to register the letters / notes of elected representatives received in the office of the hon'ble Chief Minister at IPGRS and forwarded to the ACS / PRS / Secretaries of the concerned Departments. As on 30-12-2023, 2,488 have been registered. Out of them, 789 letters / notes have been resolved.

Hon'ble Chief Minister's Janata Darshan (CM-JD) - Two separate options are provided to register the applications received from citizens at various places by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the IPGRS portal.

- 1) Grievances regarding services and projects will be forwarded to the Last Mile Functionaries of the concerned department.
- 2) The petitions / requests will be forwarded to the ACS / PRS / Secretaries to Government and the Heads of Departments / Managing Directors / Deputy Commissioners / Chief Executive Officers of Zila Panchayats / District Superintendents of Police.

CM-JD Module integrates with e-Office to track petitions and grievances associated with CM's Janatha Darshana. DJD module integrates with e-Office to digitise requests and grievances filed during District Janatha Darshana. As on 13-12-2023, total 2,029 grievances and 4,972 requests/petitions have been registered in the Hon'ble CM Janathadarshana module and out of which 707 grievances and 2,045 requests/petitions have been resolved.

Integration of eOffice with Janaspandana-Integration Public Grievance Redressal System (IPGRS) improves monitoring and reduces public grievance settlement delays.

District Janatha Darshana (District-JD: The applications / petitions / requests received from the public at the Janata Darshan held in each district of Karnataka are registered on the spot in the District Janatha Darshan module and forwarded to the concerned departments and to the ACS / PRS / Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments / Managing Directors.

As per the orders, District Janata Darshan is being held across the State under the Chairmanship of the District in-charge Minister every month from 25/09/20 2023. After the first District Janata Darshan in the month of September, a total of 98 District Janata Darshans have been organized in the districts and the details of the petitions & grievances registered are as follows:

**Table 12.11 : Total grievances / petitions received in District Janata Darshan from 25-09-2023 to 30-12-2023**

Type	Received	% Received	Resolved (as on 30-12-2023)	% Resolved	Pending (as on 30-12-2023)	% Pending
Grievances	22077	69.2%	18470	57.9%	3607	11.3%
Petitions	9822	30.8%	7618	23.9%	2204	6.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31899</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>26088</b>	<b>81.8%</b>	<b>5811</b>	<b>18.21%</b>

#### 12.1.24 E-Sahamathi

e-Sahamathi, a generic consent manager, is first of its kind in the Nation which allows data seekers to seek consent of data principal (citizen) to access her/his personal data that is available in Government databases. e-Sahamathi platform is the intermediary which connects the data seeker to the data principal and communicates the consent to the concerned database (data fiduciary) to share data.

#### Project progress / achievements

- Two Data Fiduciaries i.e., National Academic Depository (NAD) and FRUITS have been on-boarded onto e-Sahamathi platform.
- Pilot Programs have been successfully conducted in 2 districts of Karnataka state.
- e-Sahamathi mobile app has been launched in Play Store for the benefit of data principals to give consent easily.

#### Project Future Goals

- Educate citizens regarding the importance of the platform and ensure them avail the benefits provided by the government and various organizations on e-Sahamathi platform.
- Enhancing / revamping e-Sahamathi website.

#### 12.1.25 Directorate of Electronic Delivery of Citizen Services (EDCS)

Directorate of Electronic Delivery of Citizen Services (EDCS) was constituted on 17-01-2007 under Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (e-Gov). EDCS Projects which are associated with delivery of services to citizens through electronic modes Viz., ICT enabled centres, portal, etc. The main objective is to provide government services in a cashless, contactless, and paperless manner and reduces turnaround time and office visits by citizens.



The following projects are being implemented under Directorate of EDCS

- a) Seva Sindhu Project
- b) Grama One Project
- c) Bangalore One Project
- d) Karnataka One Project
- e) Janasevaka Project
- f) Mobile One Project

### a) Seva Sindhu Project

Seva Sindhu is an initiative of Government of Karnataka to deliver the Government services of various Departments to the citizens through Online and various citizen service centers such as Grama One, Janasevaka, Bangalore One and Karnataka One centers. The main objective is to provide government services in a cashless, contactless, and paperless manner and reduces turnaround time and office visits by citizens. The pilot launch was started on 26th May 2017 with the integration of 29 certificate services of Revenue Department. It was officially launched by Honorable Chief Minister on 15th March 2018.

### Features

- ▣▣▣▣ Integration with Digilocker
- ▣▣▣▣ Aadhaar based authentication through EKYC
- ▣▣▣▣ e-Sign for authentication of citizens and officials
- ▣▣▣▣ Enhanced security features such as Digitally signed QR code
- ▣▣▣▣ Integration with Sakala to ensure timely and qualitative disposal of service requests
- ▣▣▣▣ Supports entire spectrum of Digital Payments.
- ▣▣▣▣ Integration with various service delivery subsystems like SATS, FRUITS, KUTUMBA, AJSK etc delivering enhanced user experience

### Achievements

- ▣▣▣▣ At present, there are 719 Government services of 80 departments available on Seva Sindhu and has crossed 6.21+ crores service deliveries till September 2022 since inception.
- ▣▣▣▣ Seva Sindhu has been rewarded with prestigious Prime Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration, 2021 Presented for best performance in the category – "Seamless, End to End Delivery of Services without Human Intervention".
- ▣▣▣▣ This platform is playing a pivotal role in the recent Guarantee schemes announced by the Government. 4 out of 5 Schemes enrollment happens through Seva Sindhu.
- ▣▣▣▣ So far 1,48,11,099 citizens are enrolled for Gruha Jyothi and 1,17,83,136 citizens are enrolled for Gruha Lakshmi Scheme.

### b) Grama One Project

Grama One is envisaged to be a single point assistance center for all citizen centric activities at village level which include Seva Sindhu services, RTI queries, Chief Minister Relief Fund etc. Under this project, the Government will set up Grama One centers with the aim of providing various services of all Government departments under one roof to the citizens of rural areas without visiting Taluk level offices.

Gram One Yojana is an ambitious scheme of Government of Karnataka which was announced by Hon'ble Chief Minister in his budget speech for the financial year 2020-2021. Accordingly, Grama One project has been implemented on a practical basis on 19.11.2020 in 100 villages of Davanagere district. This project has been extended to Bidar, Vijayapur and Chikmagalur districts and on January 26, 2022, 3026 centers in 12 districts of the state have been launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister. The Gram One project has been implemented in the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model across the state.

Total 850 services of more than 80 departments available under Seva Sindhu Yojana through Gram One Centers. Aadhaar Service, Ayushman Bharat Health Card, E-Stamp Service, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bhima Yojana, PAN Card, Banking Service, Electricity Bill Payment, KSRTC Ticket booking, RTO services are also provided. Gram One Center acts as a Single window system to provide various services to the rural population from 8-00 AM to 8-00 PM seven days a week.

### Features

- ▣▣▣▣ Availability of citizen services locally.
- ▣▣▣▣ More than 800 G2C services from across Government departments are available through Seva Sindhu platform with all the enhanced features.
- ▣▣▣▣ Saving in Travel and opportunity costs for rural population.
- ▣▣▣▣ No more dependency on middlemen.
- ▣▣▣▣ Integration with Sakala to ensure timely service delivery.
- ▣▣▣▣ It provides in situ employment opportunities to rural youth at the village level and empowering rural youth.
- ▣▣▣▣ Financial inclusion is achieved by allowing each GramaOne center to act as a Micro banking institution.
- ▣▣▣▣ Grama One project operates on PPP mode with government providing technology and brand without any burden on state exchequer.

### Achievements

- ▣▣▣▣ Currently 6770 Grama One Centers have been set up in 31 districts.
- ▣▣▣▣ The number of beneficiaries of Grama One – the Government of Karnataka's flagship programme delivering citizen services at villagers' doorsteps across the State – has crossed the 3.7crore+ by the end of December 2023

### c) Janasevaka Project

Janasevaka initiative was launched to provide Doorstep Delivery of Government Services to citizens. It is an enhanced assisted delivery model wherein citizens can avail services at their doorstep. The Janasevaka project was first launched on a pilot basis in the T.Dasarahalli assembly constituency on 02.03.2019. The Janasevaka project was implemented in 198 wards in all 27 assembly constituencies of Bengaluru Urban (BBMP Limits) on November 1, 2021.

### Features

- ▣▣▣▣ Citizens can book a slot as per their convenience between 8am-8pm on all 365 days through call center (080-44554455), website ([www.janasevaka.karnataka.gov.in](http://www.janasevaka.karnataka.gov.in)) or mobile app.

- ▣ Saving in time, effort and money on traveling to Government offices or citizen service centers for availing services. No need to wait in long queues to avail services. This is especially helpful for senior citizens, physically challenged persons etc.
- ▣ No more dependency on middlemen
- ▣ This has proved to be a better service delivery channel amidst Covid-19 pandemic
- ▣ Due to Integration with Sakala, delivery of services within notified time is ensured without compromising the quality-of-service delivery.
- ▣ The important indicator of good governance being public participation in governance is indeed achieved through Janasevaka. Trust between government and community increased because of services rendered through Janasevaka.
- ▣ 360-degree appraisal is done using valuable feedback from citizens after each visit through follow-up calls from Janasevaka call Centre.

### Achievements

- ▣ Currently Janasevaka provides 80 Government services of 9 departments.
- ▣ More than 4.5 lakhs services have been delivered to the citizens by the end of December 2023.

### d) Suvidha Project

Suvidha is technical software solution for Citizens for Scheme discovery, Eligibility check and Service Delivery across various welfare schemes of Departments/ Corporations of Government of Karnataka. Suvidha provides 150 schemes of 9 departments.

### f) Bangalore One Project

The project was started during the year 2005 with the objective of providing various G2C & B2C services under the concept of single shop stop. Bangalore One Centres are established across the city for providing hassle free services to the citizens providing 909 services viz. Payment of utility bills of BESCO / BWSSB / BSNL / CELLONE / Vodafone Idea / Atria etc., / Adhaar Enrolment & Updation/ Ration Card / Issue of Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) Card, Examination related services of SSLC Board & PU Board, e-Stamping services / BBMP Khata services / Revenue Department services, PAN Card services, Issue of Labour bus pass and BMT student bus pass (Smart card) etc.,. These centres function from 8.00 AM to 7.00PM on all 365 days of a year (excluding Independence Day, Republic Day, Kannada Rajyosthava, Labour Day, Gandhi Jayanthi and Holidays declared by State and Central Election Commissions).

Work is in progress to setup additional Bangalore One centers in BBMP wards of Bangalore city through franchisee model.

**Table 12.12: Bangalore One Achievements**

Particulars	April 2005 to December 2023
Number of Bangalore One Centres made operational	147
No. of Services offering	909
No. of transactions (in lakhs)	27.13
Turnover (in Crores)	24,817

### g) Karnataka One Project

Karnataka One Centres have been established on the BangaloreOne Model in 24 Districts i.e Hubli-Dharwad, Belgaum, Bellary, Mysore, Mangalore, Davangere, Kalaburgi, Gadag, Koppal, Hassan, Haveri, Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Udupi, Karwar, Dandeli, Bidar, Shimoga, Tumkur, Raichur, Yadgir, Kolar, Chitradurga, Mandya. These centres function from 8.00 AM to 7.00PM on all 365 days of a year (excluding Independence Day, Republic Day, Kannada Rajyosthava, Labour Day, Gandhi Jayanthi and Holidays declared by State and Central Election Commissions)

Work is in progress to set up Karnataka One centers on franchisee model in 286 ULBs and also to set up additional Karnataka One Centres in 24 cities where Karnataka One centres have already been set up. With this, Karnataka One will have its presence in all the 310 ULB's of Karnataka.

**Table 12.13 : Achievements**

Particulars	February 2008 to December 2023
Number of Centres made operational	528
No. of Services offering	886
No. of transactions (in lakhs)	790.43
Turnover (in Crores)	7090.13

### h) Mobile Governance

Government of Karnataka under the Government Order No. CASUE 6 PRZ 2013 dated 13.12.2013 launched a unified mobile service platform called Mobile one for Karnataka citizens to access various Government services at their fingertips.

Certified as world's largest multichannel Mobile Service Delivery Platform by IAMAI, the "Karnataka Mobile-one project" was being implemented successfully in the state. The vision of the state of delivering government services to citizens "Anytime, Anywhere and anyhow" has become reality through Mobile-One.

**Table 12.14: Achievements**

Description	Details Up to 31.12.2023
Total No of push SMS Sender ID	327
No. of Push SMS sent	5,92,06,54,898
No. of Pull SMS services maintained	4
No. of SMS templates uploaded in DLT platform	8,426
No. of SMS sent in Gruha Jyoti	93,15,777
No. of SMS sent in Gruha Laxmi	12,89,47,221
No. of SMS sent in Yuvanidhi	14,75,656
No. of Mobile Application developed	8
No. of users of IVRS Service	7

Mobile One team is developing Mobile / Web Application for Department/ Societies/Boards on demand. Following are some of the Applications Developed by Mobile-One:

- 1) Parihara 2.0 for Revenue Department.
- 2) Amrutha Jyothi for Escoms.
- 3) Karmani for Women and Child Department.
- 4) Health and Nutrition Survey application developed and more than 6 crore citizens have been surveyed.
- 5) High Court App for High Court.
- 6) Gruhalaxmi Application developed.
- 7) Spectacles App for National health mission.
- 8) Ganga Kalyana App for Backward Classes Welfare Department.

Seva Sindhu is the platform used by the Government of Karnataka to receive application and deliver four Guarantee Schemes, for which SMS, IVRS, Whatsapp are the main communication channels used.

#### **12.1.26 Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications Centre**

Recognizing the capabilities of the cutting edge technologies like Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS in addressing various issues of planning, development and management of natural resources for equitable growth and balanced development on sustainable basis, the Govt. of Karnataka established the Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications Centre (KSRSAC) in the year 1986 and later designated it as the Nodal Agency for implementation of Remote Sensing (including Photogrammetry) and GIS programme in the state, vide Government Order No. ITD 28 MIS 2002, Bangalore dated 06-08-2002. The Centre is working under the administrative control of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (e-Governance) headed by Secretary to Government.

The governing council of KSRSAC has the Chief Secretary, GOK as its President and the Additional Chief Secretary / Development Commissioner and the Secretary, DPAR (e-Governance), GOK are the Vice-Presidents and with Principal Secretaries / Secretaries of line departments and a few subject experts as members. The Director, KSRSAC is the Member Secretary. The activities of KSRSAC are guided and monitored by the Executive Committee chaired by the Secretary, DPAR (e-Governance) with Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of various line departments and subject experts as members.

To meet the requirements of the departments of the Government of Karnataka (GoK) various projects were taken up to support their spatial data needs and also for the national programmes on utilization of RS and GIS technologies. The activities include the GIS data creation & its organization, analysis & utilization in decision making, development of web and mobile applications to assist in data collection, monitoring, planning and decision support activities.

The Karnataka-GIS Program continued its activities from April 2019 after completing its mission mode period of 3 years (April 2016 to March 2019). Under programme the various geospatial activities were taken up based on the requirements shared by the departments of Government of Karnataka (GoK). These activities include the GIS data organization, spatial data and database management, web and mobile application development etc for the operational activities of monitoring, planning and decision support.

The KSRSAC has been conducting M. Tech Programme in Geo-informatics in association with Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU) from the academic year 2004-05.

### 12.1.27 Sakala Mission

- The Act was implemented across the state of Karnataka on 2nd April 2012 with 151 services and 11 departments. At present there are 1,201 services notified under 100 departments/institutions in Sakala.
- As on end of December-2023 Sakala Mission has received 33,21,25,613 applications and disposed 31,55,03,621 applications at in-time disposition rate of 94.99%.
- There is an exclusive call centre with a popular helpline number 080 4455 4455 to assist citizens.
- @SakalaKarnataka is official social media pages of Sakala (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube) with sakala@nic.in being email ID for managing the service-related issues.
- Auto Prompt Appeal SMS feature for rejected service applications was launched on 13-09-2023. As per the information provided by Directorate of Electronic Delivery of Citizen Services, as on 08.01.2024, a total of 35,341 SMS have been sent across the state.
- As on 15.12.2023, there were 1,38,401 applications pending for disposal in Sakala. However as on 10.01.2024 this pendency has been reduced to 64,991.
- Sakala Mission has won the “Best Citizen Caring Government Department Award 2023” under Tesz platform.

## 12.2 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### 12.2.1 Special Development Plan for Balanced Regional Development

Karnataka has always demonstrated vibrant potential for growth. Despite the natural resource constraints and unfavorable conditions, the State could maintain above average performance in basic development indicators. It is placed at the median level on most of the development indicators. During the last five decades, the State has made efforts to achieve rapid growth through investments in agriculture, industry, infrastructure and other sectors.

With the sharp North-South divide existing in the State, the regional gap emerged in the State on the eve of the reorganization of States in 1956. The new areas that joined the State from Hyderabad State and Bombay State were relatively less developed than the Old Mysore State. This area formed the Northern part of the State. In the absence of focused efforts in the past, the development gap increased over a period of time leading to marginalization and exclusion of the region and its people from the mainstream development process. Efforts have been made over a period of time to reduce the un-developmental gap. However, there has been a growing realization that investment and focus on the area especially on initiatives to improve the human development indicators must be further accelerated.

“REPORT OF THE EXPERT GROUP TO REVIEW THE METHODOLOGY FOR MEASUREMENT OF POVERTY” is published by the Planning Commission, Government of India in June-2014, as per this report during 2011-12 the BPL Population in the state is 20.9%.

### 12.2.2 High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances (2000-2002)

For preparing a comprehensive report to eliminate regional imbalances in the state, Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa who was worked in State Planning Board was appointed wide Government Order No. PD 637 PM 97, Date: 3rd October 2000 as a Chairman of the High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalance (HPCRRRI).

The committee conducted a study and presented the Interim Report to the Government on 26th March 2001, and submitted the final report on 25th June 2002.

On the basis of 35 socio-economic indicators, assessed the level of development of 175 taluks in the state. These indicators were spread over various sectors such as agriculture, industry, economic infrastructure, social infrastructure, and financial and technical infrastructure. Taking the State average of development in these indicators as the benchmark (equal to 1), the Committee estimated Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) with appropriate weights and identified 114 taluks as backward taluks. These taluks were further classified into most backward, more backward and backward based on the value of CCDI. Taluks with CCDI of 0.53 - 0.79 were classified as most backward, those with CCDI of 0.80 - 0.89 as more backward and, taluks with CCDI of 0.90 – 0.99 as backward. The distribution of the taluks in these various groups in the State is given in **Table 12.15**.

Table 12.15 indicates the extent of regional imbalances existing in the State which was identified by the Dr. D.M Nanjundappa Committee. Out of the 39 most backward taluks in the State, 26 taluks are in North Karnataka and 13 taluks are in South Karnataka, 21 in Kalburgi Division and out of the total 61 relatively developed taluks, 40 are in South Karnataka. The Committee has recommended a policy mix of resource transfer, fiscal incentives and special programmes for development of the 114 backward taluks in the State.

**Table 12.15 : Regional Development in Karnataka State**

Sl. No.	Division	Relatively Developed	Backward	More Backward	Most Backward	Total Taluks
1.	Bangaluru	18	09	13	11	51
2.	Mysuru	22	10	10	02	44
3.	Belagavi	18	14	12	05	49
4.	Kalaburagi (KK Region)	03	02	05	21	31
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>175</b>
1.	North Karnataka	21	16	17	26	80
2.	South Karnataka	40	19	23	13	95
	Total (State )	61	35	40	39	175

**12.2.3** The following main programmes have been implemented, as recommended in Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa report.

- ▣▣▣▣ Established of a Central University at Kalaburagi,
- ▣▣▣▣ A High Court Bench at Dharwad and Kalaburagi have been implemented.
- ▣▣▣▣ A Women’s University has been established at Vijayapura.
- ▣▣▣▣ Established IT parks in Kalaburagi and Hubli
- ▣▣▣▣ Establishment of Food Park in Kalaburagi
- ▣▣▣▣ A Textile Park is Established in Kalaburagi.
- ▣▣▣▣ Airport has been set up in Kalaburagi.
- ▣▣▣▣ 6 new Government Medical colleges are established at Hassan, Mandya, Shimoga, Raichur, Belagavi and Bidar
- ▣▣▣▣ In Dharwad mental hospital has been upgraded.
- ▣▣▣▣ 38 Burns and dialysis wards are newly opened.

- ▣ Horticulture University at Bagalkot and Horticulture College at Bidar has been established.
- ▣ Revolving fund established to support agricultural pricing.
- ▣ Hubli-Mumbai flight is open to public service
- ▣ Karnataka Veterinary and Fisheries Science University at Bidar is Established.
- ▣ Dairy Science College at Gulbarga is Established
- ▣ Established Kasturba Gandhi Girls Schools In all the 39 Most backward Taluks
- ▣ Dialysis wards are setup in 23 district hospitals and 34 taluks
- ▣ Bidar - Kalaburagi railway line, open to public service
- ▣ Sainik School Established in Kodagu District.
- ▣ Wide Government Order Number: ITY 124 TTM 84(211), Dated: 26/11/1988 Tourism Department has been declared as a Industrial Sector.
- ▣ 49 Farmer Training Centers are established by the Agriculture Department.
- ▣ Establishment of 172 new breeding centers.
- ▣ APMC markets capable of operating independently in 162 Taluks out of 177 Taluks.
- ▣ From Mysuru to Chennai Airlines Service are open to the public.
- ▣ In 39 Most Backward Taluks constructed Teachers Quarters, Cluster Complex for Teachers are allowed to live there and allow education.

#### **A) Additional resource transfer to meet the development requirements**

An Eight-year Special Development Plan (SDP) has been recommended for implementation by investing Rs. 31000 crore which includes Rs. 15000 crore from Normal Plan and Rs. 16000 crore as additional. In 2014-15, Eight-years is completed Further 2015-16 to 2019-20 to resolve the Regional Imbalance, with providing of Rs.3,000 crore of budget, it has been taken the decision in Belagavi Assembly on 15-07-2015 for providing annually Rs. 3000 crore to resolve regional imbalance more effective. The Committee has also stated that the amount allocated every year should be increased and an amount of Rs. 3114.05 Crores is allotted for the year earmarked in the Budget of 2022-23 by a factor to include rise in prices. The recommendations prescribe a participatory approach involving the people, voluntary organizations and Self Help Groups and adoption of a Decentralized planning approach to promote development and find long-term solutions to the problems of regional development.

#### **12.2.4 Review of Recent Efforts towards Promoting Balanced Regional Development**

The State Governments has initiated programme for development of backward regions. The Special Development Plan (SDP) is a major recommendation of the Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee. The Committee has estimated the required resource flow in the 114 backward taluks to bring them at par with other taluks in the State, and all relevant departments have been allocated grants according to the CDI.

#### **A) Objectives**

##### **The objectives of the Special Development Plan are**

- ▣ To give a thrust to the development programmes in the 114 backward taluks to move towards a more balanced development in the State as a whole.



- ▣ To accelerate growth in the backward taluks through the stimulus of additional investment in various sectors and areas.
- ▣ To build infrastructure to make good the identified sector backlog in backward taluks.
- ▣ To establish the needed institutions/ organizations to redress the imbalances in the concerned sectors in backward taluks.
- ▣ To provide location-specific sectoral schemes in backward taluks in order to raise the level of services in these sectors to the level of State average.

## B) Allocations under Special Development Plan

The Committee has estimated the financial resources required to promote development in various sectors, The focus of the SDP is on irrigation, rural development and social services. Sectors like energy and agriculture are also allotted additional financial assistance for development. The committee recommendation in allocation for education, health and other social services is Rs. 8025 crore, for irrigation is Rs. 8000 crore and for rural development Rs. 7100 crore. This allocation considers the rural character and agrarian conditions of most of the taluks among the 114 backward taluks. The allocations in SDP across the divisions were based on the Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI). This is estimated on the basis of the distance of the CCDI Value from the State average (CDI=1-CCDI). The allocations within the division and among the districts and taluks are again based on the respective CDI values. an the total additional investment of Rs. 16000 Crore, the share of Kalaburagi division is maximum i.e. Rs. 6400 crore and the share of North Karnataka is 60 % of the total allocation. This is because the extent of development deprivation is more in Kalaburagi Division i.e. 8.06 (8.06/20.26 =40%) which is just equal to the total deprivation of entire South Karnataka. The Government started implementation of Special Development Plan from 2007-08. Budget provision was made from 2007-08 every year for implementation of these recommendations in the backward taluks by various departments.

### 12.2.5 Implementation of Special Development Plan

The programmes under SDP are planned on the basis of the requirements sent by the concerned departments. The progress of the works under SDP is reviewed at the State and district levels in KDP meetings every month and a DSS system has been Incorporated for providing on-line information about the programmes undertaken under SDP and the physical and financial progress achieved. A special head of account with the object code 133 is allotted for schemes under SDP. A Special Cell has been established in the Planning Department to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation process. The amount allocated, releases made and expenditure incurred so far is given in **Table 12.16**. These information is furnished by the Implementing Departments.

**Table 12.16 : Allocations Releases and Expenditure under Special Development Plan 2007-08 to 2022-23**

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Allocation	OB	Supplementary Budget	Total Allocation	Releases	Exp.	% of Release to Total Allocation	% of Exp. to total releases
2007-08	1571.50	0.00	0.00	1571.50	827.93	804.48	51.19	97.17
2008-09	2547.34	0.00	0.00	2547.34	1369.26	1153.94	45.30	84.27
2009-10	2573.83	0.00	0.00	2573.83	1731.12	1543.11	59.95	89.14
2010-11	2584.00	0.00	0.00	2584.00	1924.47	1762.54	68.21	91.59

Year	Allocation	OB	Supplementary Budget	Total Allocation	Releases	Exp.	% of Release to Total Allocation	% of Exp. to total releases
2011-12	2975.64	0.00	0.00	2975.64	2529.99	2200.16	73.94	86.96
2012-13	2680.00	0.00	0.00	2680.00	2464.83	2402.92	89.66	97.49
2013-14	2925.60	0.00	0.00	2925.60	2053.63	2053.63	70.20	100.00
2014-15	1228.48	0.00	0.00	1228.48	1223.78	1212.73	98.72	99.10
2015-16	2300.02	0.00	0.00	2300.02	1967.49	1805.42	78.50	91.76
2016-17	3000.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	2755.94	2495.49	83.18	90.55
2017-18	2967.00	243.68	13.75	3224.43	2650.06	2312.64	71.72	87.27
2018-19	3007.00	502.05	-26.80	3482.25	2580.09	2460.48	70.66	95.36
2019-20	3010.02	346.11	41.18	3397.31	3253.16	3154.49	92.85	96.97
2020-21	2413.30	38.33	0.00	2451.63	2297.22	2290.73	93.44	99.72
2021-22	3266.16	131.72		3397.88	3195.50	2871.33	84.50	89.86
2022-23	2688.38	425.67		3114.05	2546.38	1909.34	61.31	74.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>41738.27</b>	<b>1687.56</b>	<b>28.13</b>	<b>43453.96</b>	<b>35370.85</b>	<b>32433.43</b>	<b>74.64</b>	<b>91.70</b>

Table 12.17 : Department wise Amount Earmarked, Releases and Expenditure Details 2007-08 to 2022-23

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Department	2007-08 & 2022-23 Total (March-2023)				
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	% of Exp. to Total Allocated	% of Exp. to Released Amount
1	Agriculture	1472.17	1002.68	970.59	65.93	96.80
2	Home	183.73	170.06	174.00	94.70	102.32
3	Horticulture	469.03	411.67	399.83	85.25	97.12
4	Animal Husbandry	158.69	61.60	62.21	39.20	100.98
5	Forest	80.75	80.00	79.51	98.47	99.39
6	PWD	2999.57	2706.82	2493.21	83.12	92.11
7	Rural Development & Panchayath Raj	8804.36	6353.41	5843.29	66.37	91.97
8	Housing	4336.61	3900.78	3855.43	88.90	98.84
9	Water Resources	8037.09	7170.83	6761.58	84.13	94.29
10	Minor Irrigation	441.47	367.52	364.41	82.55	99.16
11	Energy	2129.02	1708.46	1580.02	74.21	92.48

Sl. No.	Department	2007-08 & 2022-23 Total (March-2023)				
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	% of Exp. to Total Allocated	% of Exp. to Released Amount
12	Commerce & Industries	342.71	140.35	126.20	36.82	89.92
13	Transport	1312.89	1200.33	1126.11	85.77	93.82
14	Health & Family Welfare	2580.37	2325.49	2313.79	89.67	99.50
15	Education	2190.22	1630.34	1506.96	68.80	92.43
16	Higher Education	433.10	380.63	380.63	87.89	100.00
17	Labour	336.61	250.37	194.35	57.74	77.63
18	Social Welfare	1112.30	649.39	383.73	34.50	59.09
19	Women & Child Development	638.30	522.26	499.00	78.18	95.55
20	Tourism	603.98	549.01	548.03	90.74	99.82
21	Urban Development	806.00	294.13	294.13	36.49	100.00
22	Infrastructure Development	1768.61	1289.42	1271.51	71.89	98.61
23	Information & Technology	78.40	77.22	56.72	72.35	73.46
24	Backward Classes Welfare	435.90	426.50	373.54	85.69	87.58
25	Co-opretion	23.16	22.66	22.61	97.62	99.77
26	Skill Development	201.11	201.11	176.88	87.95	87.95
27	Minorities Welfare	260.00	260.00	260.00	100.00	100.00
28	HKRDB (Planning)	1217.81	1217.81	315.07	25.87	25.87
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43453.97</b>	<b>35370.85</b>	<b>32433.35</b>	<b>74.64</b>	<b>91.70</b>

Note: Allocation, release and expenditure includes opening balance

As seen in **Table 12.17** the expenditure incurred to the amount allocated is 74.64% but the utilization is 91.70% of the amount released.

**12.2.6** Budget during 2022-23 an amount of Rs. 3000.70 crores is allocated. In the Budget Para-88, "For the first time, government is set to identify the Talukas which are performing below the State average in various developmental indicators as Aspirational Talukas and emphasis will be given for comprehensive development of these Talukas. Higher priority will be given to the Aspirational Talukas under programmes of various departments. Outcome oriented efforts will be made to improve the quality of education in 93 talukas, strengthen the health services in 100 talukas and alleviate child malnutrition in 102 talukas at a total cost of Rs.3000 crore.

### Major successful works undertaken under SDP during 2022-23

The SDP has concentrated on the following core sectors in which allocations are being made on priority basis so that outcomes are visible – (i) Agriculture and Allied Sectors; (ii) Health; (iii) Education; (iv) Housing; (v) Infrastructure; (vi) Irrigation and (vii) Tourism.

In this sectors, during 2022-23 the following main programs are implementing.

## **I. Agriculture and Allied Sectors**

### **A. Department of Agriculture**

A grant of Rs.25.00 crores has been provided to the Department of Agriculture. Out of this, a grant of Rs.20.00 crores has been provided for scholarship to the children of farmers and Rs.5.00 crores for the establishment and incentives of amrita farmer producer organizations.

## **II. Infrastructure (Economic)**

### **A. Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department**

A grant of Rs.402.00 crores has been provided to the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj. Out of this, Rs.202.00 crores is allocated under State Jal Jeevan Mission (Rural Drinking Water Scheme) to take up 1290 works and Rs.200.00 crores allocated to take up 7447 works under Rural Water Supply Scheme including Jaldhara.

## **III. Infrastructure (Social)**

### **A. Health & Family Welfare Department**

A grant of Rs. 483.20 crores have been provided for Health & Family Welfare Department. Out of this, a grant of Rs.157.72 crores has been allocated for hospital building construction/upgradation projects in 37 taluks for 26 hospital upgradation works and 17 new hospital building works.

### **B. Education**

#### **A) Primary & Secondary Education Department**

A grant of Rs.443.00 crores for 10 projects of Primary & Secondary Education Department and Rs.50.00 crores for 3 projects of Higher Education Department for building construction, maintenance, to provide infrastructure facilities to schools and colleges.

#### **C. Housing Department**

Rural housing is an important program under the Special Development Plan. A grant of Rs.150.00 crores have been provided for Ashyra-Basava Housing Scheme to construct and distribute 12500 houses to backward taluks in the year 2022-23

#### **D. Planning Department Welfare Karnataka Regional Development Board**

A grant of Rs.1000.00 crores has been provided for the Article 371 J-Kalyana Karnataka Regional Development Scheme under the Kalyan Karnataka Regional Development Board.

## **IV. Demographic features**

### **A. Social Welfare Department**

A grant of Rs.85.00 crores has been provided for 5 projects of the Social Welfare Department. Out of this Rs.10.00 crores for maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools (MDRS) and Kittoor Rani Chennamma

Residential Schools (Karnataka Association of Residential Educational Institutions), Rs.15.00 crores for various development schemes for Scheduled Tribes, hostel & residential school buildings. Construction (State Scheme) Rs.25.00 crores, various development programs for Scheduled Castes Rs.25.00 crores and Rs.10.00 crores for construction of residential schools.

### **B. Backward Classes Welfare Department**

A grant of Rs.75.00 crores has been provided to the Department of Backward Classes Welfare. Among these Rs.5.00 crores for opening and maintenance of new hostels for Backward Classes students, Rs.10.00 crores for opening and maintenance of new Morarji Desai Residential Schools for Backward Classes (Karnataka Residential Educational Institutions Association), Rs.10.00 crores for food and lodging assistance-Vedhyasiri and Backward Classes. A grant of Rs.50.00 crores has been allocated for the construction of hostel buildings of the Class Welfare Department.

### **C. Minority Welfare Department**

A grant of Rs.60.00 crores has been provided to the Minority Welfare Department. Out of this, Rs.10.00 crores have been allocated for minority residential schools and Rs.50.00 crores for construction of hostel and residential school buildings for minorities, minority office complexes, Urdu conference and cultural center.

### **D. Women and Child Development Department**

A grant of Rs.107.50 crores has been provided to the Department of Women and Child Development. Out of this Rs.10.00 crore is provided for CSS-State share integrated child protection scheme, Rs.5.00 crores for CSS-Central share-Poshan Abhiyan (National Nutrition mission), Rs.5.00 crores for CSS-State share- Poshan Abhiyan (National Nutrition mission), Rs.12.50 for crores for Life Skills based programs for Spurti-Adolescent Girls, Rs.15.00 crores for Anganwadi Buildings and for construction of Anganwadi Buildings (I.C.D.S.N.R.E.G.A) Rs.60.00 crores are provided.

### **E. Skill Development Department**

A grant of Rs.30.00 crores has been allocated to the specialized skill development institutions of the Department of Skill Development. This grant is provided for purchase of machinery and equipment for GTTC centers in 14 taluks and exterior electrification works, renovation of existing training center, renovation of workshops, boys' hostel, officers/staff hostels and girl's hostels.

**12.2.7** Budget during 2023-24 (July), a grant of Rs.3046.18 crores for the development of aspirational taluks has been allocated to 10 departments such as 1. Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, 2. Higher Education, 3. Social Welfare Department, 4. Minorities Department, 5. Women and Child Development Department, 6. Housing Department, 7.Backward Classes Welfare Department, 8. Education Department 9.Health and Family Welfare Department and 10. Skill Development Department.

**12.2.8** Way forwarded, Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced at Suvarna Soudha, Belgaum on 15.12.2023 since, Dr. DM Nanjundappa report index is old, earlier it was 175 taluks and now it is 236 taluks, considering the development factors that have happened in the last 20 years, a high level committee has to be Constituted to identify new CDI indexes. Actions are been taken to form high power committee based on the announcement.

## 12.3 AREA DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

### 12.3.1 Malnad Area Development Board, Shivamogga

Malnad Area Development Board came into existence as per the Malnad Area Development Act 1991. The main objective of the board is specifically to achieve overall development of the Malnad Area. The area under the jurisdiction of the board extends over 13 districts of Malnad Area along the Western Ghats in 74 Taluks extending over 65 Assembly Constituencies.

#### Achievements

The Board covers the aspect of development of the Malnad region which is a very vast area of operation. Many Government schemes are implemented by various agencies in the area of development. The board depends upon the grants available and determines the specific requirements that needs to be made to fill gaps or those that cannot be funded in regular plans. Since inception of the board till 2023-24 (December-2023), the board has incurred an expenditure of Rs.82928.88 lakh completing 22392 works.

#### Initiatives taken up in 2023-24

The Board has taken up many initiatives including the formation of concrete roads in the areas inhabited by the weaker sections, providing of safe drinking water in rural areas especially those affected by fluoride, construction of foot bridges and hanging bridges as well as formation of roads. The implementation of the safe drinking water is sought to be enhanced by involving the Srikshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project (R) Dharmasthala which will share the cost of the installation of the unit. During 2023-24, action plan for new works has been approved and spillover works are also implemented simultaneously.

#### Best practices and success stories

Some of the success stories are related to the supply of play articles to the Anganawadi children in most backward taluks as identified in the Report of Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa which was named “Chinnara Loka” programme. For the all-round development of a child, along with the curricular activities, the sports play important role. Facilities provided for sports would play a major role by physical development of the child. Which attracts the children to come to Anganawadi. This considerably it reduces number of children who keeps away from the school. This formed the main objective of “Chinnara Loka” in the Anganawadi. It was implemented in the taluks of Channagiri, H.D.Kote, Chamarajanagar and Joida.

Another success story is the construction of 17 hanging bridges incurring a cost of about Rs.1063.37 lakh. This facilitates the children and others to cross the streams in the rainy season to access the schools and other facilities which otherwise would be circuitous or inaccessible during the rainy season.

Another success story is the involvement of Srikshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project<sup>®</sup>, in the developmental programs. They have been involved in many different programs, notable as the programme of providing safe drinking water in which the board contributes Rs.5.00 lakhs and they contribute an equal amount. Similarly, they have executed the solid waste disposal system in Kadaba and Ujire villages. The solid waste was getting into the river system during the rainy season affecting the drinking water supply during the summer which is the lean season.

Table 12.18 : Financial Progress Statement of MADB, Shivamoga since inception

(Rs. In lakh)

Year	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure *
1993-94	3300.00	3300.00	1558.74
1994-95	3500.00	2400.00	3805.77
1995-96	3000.00	2250.00	2022.44
1996-97	3000.00	2100.00	1913.94
1997-98	1570.00	1570.00	2736.33
1998-99	3850.00	1875.00	2022.78
1999-00	3284.00	2463.00	2564.10
2000-01	3400.00	3256.00	3010.04
2001-02	1725.00	1135.00	1740.47
2002-03	1645.00	1533.75	1556.85
2003-04	1250.00	1350.00	1382.32
2004-05	707.00	707.00	668.32
2005-06	1400.00	1400.00	1344.88
2006-07	3355.00	3355.00	1432.69
2007-08	3450.00	2824.50	2712.32
2008-09	2300.00	1057.50	2696.57
2009-10	1600.00	1596.56	1052.04
2010-11	2000.00	2000.00	2158.45
2011-12	3400.00	3360.00	3048.06
2012-13	3400.00	3400.00	3233.27
2013-14	3430.00	2572.50	3111.00
2014-15	3800.00	3800.00	3609.10
2015-16	4000.00	4000.00	4542.74
2016-17	5000.00	5000.00	3859.57
2017-18	6000.00	4600.00	4342.88
2018-19	2706.00	2822.80	3135.29
2019-20	4285.00	5630.32	2975.66
2020-21	3130.66	4130.66	5314.31
2021- 22	2738.00	4343.80	3012.49
2022-23	8933.01	9009.24	6162.23
2023-24 (December-23)	3601.49	2400.49	2899.77 **
<b>Total</b>	<b>98760.16</b>	<b>91243.12</b>	<b>82928.88</b>

Note: \* The expenditure incurred in a year includes unspent balance of Previous year also.

\*\* The expenditure incurred in the year 2023-24 includes administrative expenditure of Rs.127.39 lakh.

Table 12.19 : Physical Progress Statement of MADB, Shivamoga since inception

(in. nos)

Year	Approved Works				Total No. of work	Total completed work
	Roads and Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Water		
1993-94	3039	264	0	90	3393	419
1994-95	1947	361	93	118	2519	631
1995-96	896	99	12	47	1054	1793
1996-97	845	196	18	33	1092	1803
1997-98	915	295	12	46	1268	1344
1998-99	1500	359	15	35	1909	927
1999-00	131	10	1	1	143	618
2000-01	605	143	11	4	763	1265
2001-02	226	60	0	0	286	862
2002-03	50	32	1	0	83	195
2003-04	53	9	2	0	64	195
2004-05	0	0	0	0	0	1290
2005-06	0	0	0	0	0	874
2006-07	399	247	63	41	750	658
2007-08	304	215	42	25	586	790
2008-09	282	210	9	1	502	438
2009-10	614	19	0	0	633	406
2010-11	316	200	24	9	549	429
2011-12	402	267	54	0	723	532
2012-13	529	266	12	19	826	575
2013-14	690	271	75	0	1036	636
2014-15	711	268	59	0	1038	748
2015-16	1155	138	63	0	1356	712
2016-17	1118	197	66	0	1381	714
2017-18	1617	152	50	0	1819	721
2018-19	748	280	38	0	1066	555
2019-20	986	531	10	0	1527	174
2020-21	841	540	16	0	1397	748
2021-22	326	298	15	0	639	406
2022-23	829	518	31	0	1378	312
2023-24 (December-23)	780	672	15	0	1467	622
<b>Total</b>	<b>22854</b>	<b>7117</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>31247</b>	<b>22392</b>



### 12.3.2 Bayaluseeme Area Development Board, Chitradurga

Bayaluseeme Area Development Board was established under Bayaluseeme Area Development Board Act 1994. Bayaluseeme (Maidan Area) comprises 57 Taluks of the State which have been recognized as drought prone taluks, and pose special problems of development. This Board was established to hasten the phase of development of this area for bringing it to the level of other parts of the State. There are 70 assembly constituencies spread over 14 districts.

#### Objectives

- ▣ Development and Conservation measures in rain fed agriculture system.
- ▣ Adopting soil and water conservation measures in rain fed agriculture system and Forest Development.
- ▣ Promoting Horticulture Development.
- ▣ To promote and support activities in the agriculture and allied sectors.
- ▣ To promote Animal Husbandry.

Out of total amount allocated to the Board a minimum 60% shall be utilized for water and soil conservation works and remaining amount shall be for other developmental works in Bayaluseeme area.

#### Achievement

Since the inception Rs. 60855.62 has been allocated and the Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs.55514.13 lakhs completing 10415 works till March 2022-23.

**Table 12.20 : Statement showing Financial Progress of BSDB**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation	Expenditure *
1	1995-96	597.00	4.56
2	1996-97	474.00	346.20
3	1997-98	740.00	471.00
4	1998-99	850.00	704.30
5	1999-00	1550.00	497.66
6	2000-01	900.00	518.25
7	2001-02	380.00	440.75
8	2002-03	1420.00	603.87
9	2003-04	675.50	1132.50
10	2004-05	500.00	477.55
11	2005-06	630.00	373.09
12	2006-07	780.00	203.94
13	2007-08	1911.00	1117.41
14	2008-09	1375.00	1165.39
15	2009-10	727.50	1048.91
16	2010-11	700.00	729.18
17	2011-12	1000.00	757.57
18	2012-13	1700.00	1012.66

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation	Expenditure *
19	2013-14	1730.00	1140.67
20	2014-15	2000.00	1849.26
21	2015-16	3501.00	2901.22
22	2016-17	4500.00	2918.61
23	2017-18	5000.00	6146.46
24	2018-19	2264.00	3055.17
25	2019-20	2253.00	3452.86
26	2020-21	2211.00	2456.25
27	2021-22	5186.62	5184.24
28	2022-23	15300.00	14804.60
29	2023-24 *	3950.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>60855.62</b>	<b>55514.13</b>

\* The expenditure incurred from the Opening Balance.

\*\* Submitting the action plan from the board getting delay due to unavoidable reasons, hence the grant not yet released. currently taking measure for releasing of entire grants.

Table 12.21 : Physical Progress of BSDB

(In Nos.)

Year	Approved Works						Completed Works					
	Roads Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Water	Eng. Works	Total	Roads Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Water	Eng. Works	Total
1995-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996-97	119	64	105	77	3	368	119	64	105	77	3	368
1997-98	97	19	67	105	3	291	97	19	67	105	3	291
1998-99	156	48	112	162	16	494	156	48	112	162	16	494
1999-00	400	66	342	351	41	1200	400	66	342	351	41	1200
2000-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003-04	85	8	111	59	4	267	85	7	111	59	4	266
2004-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006-07	70	37	45	103	1	256	70	36	45	103	1	255
2007-08	137	83	68	268	15	571	137	83	68	268	15	571
2008-09	46	55	53	197	4	355	46	49	53	197	4	349
2009-10	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	3
2010-11	24	10	22	75	0	131	24	8	22	73	0	127

Year	Approved Works						Completed Works					
	Roads Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Water	Eng. Works	Total	Roads Bridges	Social Sector	MI& GWR	Soil Water	Eng. Works	Total
2011-12	33	9	31	156	9	238	33	7	25	139	9	213
2012-13	71	18	41	223	38	391	56	14	31	167	25	293
2013-14	117	17	356	102	63	655	81	6	143	51	32	313
2014-15	117	55	160	244	22	598	78	33	103	89	17	320
2015-16	214	108	397	43	25	787	128	25	315	28	7	503
2016-17	705	19	62	1236	0	2022	204	15	48	324	0	591
2017-18	888	384	239	1590	10	3111	320	43	74	650	0	1087
2018-19	548	251	134	866	0	1799	237	73	89	387	0	786
2019-20	571	323	811	555	0	2260	161	52	79	237	0	529
2020-21	380	202	107	735	0	1424	98	20	49	190	0	357
2021-22	525	207	145	928	0	1805	219	75	56	351	0	701
2022-23	809	326	108	844	0	2087	229	50	115	404	0	798
2023-24*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6112</b>	<b>2311</b>	<b>3517</b>	<b>8920</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>21114</b>	<b>2978</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>2053</b>	<b>4413</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>10415</b>

Source: MI: Minor Irrigation, GWR: Ground Water Resources

\* Submitting the action plan from the board getting delay due to unavoidable reasons.

### 12.3.3 Karavali Development Authority, Mangaluru

The Project undertaken for the welfare of 3 coastal districts is namely Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada. Coastal Development Authority was established vide G.O NO: ನಅಇ 582 ಅ.ಪ್ರಾ 2008, dated:08.09.2008 with the following functions.

- ▣ Identification of potential projects for promotion and development of basic Infrastructure-Roads, Tourism, Ports, Industries, Technology Parks, Over-Bridges.
- ▣ Preparing of Project Reports of the identified potential projects in consultation with concerned administrative departments.
- ▣ Identifying projects for conservation and development of various coastal zones and recommending such works for inclusion in the state level planning.
- ▣ Taking measures for effective time bound supervision of implementation of projects for coastal conservation and development.
- ▣ CDA was empowered to carry-out projects such as construction of fish markets, bridges, commercial complexes, pubic amenities etc., from the financial year 2015-16.

### Projects taken up in three Coastal Districts of Karnataka since inception

#### 1. Development of Atradi State Road-67

- ▣ The present proposal of Athradi (Manipal) to Bajpe International Airport road is two lanes (Converting into four lane) is proposed to have direct axis for 80 K.M speed. Completely reformation of the road by

avoiding all the curves, gradients etc. If this road is formed the reaching time is expected to be within one hour by shortening the road distance to 55 K.M. and straight with flyovers etc. The preparation of the D.P.R has been completed and has already been submitted to the Government. (Approx. Project Cost Rs. 580 crore).

## 2. Mangalore-Karwar Fisheries Road Development

- The proposed road will be connected between Talapady (Mangaluru) to Majali (Uttara Kannada District) converting into two lane concrete road parallel to NH-66. Presently there is asphalted road in this area with less connectivity. Thick population of fishermen communities reside along the beach.
- The main purpose of this project is overall development of fishermen communities. This being a parallel road to N.H 66 connects the fishermen's habitations. The traffic congestion of National Highway will be greatly reduced.
- The proposed road is on the bank of Arabian Sea. Hence, the road is strategically important in the national interest. The preparation of the D.P.R has been completed and has already been submitted to the Government. (Approx Project Cost Rs.780 crore).

## 3. Construction of Modern Hi-Tech Fish Markets in Three Coastal Districts of Karnataka

- The work is already taken up by the Coastal Development Authority, funded by National Fisheries Development, Government of India (90% of the project cost) and Department of Fisheries, Government of Karnataka. (10% of the project cost). The construction work of Padubidri, Yedthare-Byndoor, Katapadi, Uppunda, Kota and Shirva in Udupi District and Ankola, Shirali Fish Markets in Uttara Kannada District and Kinnigoli and Panemangalore in Dakshina Kannada District has already been completed.

## 4. Construction of Foot Bridges and Hanging Bridges in three Coastal Districts

- As per the proposal submitted by the Coastal Development Authority, the Government has released Rs.3.00 Crore to Dakshina Kannada and Rs. 2.00 Crore to Udupi District for the construction foot bridges/hanging bridges. The construction work has been taken up by Panchayath Raj Engineering Division. Coastal Development Authority out of its personal interest got funds sanctioned for implementing foot-bridges in remote villages of the three Coastal Districts of Karnataka.
- Four hanging bridges were constructed at the cost of Rs. 7.25 crores in Uttara kannada and Dakshin kannada district and it handed over to the concerned grama Panchayaths. Details are provided in **Table 12.22**.
- Similarly, 64 foot bridges were constructed in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada districts (19 in Dakshina Kannada, 13 in Udupi and 32 in Uttara Kannada).

**Table 12.22 : Foot Bridges/Hanging Bridges constructed in three Coastal Districts**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name/ Place of Work	District	Grama Panchayath	Estimated Cost
Kudrugi Sharavati Hanging Bridge	Uttara Kannada	Kudrugi	278.00
Dongri Gangavali river Hanging Bridge	Uttara Kannada	Dongri	165.00
Chikkanagoda Hanging Bridge	Uttara Kannada	Chikkanagoda	135.00
Kuppepadavu Phalguni hanging Bridge	Dakshina Kannada	Kuppepadavu	147.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>725.00</b>

## 5. Multi Village Water Supply Project

- ▣ The preparation of Preliminary Scheme Report/Detailed project report in regard to Multi Village Water Supply Scheme in Dakshina Kannada (25 Villages) and Udupi District (26 Villages) has been completed and report submitted to the Government. The main objective of this project is to support the Government's effort to increase access to safe drinking water for deprived villages in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada District.

## 6. The projects under taken by CDA from the financial year 2015-16 to 2021-22 are as mentioned below.

- ▣ The construction work of fish market at Karki, Suspension bridges at Kudrugi in U.K District and Kuppepadavu in D.K District have been completed which were taken up during the year 2015-16. **Table 12.23** shows the spillover works details

**Table 12.23 : Projects under taken by CDA from the financial year 2015-16 to 2022-23**

(in Nos.)

Year	Foot Bridges	Hanging Bridges	Fish Markets	Parks	Sky walk	Drink ing water	Anganvadi/ School	Roads in. kms	Others	Total
2015-16	1	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
2016-17	82	2	8	2	1	1	05	01	0	102
2017-18	126	0	11	2	0	0	19	90	47	295
2018-19	136	0	11	2	0	0	19	90	60	318
2018-19	110	0	13	1	1	0	3	75	25	228
2019-20	110	0	13	1	1	0	3	75	25	228
2020-21	65	1	10	1	12	3	13	49	24	178
2021-22	35	1	11	7	0	0	14	12	34	229
2022-23	13	4	2	5	0	0	71	170	35	302

## 7. Other Aspects

### A) Training on Cage Fishing and Allied Activities

The CDA has imparted training on open sea cage farming to traditional fishermen and other privilege candidates with the assistance of CMFRI, Karwar. It also imparted skill development training programme to 75 selected fisher women of Uttara Kannada district.

Details of physical and financial progress since inception of the Board is furnished in **Table 12.24**. From 2009-10 to 2023-24 (Upto December 2023) an amount of Rs.10690.46 lakhs have been incurred as expenditure and 522 works were completed.

**Table 12.24 : Financial & Physical progress of Coastal Development Authority, since inception to 2023 (Upto December 2023)**

Year	Financial Progress (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical (in. Nos)	
	Budget Allocation	Amount Released	Expenditure incurred	Approved Works	Completed Works
2009-10	100.00	100.00	37.10	-	-
2010-11	300.00	150.00	126.00	-	-
2011-12	300.00	150.00	117.00	-	-
2012-13	1000.00	250.00	106.05	-	-
2013-14	100.00	50.00	45.60	-	-
2014-15	100.00	54.20	40.60	-	-
2015-16	1000.00	1000.00	992.78	12	6
2016-17	1500.00	1500.00	1206.61	102	63
2017-18	2000.00	1586.00	1576.66	295	30
2018-19	994.00	994.00	1376.76	287	63
2019-20	995.00	995.00	1094.20	228	96
2020-21	1004.90	965.40	1362.29	178	100
2021-22	1060.21	1060.21	1302.20	229	68
2022-23	3000.00	1041.47	948.39	369	34
2023-24 (December - 23)	1275.65	568.24	358.22	251	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>14729.76</b>	<b>10464.52</b>	<b>10690.46</b>	<b>1951</b>	<b>522</b>

#### 12.3.4 Karnataka Legislators' Local Area Development Scheme

Government has introduced the Karnataka Legislator's Local Area Development Scheme (KLLADS) in 2001-02 with Rs.25.00 lakh per constituency. The allocation has been enhanced from Rs.25.00 lakh to Rs.100.00 lakh per Legislature constituency from 2006-07. Further this amount has been enhanced from Rs.100.00 lakh to Rs.200.00 lakh per constituency from 2013-14.

In order to accommodate local aspirations and needs and to ensure responsive planning and delivery of services, the Government has taken up schemes for asset creation, infrastructure development and employment generation for the benefit of the poor and weaker sections, whose planning and execution can be done at the Legislator's Constituency Level.

The KLLADS follows a participatory demand responsive development approach to address infrastructure development requirements of the local area within a Legislator's Constituency. It also provides flexibility in taking up works which are otherwise not covered by other government programs. **Table 12.25** shows the amount released under KLLADs since inception.

Table 12.25 : Amount Released under KLLADS, Since Inception to 22/01/2024

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount Provided	Amount Released
2001-02	75.00	75.00
2002-03	31.00	31.00
2003-04	Amount not provided due to drought	
2004-05		
2005-06	150.00	150.00
2006-07	300.00	300.00
2007-08	300.00	183.25
2008-09	200.00	150.00
2009-10	460.50	460.50
2010-11	399.20	399.20
2011-12	300.00	298.62
2012-13	300.00	300.00
2013-14	600.00	581.53
2014-15	600.00	600.00
2015-16	600.00	600.00
2016-17	600.00	590.00
2017-18	622.50	620.11
2018-19	600.00	462.99
2019-20	600.00	296.09
2020-21	600.00	296.00
2021-22	600.00	600.00
2022-23	600.00	599.96
2023-24 (22 <sup>nd</sup> Jan 2024)	600.00	294.00

### 12.3.5 Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

MPLADS is a Central sector scheme fully funded by Government of India announced on December 1993. The main objective of the scheme is to enable each Member of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature with emphasis on the creation of durable community assets on the locally felt needs of the people. Each Member of Parliament is allocated with Rs.5.00 crore per annum w.e.f. the financial year 2011-12. Karnataka is represented by 28 Members of Lok Sabha, 12 Members of Rajya Sabha and one nominated member of Rajya Sabha. The Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistical Department, Government of Karnataka is designated as the State Nodal department to coordinate and monitor the implementation of MPLAD Scheme.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India has revised the MPLADS guidelines and has developed a web-portal “e-SAKSHI” for implementation of the Revised fund-flow procedure under MPLAD scheme and this portal has come in to effect from 1st April, 2023. **Table 12.26** below depicts the Fund Release and Expenditure of 17th Lok Sabha Members and sitting Rajya Sabha Members of Karnataka (as on 25.01.2024).

**Table 12.26 : Fund Release and Expenditure of 17th Lok Sabha Members and sitting Rajya Sabha Members of Karnataka** (Rs. in crore)

Parliament House	Amount Released by GOI	Interest of Bank Accrued	Transfer From OLD MP	Available amount	Expenditure Incurred by the District Authority	% of Progress
Lok Sabha	225.00	8.41	45.80	279.21	244.71	87.64
Rajya Sabha (sitting)	167.00	5.35	21.93	194.28	161.35	83.05

Source: (as per MoSPI, GOI, website)

### 12.3.6 Article 371(J) – Special status for the region of Kalyana-Karnataka

The Article 371(J) has granted special status to Seven backward districts of Kalyana Karnataka region namely, Bidar, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Ballari, Kalaburagi and Vijayanagar.

#### Brief note

(1) **The Hon'ble President may, by order, made with respect to the State of Karnataka, provide for any special responsibility of the Hon'ble Governor for**

- Establishment of a separate development board for Kalyana-Karnataka Region with the provision that a report on the working of the board will be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly;
- Equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said region, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; and
- Equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to the said region, in matters of public employment, education and vocational training, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole.

(2) **An order made under sub-clause (1) may provide for**

- Reservation of a proportion of seats in educational and vocational training institutions in the Kalyana-Karnataka region for students who belong to that region by birth or by domicile; and
- Identification of posts under the State Government and in any body or organization under the control of the State Government in the Kalyana-Karnataka Region and reservation at the proportion of such posts for persons who belong to that region by birth or by domicile and for appointment there to by direct recruitment or by promotion or in any other manner as may be specified in the order.

The Constitutional obligation consequent to Amendment of Article 371(J) by insertion of Article 371(J), binds the State and Central Governments to put forth all out efforts for development of the Kalyana-Karnataka region besides ensuring the same by way of providing reservation in the Education and Public Employment sectors. A Cabinet Sub-Committee was constituted to advise the State Government for effective implementation of Article 371(J). The Cabinet Sub-Committee has held wide range of discussions with all stakeholders of the region and has submitted a report to the Government. In pursuance to the implementation of Article 371(J) the State has issued the following orders:

- The Kalyana-Karnataka Region Development Board Order, 2013.
- The Karnataka Public Employment (Reservation in Appointment for Kalyana-Karnataka Region) Orders 2013 – Provides for creation of a local cadre and reservation in the Kalyana-Karnataka Region as under, besides reservation of 8% of the posts in the State level offices or institutions or apex institutions.



- c. The Karnataka Private Un-Aided Educational Institutions (Regulations of Admission in the Kalyana-Karnataka Region) Order, 2013. - provides for reservation of 70% of the available seats in every course of study in any regional university or educational institution referred to in the First Schedule, besides 8% of the available seats in every course of study provided in a State wide university or a State wide educational institutions.
- d. The Karnataka Educational Institutions (Regulations of Admission in the Kalyana-Karnataka Region) Order, 2013 provides for reservation of 70% of available seats.

Reservation in Education sector and Recruitment in Public Employment under Article 371(J) of the Constitution of India.

Special stress is laid upon for area development, reservation in public employment and reservation in admission to various courses for the local persons belonging to Kalyana (Hyderabad) Karnataka region under Article 371(J) of the Constitution of India conferring special status to the Kalyana (Hyderabad) Karnataka region. Consequential orders have been issued for implementation of Article 371(J).

A Cabinet Sub - Committee is reviewing the implementation of the same from time to time. The reservation imposed for filling up of vacant posts consequent upon the amendment to the Constitution by insertion of Article 371(J) has been relaxed permitting the appointing authorities to fill in the vacant posts both in the local and parent residual cadres after formation of local cadre and allotment of the local persons to the respective cadres based on their option. Clarifications and guidelines in the form of Circulars, Official Memorandum and Government Orders are issued from time to time for effective implementation. Action is being taken to fill in all the vacant posts in the Government offices located in the Kalyana-Karnataka region consequent to the accordable of special status to the Kalyana-Karnataka region providing for reservation in Public Employment and admissions to various courses in the educational institutions, ample opportunities are made available to the local persons in the Public Employment and Educational sectors.

To address the issue of backwardness in the State, Government has been implementing a Special Development programme (SDP) since 2007-08. 40% of budget of SDP is earmarked for Kalyana-Karnataka region.

Besides, Hyderabad Karnataka Development Board was also engaged in the development of this region till it was repealed on 22/02/2014. In pursuance to the Article 371(J) Kalyana-Karnataka Region Development Board was formed on 06/11/2013. It was constituted with 28 members on the 23rd January 2014.

KKRDB has earmarked 60% of budget for bridging infrastructure gaps and 40% for institutional gaps. Administrative charges continued to be 1% of total allocation.

During 2022-23 an amount of Rs.2900 Crore has been released against the allocation of Rs.3000 the expenditure incurred upto the end of March 2023 Rs.1584.31 crores which included the opening balance.

During the year 2023-24 an amount of Rs.3000 Crore has been allocated and an amount of Rs.750.00 crores has been released to the Board, an expenditure of Rs.772.43 crores has been incurred upto December 2023. (Expenditure includes OB)

**Table 12.27 : Financial & Physical progress of Kalyana-Karnataka Region Development.**

(since inception to till Dec-23)

Sl. No.	Year	Financial (Rs. in Crore)			Physical (works in nos.)	
		Allocation	Releases	Expenditure *	Approved works	Completed works
1	2013-14	153.50	78.97	26.66	597	597
2	2014-15	600.00	300.00	322.59	1854	1854

Sl. No.	Year	Financial (Rs. in Crore)			Physical (works in nos.)	
		Allocation	Releases	Expenditure *	Approved works	Completed works
3	2015-16	1000.00	750.00	493.66	3274	3272
4	2016-17	1000.00	750.00	960.02	2907	2902
5	2017-18	1000.00	800.00	450.32	4400	4390
6	2018-19	1000.00	1000.00	1193.54	4142	4070
7	2019-20	1500.00	1125.00	1246.81	4049	3838
8	2020-21	1131.86	1031.86	925.81	2286	1855
9	2021-22	1492.97	1492.97	1129.66	2245	1526
10	2022-23	2900.00	2900.00	1584.31	3505	858
11	2023-24	3000.00	750.00	772.43	5468	1864
<b>Total</b>		<b>14778.33</b>	<b>10978.80</b>	<b>9105.81</b>	<b>34727</b>	<b>27026</b>

\* Expenditure include OB.

### 12.3.7 Issues and Challenges

Despite the interventions to develop the Kalyana-Karnataka region as par with the relatively developed regions, vital indicators relating to human development, in particular, of the region depicts that the gaps in the indices still persists. This indicates that the barriers to development are still strong enough to retard the development processes.

In this context, intensive efforts are required to bridge the development gap and attain equitable distribution of gains from development across regions and people in State. Therefore, to plug the backwardness of the Kalyana-Karnataka region, State has made a conscious effort by substantially increasing the allocation provided to the KKRDB and continuing the allocation of Rs.3000 crores during 2023-24. The focus, however, needs to be on education, health and nutrition and skill development along with development of farm and non-farm activities. Therefore, formulation and effective implementation of development programmes tailored to the needs of the region are required to meet the challenges of this region.

## 12.4 DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics under Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department is a data mining platform and is responsible for providing the necessary data base for formulation of programmes and policies by the state. It has been empowered to act as Nodal Agency by Government in respect of all the statistical activities of the state and to provide advice to all the government departments on all the statistical matters. As and when required statistical data on various socio-economic activities of the state are being collected, processed, analyzed and published from time to time. DES also estimates Hobli and Grama Panchayat level Insurance unit wise average yield for the notified crops under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana and sent to Agriculture Department for settlement of insurance claims to the farmers. It also estimates Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Gross Districts Domestic Product (GDDP), Per capita Income of the State and districts.

### 12.4.1 Karnataka at a Glance and District at a Glance

The Directorate publishes important publications called “Karnataka at a Glance” and “District at a Glance” every year. From 2018-19 these publications brought out by collecting the data from taluk level / district level by linking the Geographical Information System developed by Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications Centre (KSRSAC). These publications contain information about 2000 parameters both static

information (Population Census, Agricultural Census and Livestock Census) and dynamic information related to the programmes of various development departments in addition to socio- economic and geographical information of the districts / taluks. The information is available on the website [www.des.karnataka.gov.in](http://www.des.karnataka.gov.in) and [www.planning.karnataka.gov.in](http://www.planning.karnataka.gov.in). The important statistical information of Karnataka and its comparison with India is presented in **Appendix 12.1 & 12.2**.

These publications contain not only statistical information but also spatial maps which indicate the taluks / districts which are less than the state average in the development indicators, which will be useful for the planners, administrators to formulate policies and plans for the backward taluks on priority basis. Based on the information of KAG / DAG 2022-23 the value of 49 indicators assigned by the Niti Ayog for Aspiration Taluks and 35 indicators identified by Dr. Nanjundappa Committee to determine the backwardness of the talukas are worked out in order to give priority to those talukas which are less than the state average in the development indicators.

During 2023-24 the focus of the activities was on the following:

- ▶ The Directorate of Economics and Statistics estimates area, yield and production of important agriculture crops grown in the State. As per the final estimates the area under major agricultural crops grown in the state during 2022-23 was 114.02 lakh hectares of which area under food grains was 79.04 hectares. The estimated food grains production was 143.55 lakh tonnes during 2022-23.
- ▶ As per the Second Advance Estimate the area under major agriculture crops during 2023-24 is 96.27 lakh hectares of which area under food grains is 70.59 lakh hectares. The estimated production of food grains during 2023-24 is 112.32 lakh tonnes.
- ▶ DES has carried out 1% verification of data collected under mobile app-based crop survey as 3rd party inspection. 1,89,814 plots have been verified during kharif – 2023-24.
- ▶ The area and production of 7 fruits namely Mango, Banana, Grapes, Guava, Pomegranate, Sapota & Lemon and 2 vegetables namely Beans and Brinjal are estimated under fruits and vegetables survey. During 2022-23 the area estimated for selected fruits is 3.37 lakh hectares as against 3.69 lakh hectares during 2021-22. The area under selected vegetables crops during 2022-23 is 0.24 lakh hectare as against 0.28 lakh hectares during 2021-22. The production of the selected fruits and vegetables crops during 2022-23 is 50.51 lakh tonnes and 3.06 lakh tonnes as against 53.43 and 3.34 lakh tonnes respectively during 2021-22.
- ▶ Under Karnataka Pradhana Mantri Fasal Bima Yojane during 2022-23, as against 1,32,194 crop cutting experiments planned on the crops notified by the Agriculture Department for all three seasons, 1,03,700 experiments were conducted. In addition, as against 2700 experiments planned for Non-CIS crops 2430 CCEs were conducted. All together out of the planned 1,34,894 CCEs for 2022-23, 1,06,130 experiments were conducted.
- ▶ Based on the crop cutting experiments results conducted at field level, 15055 Gram Panchayat wise and 7027 Hobli wise total 22,082 Insurance units average yield is finalized in CCE Samrakshane and sent to the Agriculture Department for settlement of claims.
- ▶ For kharif 2023-24, 83340 crop cutting experiments are planned for the notified crops and 2290 for the Non-CIS crops. Out of the total planned 85630 experiments, 61,055 experiments were conducted upto 03.01.2024. The remaining experiments are under progress. Of the total 13490 notified insurance units, till date 5682 GP wise and 1507 Hobli wise total 7189 insurance units average yield is finalized in CCE Samrakshane and sent to the Agriculture Department for settlement of claims.
- ▶ As per 10th Agriculture Census 86 lakh landholders of different categories namely marginal, small, medium, semi medium and large farmers in the State. To enumerate the landholders in the State the 11th Agriculture Census is in progress.

- ▣▣▣▣ Sample Check on Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojane is in progress.
- ▣▣▣▣ As per 7th Economic Census conducted in the State 45.19 lakh economic enterprises are in the State.

#### 12.4.2 Registration of Births and Deaths in e-JanMa software

- ▣▣▣▣ Registration of births and deaths is being done in 33,124 registration centres of which 32,321 centres are in rural area and 803 centres are in urban area.
- ▣▣▣▣ During 2023 the total number of births and deaths registered are 10.17 lakhs and 5.39 lakhs respectively as against 10.37 lakhs births and 5.51 lakhs deaths in 2022
- ▣▣▣▣ 73.29 lakhs old birth and death records of 13 districts which have been registered before the implementation of e-JanMa have been Scanned and Digitized during 2022-23.
- ▣▣▣▣ Improvements made in e-JanMa software
- ▣▣▣▣ The e-JanMa software is currently integrated with Health Department's RCH portal, Aadhar software, Horticulture Department's FRUITS software, Kutumba Software. This has saved crores of rupees to the Government by removing deceased persons from the beneficiary list of the programmes.
- ▣▣▣▣ Provisions have been made to collect the registered birth and death certificates from Seva Sindhu and Grama One Centres.
- ▣▣▣▣ Digital Signature by the Registrars and Sub-Registrars is made compulsory for the registration of births and deaths.
- ▣▣▣▣ Birth certificates registered in e-JanMa software has been enabled to be downloaded in Digi Locker software.
- ▣▣▣▣ Karnataka is proud to be the first state in India to incorporate births and deaths certificates registered in e-JanMa into block chain software from 01.04.2022. This software prevents duplication of births and deaths certificates and its misuse.
- ▣▣▣▣ e-JanMa software is integrated with Civil Registration System (CRS) portal of Registrar General of India through Application Programme Interface (API) and the registered births and deaths events are being ported to the CRSORGI portal from 24.08.2023.
- ▣▣▣▣ Demo auth is integrated in e-JanMa to authenticate the name of Mother and Father in case of Birth registration as mentioned in Aadhar with effect from 10.01.2023.
- ▣▣▣▣ With the aim of achieving 100% medically certified deaths in Karnataka, uploading of medical certificate of cause of death (form 4) to e-JanMa has been made compulsory for all institutional deaths.
- ▣▣▣▣ A dashboard has been created in e-JanMa to view the number of Births and Deaths events registered within the stipulated time of 21 days and after.

#### 12.4.3 Way Forward

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, under Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department is a data mining platform and is responsible for providing the necessary database for formulation of programmes and policies by the State. At present it emphasizes more on data collection and less on data analysis. Further, the department has voluminous time series data on area, yield and production on various crops, landholdings, cattle population, Economic Enterprises which also requires analyst to give us insight into that industrial scenario, productivity, geographical spread, female participation etc. Hence, the department is to be strengthened with the domain experts in Agriculture, education and health, industries and commerce for data analytics in future. The focus will also be on improving the quality of data and aligning the data with SDG goals.

## 12.5 EVALUATION OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES

A surge in public expenditure driven by economic growth resulted in a growing demand for Monitoring and Evaluation. Macroeconomic policy makers are concerned about quality in public spending and better outcomes from public investments. Karnataka was one of the first States in the Country to evolve an Evaluation Policy in 2000. The main aspects of the evaluation policy are: (i) Schemes over Rs.1 crore outlay evaluated at least once in a Plan period, (ii) 1% of the total outlay of a project/scheme to be kept for project evaluation purpose in the Department and (iii) Outcomes to be used for Improving Programme Design and Delivery and (iv) Justification to take a Programme forward beyond Plan period.

Increasing importance and usefulness of Evaluation of Schemes is evident that Government of Karnataka has made a budget announcement that schemes / projects with annual outlay more than Rs. 100 crores to be evaluated mandatorily once in plan period (budget para 184 of 2021-22).

Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) was set up vide Government of Karnataka order no. PD/8/EVN (2)/2011 dated 11th July 2011 and registered as a society vide registration number DRB-C/SOR/140/2011-12 on 19th September 2011 under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960. It functions under Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department (PPMS). KEA has been renamed as Karnataka Monitoring and Evaluation Authority (KMEA) during the reconstitution of Karnataka State Policy and Planning Commission into State Institute for Transformation of Karnataka (SITK) in August 2022.

Apart from the grant for evaluation studies from the Government of Karnataka, KMEA receives funds from line Departments for preparation of various evaluation and research study reports. The total receipts from 2011-12 to 2023-24 is to the tune of Rs. 8755.95 Lakhs with an Expenditure of Rs. 7704.55 Lakhs, resulting in a balance of Rs. 1051.40 Lakhs (88% utilization). Out of the opening balance of Rs. 1621.22 lakhs, the total receipts for 2023-24 is Rs. 338.44 lakhs with an expenditure of Rs. 908.20 Lakhs, resulting in a balance of Rs. 1051.46 Lakhs as on 16.01.2024.

### 12.5.1 Evaluation Studies completed from 2011-12 to 2022-23

During 2023-24, KMEA has completed 13 studies and 10 are ongoing studies. Till date since inception of KMEA in 2011-12, 173 studies have been completed pertaining to line departments. KMEA also provides technical support for evaluations of schemes by the departments themselves.

### 12.5.2 Studies completed during 2022-23

- a. Evaluation of Karnataka State Road Transport Corporations (KSRTC, NWKRTC & NEKRTC) from 2014-15 to 2019-20.
- b. Environmental Problems and Congestion: Evolving Sustainable Solutions for Bengaluru.
- c. Evaluation of Samruddhi Scheme in Karnataka from 2018-19 to 2021-22.
- d. Evaluation of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture - Rainfed Area Development (NMSA-RAD) in Karnataka from 2014-15 to 2019-20.
- e. Evaluation of Functioning of 'Anna Bhagya' Scheme and its impact on Food Security and achieving the SDG Goal -2 of Zero Hunger in Karnataka State- 2013-14 to 2018-19.
- f. Evaluation of Functioning of Institutional Arrangements and Rehabilitation of Women in Distress and its impact on Redressing Violence against Women and Evaluation of Implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 in Karnataka.

- g. Evaluation of Impact of ICDS programme (including Poshan Abhiyan) in Karnataka State in terms of Improving nutritional status of women and children for promoting the achievement of nutritional targets under Sustainable Development Goal-2 for the period 2015-16 to 2020-21.
- h. Improving the Productivity of Tur in Karnataka.
- i. Impact Evaluation of Government Hostels for SC/ST/OBC students on Enrolment, Transition and Learning Outcomes in Karnataka (2014-15 to 2018-19) for attaining Targets under SDG 4 and SDG 10.
- j. Evaluation of Jungle Lodges and Resorts from 2015-16 to 2019-20.
- k. Evaluation of Impact of beneficiary, infrastructure and assets-oriented schemes implemented under RKVY/RKVY-RAFTAAR- Department of Agriculture /Horticulture /Sericulture /Watersheds & Corporations in Karnataka (2015-16 to 2019-20).
- l. Impact Evaluation of works carried out by Kalyana Karnataka Region Development Board (KKRDB) in 2021-22.
- m. Evaluation of impact of IAS/KAS training programme.

### 12.5.3 Impact of Evaluation studies

The outcome of evaluation is the mid-course corrections in the scheme guidelines, implementation processes leading to enhanced achievements. Hence KMEA is continuously striving for effective implementation of recommendations in evaluation studies. The follow-up with the concerned Departments continues till the Action taken Report (ATR) is received from the Departments. Out of the total 173 studies till December 2023, 143 action taken reports have been received and 14 are awaited from departments. Final evaluation reports and action taken reports are available at <https://kmea.karnataka.gov.in/info-4/Reports/en>

Action taken received from the department on the recommendations of the evaluation studies during 2022-23:

- a. Evaluation of Impact of ICDS programme (including Poshan Abhiyan) in Karnataka State in terms of Improving nutritional status of women and children for promoting the achievement of nutritional targets under Sustainable Development Goal-2 for the period 2015-16 to 2020-21.
- b. Evaluation of out of pocket expenditure incurred for Maternal Health Care by BPL Women in Karnataka in Public Health Facilities.
- c. Study on Improving the Productivity of Tur in Karnataka.
- d. Evaluation of functioning of Multi- Village Water Supply Scheme in Karnataka from 2015-16 to 2019-20.
- e. Evaluation of the Impact of Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY on coverage of area under MI, incentivisation of suitable Crop Pattern, crop productivity, cost savings and water use efficiency (2016-17 to 2018-19) for achieving.
- f. Evaluation of Karnataka State Road Transport Corporations (KSRTC, NWKRTC & NEKRTC) from 2014-15 to 2019-20.
- g. Evaluation of National Horticulture Mission in Karnataka from 2015-16 to 2018-19.

### 12.5.4 Knowledge Partner/Technical Support/capacity building

- a. KMEA is a knowledge partner with Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO-NITI) for replicating KEA model across states.

- b. It has provided support to State Institute for Transformation of Karnataka (SITK), Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC), and Nudge-Indian Administrative Fellowship Programme.
- c. KMEA is involved in the preparation of Karnataka Economic Survey and Human Development Report.
- d. KMEA staff is involved in building the capacity of Evaluation Consultant Organizations and Officers of the Government on Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning.
- e. Internships are taken up as per requirements of the Government on SDGs and topical issues.

## 12.6 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS COORDINATION CENTRE (SDGCC)

### 12.6.1 SDG, Budget and Economy

Both the budgets in 2023-24 provided for Budgets to the aspiration blocks of Karnataka across education, health and Nutrition. Green Bond and Carbon Credit Policy were also announced in the current Budget.

Data based Analysis in collaboration with IIIT-B through Data Lake project provided inputs to the budget. NITI Aayog has also appreciated the Data Lake Initiative and has showcased the same nationally.

SDGCC contributed to the USD 1 trillion economy document and Human development Report.

### 12.6.2 Resource Mobilization and CSR

CSR Conclave for Education was organised by the Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics, in partnership with UNDP-SDGCC on 4th August 2023 in Bengaluru. The event was chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri. Siddaramaiah in the august presence of Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister Shri D.K. Shivakumar, and ministers of various departments.

The government spoke of the plans to strengthen education, especially in rural Karnataka and sought the support of CSR to advance holistic education and building a bright future for students. The event was attended by more than reputed stakeholders from the Private sector, High Net worth Individuals, Civil Society Organization, International Agencies and Government Department. The event also hosted stalls from organizations that showcased STEM labs, solar panels installed in schools, TLMs, virtual reality labs and interactive science kits.

The coffee Table book titled "Magnanimity for Equity" – a list of unique CSR practices in Karnataka was launched by the Chief Minister and Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister.

### 12.6.3 Youth for SDG

SDGCC in collaboration with Dept of Youth Empowerment and Sports, Karnataka and Ministry of Youth Affairs, Government of India organized the Youth summit, as a part of National Youth Festival, Dharwad in Jan 2023 which was attended by over 2000 youth from across India. The Youth Summit has reputed speakers across 11 sessions spanning 3 days with more than 750 questions posed by youth answered by the experts.

A special SDG stall featuring an SDG selfie booth with placards and an SDG spin wheel was the most visited at the exhibition. The SDG information Kiosk educated thousands of visitors on SDGs.

#### 12.6.4 Anemia Mukta Karnataka

Supported the department to draft a nutrition strategy, data analysis, presentations, inputs and coordination with departments to create a state action plan to combat malnutrition across the State, particularly among women and children.

SDGCC contributed inputs as well as technical support to various departments to identify challenges and potential solutions to achieve SDG Targets.

Aspirational District Program and Aspiration Block Program of NITI Aayog, Chief Secretaries Conference and various other Govt. of India Initiatives, Karnataka State Policy and Planning Commission are also being supported by SDGCC.

“Leaving no one Behind” is the final goal of SDGCC and Karnataka’s Vision 2030.



## APPENDIX 12.1

## KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

Sl. No.	Item	Units	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Geographical Area	'000 Sq.Km.	192	192	192	192	192	192
	<b>Administrative Setup</b>							
2	Revenue Divisions	No.	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	Districts	-do-	19	19	19	20	27	30
4	Taluks	-do-	175	175	175	175	175	176
5	Inhabited Villages	-do-	26377	26826	27028	27066	27481	27397
6	Uninhabited Villages	-do-	2972	2707	2362	2127	1925	1943
7	Towns	-do-	231	245	281	306	270	347
	<b>Population as per Census</b>		<b>1961</b>	<b>1971</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>
8	Total	(in 000s)	23587	29299	37136	44977	52851	61095
9	Males	-do-	12041	14972	18923	22952	26899	30967
10	Females	-do-	11546	14327	18213	22025	25952	30128
11	Rural	-do-	18320	22177	26406	31069	34889	37469
12	Urban	-do-	5267	7122	10730	13908	17962	23626
13	Scheduled Castes	-do-	3117	3850	5595	7369	8564	10475
14	Scheduled Tribes	-do-	192	231	1825	1916	3464	4249
15	Density of Population	Per Sq.Km.	123	153	194	235	276	319
16	Literacy Rate	Percentage	29.80a	36.83a	46.21b	56.04b	66.60b	75.40b
17	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 males	959	957	963	960	965	973
18	Urban Population	Percentage	22.33	24.3	28.89	30.92	33.99	38.7
	<b>State Income - at Current Prices</b>		<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
19	State Income	Rs.Crore	2016	5587	20551	96348	606010	2500733
20	Primary Sector	-do-	1063	2573	7626	31473	80051	314700
21	Secondary Sector	-do-	418	1160	4734	18684	158299	449925
22	Tertiary Sector	-do-	535	1854	8191	46191	313863	1532672
23	Per capita Income	Rupees	696	1520	4598	18344	90263	332926
	<b>Agriculture</b>		<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
24	Net Area Sown	'000 Ha.	10248	9899	10381	10410	10523	11166
25	Gross Cropped Area	-do-	10887	10660	11759	12284	13062	14748
26	Gross Irrigated Area	-do-	1355	1676	2598	3271	4278	6085
27	Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area	Percentage	12.45	15.72	22.09	26.63	32.75	41.25
	<b>Area under Principal Crops</b>		<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
28	Rice	'000 Ha.	1170	1114	1173	1483	1539	1486
29	Wheat	-do-	343	322	198	266	255	168
30	Jowar	-do-	2224	1991	2155	1782	1244	628
31	Bajra	-do-	562	564	425	462	309	151
32	All Cereals	-do-	5971	5573	5415	5757	5446	5080
33	All Pulses	-do-	1444	1531	1621	2047	2791	3253
34	Total Foodgrains	-do-	7416	7104	7036	7804	8237	8333

35	Sugarcane Harvested Area	-do-	NA	NA	NA	NA	437	650
36	Cotton	-do-	1142	1012	596	552	547	687
37	Groundnut	-do-	1027	790	1212	1063	846	588
	<b>Production of Principal Crops</b>		<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
38	Rice	'000 tonnes	2000	2258	2428	3847	4474	4499
39	Wheat	-do-	130	174	123	250	300	212
40	Jowar	-do-	1565	1506	1282	1547	1346	732
41	Bajra	-do-	211	192	203	342	292	171
42	All Cereals	-do-	5235	5714	5705	10004	12257	12394
43	All Pulses	-do-	511	488	539	956	1533	1973
44	Total Foodgrains	-do-	5746	6202	6244	10960	13790	14368
45	Sugarcane	-do-	8106	12127	20750	42924	42277	61201
46	Cottonc	-do-	570	597	640	855	1150	1952
47	Groundnut	-do-	780	475	816	1081	600	487
	<b>Agricultural Census</b>		<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
48	No. of Operational Holdings	in '000s	4309	5776	7029	7581	7832	8681
49	Area of Operational Holdings	in '000s ha.	11746	12321	12307	12385	12162	11805
50	Average size of Operational Holdings	in. Ha.	2.73	2.13	1.74	1.63	1.55	1.36
	<b>Live Stock Census</b>		<b>1977</b>	<b>1983</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2019</b>
51	Total Livestock	'000s	21800	24680	24968	30688	32883	30332
52	Total Poultry	-do-	9696	12096	15694	21399	42433	59494
	Forest		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2021-22
53	Forest Area	'000 Ha.	3621	3838	3872	3828	4335	3073
	<b>Factories</b>		<b>1981</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
54	Working Factories	No.	4985	7768	9440	13889	20831	18253
55	Employees	-do-	434202	777900	903895	1393910	1642799	1787400
56	Employees per lakh population	-do-	1169	1730	1710	2280	2283	2415
	<b>Industrial</b>		<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2018-19 e</b>	<b>2019-20 e</b>	<b>2022-23e</b>
	<b>Project investments - Rs.3.00 crore to Rs.50.00 crore</b>							
57	Projects Approved	No.	310	359	439	156	141	151
58	Investments	Rs.in.Crore	5182	7750	6880	12121	6567	11210
59	Employments	No.	135623	115932	110505	72427	33708	28984
	<b>Project investments - above Rs.50.00 crore</b>							
60	Projects Approved	No.	50	110	186	5	6	14
61	Investments	Rs.in.Crore	105266	288549	187186	4388	15045	34115
62	Employments	No.	410842	284934	580161	51959	21028	13308
	<b>Electricity \$</b>		<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
63	Total Generation	in Mus	4833	6389	12431	21985	47112	80512
64	Total Consumption	-do-	3187	5189	12182	17860	37202	78115
65	Industrial Consumption	-do-	2488	3864	5429	4882	8425	12017
66	Agricultural Consumption	-do-	179	384	4486	7350	12802	19618
67	Domestic Consumption	-do-	217	696	1803	3909	7893	14365
	<b>Banking</b>		<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
68	Scheduled Commercial Banks	No.	1190	2823	4245	4758	6291	11034
69	Deposits	Rs. Crore	369	2042	9665	55592	349009	1485253
70	Advances	-do-	275	1524	7985	32984	253121	364206

	Education		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11g	2022-23
71	Primary Schools	No.	32630	35143	40208	50340	59428	60942
72	Enrolment	'000s	4064	4974	6922	8581	7425	8286
73	High Schools	No.	2002	2381	5020	8928	13447	17371
74	Enrolment	'000s	483	713	1334	1955	2604	2568
	Health		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2022-23
75	Hospitals (Govt.)	No.	195	233	293	297	382	12587
76	Beds per lakh population (Govt. Hospitals)	-do-	89	94	104	105	112	120
	Demographic Status		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000	2010	2020
77	Birth Rate	'000s	31.7	28.3	26.9	22.2	19.2	16.5
78	Death Rate	'000s	12.1	9.1	9	7.6	7.1	6.2
79	Infant Mortality Rate	Per 1000 Live Births	69	69	77	58	38	19
	Transport		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2022-23
80	Railway Route Length	Kms.	2806	2875	3093	3172	3172	3828
81	Total Road Length	-do-	70383	109551	130924	154204	222431	289086
82	Motor Vehicles	'000s	123	400	1433	3691	9930	28806
	Co-operation		1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2020-21	2022-23
83	Primary Agricultural Credit Co-Operative Societies	No.	4871	4350	4388	4914	5927	6026
84	Membership	'000s	3692	4469	5245	8992	7868	8073
85	Total No. of Co-operative Societies	No.	23159	25083	29930	35502	44642	46534
86	Total Membership	'000s	8289	11800	16167	21534	23128	26684
	Local bodies		1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2019-20	2020-21	2022-23
87	Zilla Parishat/Panchayat	No.	20	27	30	30	30	31
88	Taluk Panchyats	-do-	175	175	176	227	227	232
89	Gram Panchayats	-do-	2532	5692	5627	6010	5977	5954
90	Municipalities and Corporations	-do-	177	209	219	287	306	318

**Source:**

1. *Statistical Abstract of Karnataka 1960-61, 1970-71, 1983-84, 1993-94, 2000-05, 2011-12, 2020-21 & 2021-22.*
2. *Karnataka at a Glance: 1961-62, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01, 2009-10, Census 2011 -12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2021-22.*
3. *Agricultural statistics 2021-22.*
4. *Hand book of statistics on Indian states 2021-22, & 2022-23.*

**Note:**

- a. Population aged 5 years and above.
- b. Population aged 7 years and above.
- c. Bales of 170 Kgs. In lint form.
- e. Project investments - Rs.15 to 500 crores and above Rs 500 crores from 2016-17.
- f. 1-7th Primary and 8th-10th Secondary Schools.
- g. 1 to 8th Primary and 9th to 10th Secondary Schools.

**APPENDIX 12.2**  
**KARNATAKA COMPARED WITH INDIA**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Karnataka	India
<b>Population as per 2011 Census</b>				
1	Total	'000s	61095	1210570
2	Males	-do-	30967	623122
3	Females	-do-	30128	587448
4	Rural Population	-do-	37469	833463
5	Percentage of Rural Population to total population		61.33	68.85
6	Urban Population	'000s	23626	377106
7	Percentage of Urban Population to total population		38.67	31.15
8	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 Males	973	943
9	2001-2011 Decadal Growth of Population	Percent	15.60	17.70
10	Literacy Rate	Percent	75.36	73.00
11	Population of SC/ST (2011 population Census)	'000s	14724	305633
12	Total Workers (2011 Census)	-do-	27873	481743
13	Geographical Area (2011Census)	Lakh Sq.Kms.	1.92	32.87
14	Net Area sown 2020-21	'000 ha.	11453	141544
15	Gross Cropped Area 2020-21	-do-	14910	216107
16	Gross Irrigated 2020-21	-do-	6064	118934
17	% of Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area 2020-21		40.6	55.03
<b>Area under Principal Crops (2021-22)</b>				
18	Rice	'000 ha.	1486	46380
19	Maize	-do-	1752	10040
20	Jowar	-do-	628	3810
21	Wheat	-do-	168	30470
22	Bajra	-do-	151	6700
23	Total Food Grains	-do-	8333	130530
24	Total Pulses	-do-	3253	31030
25	Sugarcane	-do-	650	5150
26	Cotton	-do-	687	11910
27	Groundnut	-do-	588	5750
28	Total Livestock - 2019	'000s	30332	535785
29	Forest Area -2021	'000 ha.	3073	71379
<b>State/Nation Income at Current Prices (2022-23)</b>				
30	Gross Income	Rs.Crore	2269995	29657745
31	Net Income	-do-	2055658	26558402
32	Gross per capita Income	Rs.	368085	212600
33	Net Per capita Income	-do-	332926	185854

### 13.1 BACKGROUND OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) marked a historic effort towards achieving development goals and priorities worldwide till 2015. As the MDGs era came to an end, 2016 ushered launch of the bold, broad based and transformative 2030 Agenda with a new approach to sustainable development— threading together economic, social and environmental dimensions across the generations, acknowledging that decisions and approaches are related and have both synergies and trade-offs.

United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that provides an integrated evidence-based framework that includes 17 Goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators to be achieved by 2030 (UN General Assembly, 2015). The goals are interdependent and cover social, environmental and economic issues of poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, urbanization, environment and social justice. These goals aim at ending poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring prosperity through equitable development and environmental sustainability. These 17 Goals are depicted in **Figure 13.1** below.

**Figure 13.1: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**



Source: Sustainable Development Goals, NITI Aayog (2020)

India is committed to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) based on nationally defined indicators responding to national priorities and needs. NITI Aayog was made responsible for overall implementation of SDGs in the country, whereas Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) was entrusted with the responsibility of development of National Indicator Framework (NIF) on SDGs, in sync with Global Indicator Framework for monitoring of the SDGs in India. Accordingly, MoSPI has developed 306 national Indicators in 2018 based on the consultations with Ministries/Departments, UN Agencies, and other stakeholders.

The Government of India has introduced and implemented several policies, schemes and programmes promoting poverty alleviation, human development, gender and social equity and climate change. India has attempted to align and map its programmes under the 'Strategy for New India @ 75' with the UN-SDGs, furthering the motto, 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' or 'Collective efforts for Inclusive growth' so that 'no one is left behind'.

### 13.2 PREPAREDNESS OF THE STATE TO IMPLEMENT SDG 2030

The national agenda needs to be supported and strengthened by strategies and action plans at the State level. Karnataka, being one of the progressive states in the country is highly sensitive to universal developmental programmes initiated by international institutions such as United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank, UN, and other organizations. The state has been a front-runner in formulating action plan, vision and targets of sustainable development goals and it is proactive in implementation of programmes to achieve the targets of SDGs.

The State has taken up the implementation and monitoring of SDG goals and targets on priority basis. Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department (PPMS) is formulating strategies for attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Karnataka by 2030. The Department has been entrusted with the responsibility of preparing the State Action Plan for the implementation of SDGs. The department has formed the Monitoring and Coordination Committee and the State level Steering Committee for formulation of effective and efficient action plan for achieving the SDGs. To monitor the progress of various SDGs a separate technical cell has been established and goal specific committees have been formed. The Karnataka vision 2020 and 2025 is now being integrated with Karnataka SDG vision 2030. This document provided the road map for realizing goals and targets of the State. Karnataka State has emerged a forerunner on various development sectors and is emerging as a model for other States.

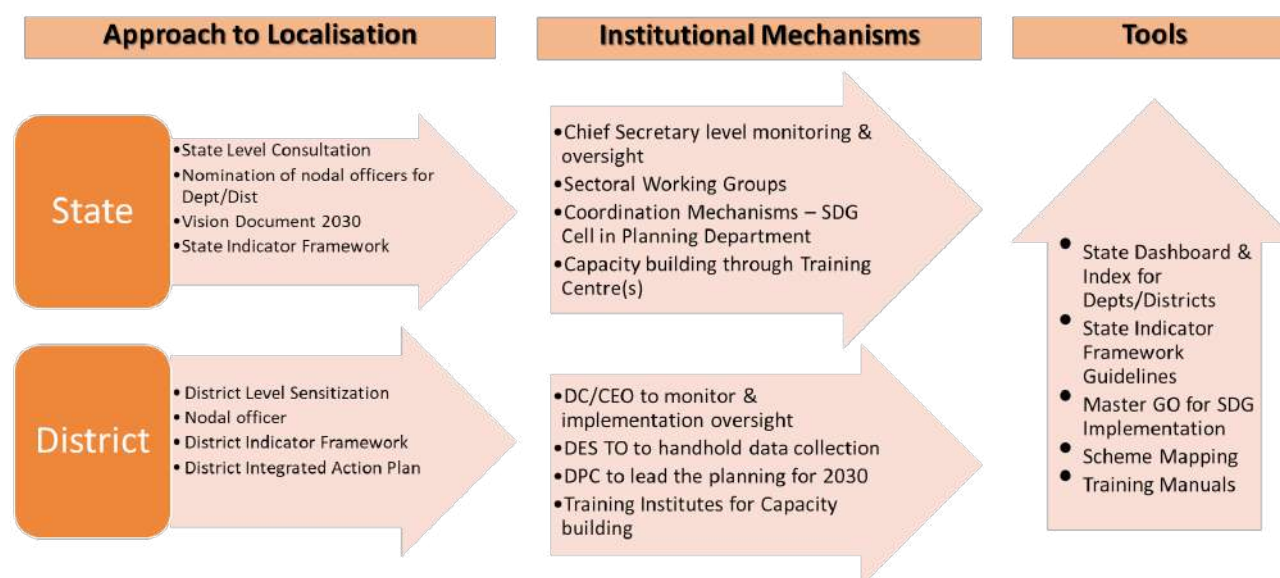
Karnataka has constituted Goal-wise committees for every SDG, with Nodal officers from the departments and experts who contribute to the Goal as members. The Goal-wise Committees have identified around 600 indicators which encompass national indicators and additional State indicators, which is the highest number of indicators developed by any State in the country (Table 13.1). To further the efforts on formulation of effective and efficient action plans, a separate technical cell has been established and goal wise committees have been set up under the senior retired IAS/IFS officers to provide technical support to departments towards achieving SDGs. The Goal-wise Committees have appraised the State government about budget requirements and has created SDG monitoring system. The Planning Department has formed Monitoring and Coordination Committee under the Additional Chief Secretary and State level Steering Committee under the Chief Secretary for overseeing the formulation of effective and efficient action plans. A monthly review of NITI Aayog's aspirant indicators from the SDG India Index Report of 2021 is part of the Karnataka Development Programme (KDP) review at the district and State level.

**Table 13.1: Number of Karnataka SDG indicators**

SDGs	National Indicators	State Indicators	Total
Goal 1: No poverty	19	4	23
Goal 2: Zero hunger	19	38	57
Goal 3: Good health & well being	41	43	84
Goal 4: Quality education	20	10	30
Goal 5: Gender equality	29	21	50
Goal 6: Clean water and Sanitation	19	20	39
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy	5	12	17
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	40	26	66
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	17	25	42
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities	6	37	43
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities	16	6	22
Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and production	17	8	25
Goal 13: Climate action	4	27	31
Goal 14: Life below water	13	11	24
Goal 15: Life on land	21	1	22
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	19	11	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>605</b>

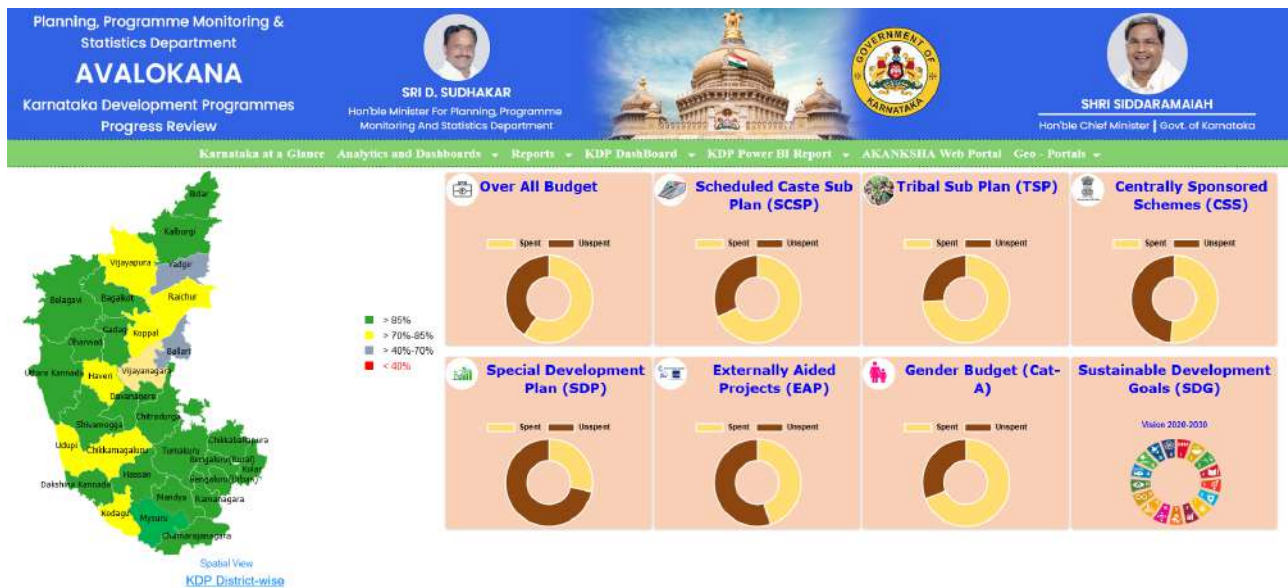
Source: NITI Aayog (2020-21) and Karnataka SDG Vision 2030

Karnataka has been actively working towards spreading awareness about SDGs. It has prepared SDG Calendars and posters in both, English and Kannada and posters on each of the Goals. The government also advertises SDGs through short videos and jingles. On capacity building, officials and elected leaders of PRIs are being trained on localizing SDGs. Modules have been prepared by Administrative Training Institute (ATI-Mysore) for capacity building of government officials and elected representatives.

**Figure 13.2: SDG localization**

Disaggregated data collection from the districts and district specific targets are set to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of SDGs by District Planning Committees (DPC). It has developed new dashboard, Avalokana (New Decision Support System) to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of development programmes. Avalokana platform enables citizens to access data on budget and expenditures incurred by all 45 departments covering around 1,800 programmes.

Figure 13.3: AVALOKANA- New decision support system



State is in knowledge Partnership with Public Affairs Centre (PAC) and International Institute of Information Technology (IIITB) through Centre for Open Data Research (CODR) for open data analysis of SDG indicators specifically focused on building data science applications to help in mid-course corrections as well as evidence-based policy interventions.

Karnataka Evaluation Authority has supported Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department (PPMS) for bringing out 'Sustainable Development Goals Vision 2030: Strategies and Action plan for Karnataka' based on the SDG committee reports. The document postulates specific targets and recommends strategies and action plans to achieve SDG targets 2030 through rational scheme and budget mapping with measurable outcome indicators.

Government of Karnataka has established a Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC) as part of the Planning Department in partnership with United Nation's Development Programme (UNDP). SDGCC in coordination with Department of Planning is spearheading SDG initiatives and driving the SDG movement in Karnataka.

### SDGCC is a catalyst for introducing following innovative actions to achieve SDGs in the state.

- ▶▶▶ **Karnataka Vision 2030:** SDGs Vision 2030 – Strategies and Action Plan for Karnataka with 600+ indicators.
- ▶▶▶ **Community Broadcast Programs:** The first community radio network has been initiated by SDGCC in Karnataka through community broadcast programs. Through this program's community radios are connecting to various government departments to understand various government schemes and programs to the community. This would help the community radios to communicate right information to educate people at the grassroots.



- ▶▶▶ **SDGs for Youth:** The First SDG Centre for Youth Engagement was established in National Institute of Engineering -Mysore. Many more such initiatives will be continued in the state. SDG Youth Engagement Campaign partnering with Academia and Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports was initiated to build the capacity of youth to engage in SDGs. SDGCC is closely associated with State NSS to implement Amrutha Samudaya in 750 villages and Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports for implementation of SYSY with technical support.
- ▶▶▶ **NGOs for SDGs:** Initiated programs to engage NGOs in SDGs through NGO network. The first capacity building program was organized for Kalyana Karnataka Districts. Many more rigorous engagement programs would be continued.
- ▶▶▶ **SDGs for CSR:** The first state to engage Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for SDGs. A CSR matchmaking platform (Akanksha) to align CSR commitments to SDGs has been created and functioning.
- ▶▶▶ **Media for SDGs:** Media partnership and communication through TV media events, Podcasts and radio events has been initiated.
- ▶▶▶ **Best Practices of Good Governance:** Efforts are being made to replicate the good governance practices.

**Figure 13.4: AKANKSHA- Integrated CSR facilitation platform**



### 13.3 Karnataka and the SDGs

In 2018, NITI Aayog developed the SDG India Index Report and an accompanying Dashboard spanning across 17 SDGs covering all States and UTs. The SDGs have been broadly clustered and categorized into different groups based on the themes. SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 are related to Human development needs and services; and SDGs 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 explicitly target environmental issues. And the common drivers and cross-cutting issues essential to advance sustainable development across all dimensions are addressed in SDGs 8, 9 and 10 and those that promote peaceful and inclusive societies are reflected in SDGs 16 and 17. The relative position of Karnataka, India and best performing state in 2018, 2019 and 2020 is presented in **Table 13.2**.

**Table 13.2: Number of Karnataka SDG indicators**

SDGs	Karnataka			India			Best performing state#		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Goal 1: No poverty	52	49	68	54	50	60	TN (76)	TN (72)	TN (86)
Goal 2: Zero hunger	54	37	53	48	35	47	KL (72)	KL (74)	KL (80)
Goal 3: Good health & well being	69	72	78	52	61	74	KL (92)	KL (82)	GJ (86)
Goal 4: Quality education	76	67	64	58	58	57	KL (87)	KL (74)	KL (80)
Goal 5: Gender equality	43	42	57	36	42	48	KL (50)	KL (51)	KL (64)
Goal 6: Clean water and Sanitation	62	88	85	63	88	83	GJ (100)	AP (96)	GA (100)
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy	77	86	100	51	70	92	TN (89)	TL (93)	GA (100)
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	72	78	66	65	64	61	AP (81)	TL (82)	HP (78)
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	57	40	64	44	65	55	KL (68)	KL (88)	GJ (72)
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities	68	70	67	71	64	67	TN (85)	TL (94)	ML (88)
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities	36	48	78	39	53	79	GJ (52)	GJ (77)	PB (91)
Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and production	NE	72	89	NE	55	74	NE	KA (72)	KA (89)
Goal 13: Climate action	NE	71	62	NE	60	54	NE	KA (71)	OR (70)
Goal 14: Life below water	NE	65	60	NE	NE	-	NE	KA (65)	OR (82)
Goal 15: Life on land	88	89	67	90	66	66	MP (91)	KL (98)	AP (93)
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	74	75	76	71	72	74	AP (90)	AP (86)	UK (86)
Composite SDG score	64	66	72	57	60	66	KL (69)	KL (70)	KL (75)

Source: NITI Aayog, SDG India Index and dashboard, State wise performance across SDGs, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21  
 Note: NE- Not Estimated; # Best performing comparable State has been considered.

Based on the SDG composite Index, State s/UTS were categorized as Achievers (100), Front Runner (65-99), Performer (50-64) and Aspirant (0-49). Karnataka State ranks 4th among States and is a 'Front Runner' with a score of 72 in comparison to Kerala (75), Himachal Pradesh (74), Tamil Nadu (74), Andhra Pradesh (72), Goa (72), Uttarakhand (72). Performance of Karnataka in each SDGs is presented in **Table 13.3**.

**Table 13.3: Performance of Karnataka by SDGs**

Category	SDGs	Score	Rank
Achiever(100)	SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy	100	1
Front runner (Score: 65-99)	SDG 1: No poverty	68	14
	SDG 3: Good health and well-being	78	6
	SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation	85	16
	SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth	66	7
	SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production	89	3
	SDG 10: Reduced inequalities	67	16
	SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities	78	13
	SDG 15: Life on land	67	12
	SDG 16: Peace, justice, and strong institutions	76	10

Category	SDGs	Score	Rank
Performer (50-64)	SDG 2: Zero hunger	53	12
	SDG 4: Quality education	64	7
	SDG 5: Gender equality	57	7
	SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	64	7
	SDG 13: Climate action	62	9
	SDG 14: Life below water	60	3
	Composite SDG score	66	7

Source: NITI Aayog, SDG India Index and dashboard, State wise performance across SDGs 2020–21

The SDG India Index 2020 tracks progress of all States and UTs on 114 indicators drawn from the MoSPI's National Indicator Framework (NIF). With respect to Karnataka, 24 indicators fall into achiever category, 42 in front runners, 16 indicators in performer category and 28 in aspirants (Table 13.4 & Table 13.5).

**Table 13.4: Categorization of SDGs and indicators by index score**

SDGs	Number of indicators	0-49	50-64	65-99	100
		Aspirant	Performer	Front runner	Achiever
Goal 1	6	2	0	4	0
Goal 2	7	4	1	1	1
Goal 3	10	1	1	6	2
Goal 4	11	4	2	2	3
Goal 5	9	4	0	5	0
Goal 6	8	1	0	3	4
Goal 7	2	0	0	0	2
Goal 8	9	3	2	3	1
Goal 9	7	2	3	0	2
Goal 10	7	1	1	3	1
Goal 11	8	1	2	3	2
Goal 12	7	0	1	3	3
Goal 13	5	2	1	1	1
Goal 14	5	1	-	-	1
Goal 15	5	1	1	2	1
Goal 16	8	1	1	6	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>24</b>

Source: NITI Aayog, SDG India Index 2020–21

Note: In SDG 15, (i) Percentage of total land area covered under forest (ii) Tree cover as a proportion of geographical area and (iii) Combined i & ii which has values for all the 3 indicators and score only for combined indicator. Hence for this reason, number of indicators works out to 98.

Table 13.5: Aspirant Indicators

SDGs	Aspirant Indicator (Score: 0-49)	Karnataka		India		Best performing state	Distance from best performing states	
		Value	Score	Value	Score		Value	Score
Goal 1	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance	28.1	26	28.7	27	AP 74.6 (74)	46.5	48
	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	86.34	42	84.44	34	Mizoram 99.99 (100)	13.65	58
Goal 2	Percentage of children under five years who are underweight	32	27	33.4	23	Sikkim 11 (78)	-21	51
	Percentage of children under five years who are stunted	32.5	26	33.7	20	Goa 19.6 (62)	-12.9	36
	Rice and wheat produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	2788.37	37	2995.21	43	Punjab 4693.24 (84)	1904.87	47
	Gross Value Added (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/worker)	0.64	38	0.71	45	Goa 4.21 (100)	3.57	62
Goal 3	Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	16.6	20	11.56	58	Nagaland 1.02 (100)	-15.58	80
Goal 4	Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	23.43	46	17.87	67	HP 7.81 (100)	-15.62	54
	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12)	44.4	24	50.14	47	HP 81.79 (75)	37.39	51
	Percentage of persons with disability (15 yrs. and above) who have completed at least sec education	20.9	12	19.3	10	Goa 32.4 (25)	11.5	13
	Percentage of persons (15 years and above) who are literate	75.7	31	74.6	28	Mizoram 98.5 (96)	22.8	65
Goal 5	Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employee	0.75	47	0.74	45	UP 0.94 (87)	0.19	40
	Percentage of elected women over total seats in the state legislative assembly	3.14	6	8.46	17	Chhattisgarh 14.44 (29)	11.3	23
	Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)	0.34	28	0.33	29	Sikkim 1 (100)	0.66	72
	Operational land holding gender wise (Percentage of female operated operational holdings)	20.07	38	13.96	26	Meghalaya 34.32 (68)	14.25	30

SDGs	Aspirant Indicator (Score: 0-49)	Karnataka		India		Best performing state	Distance from best performing states	
		Value	Score	Value	Score		Value	Score
Goal 6	Percentage of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water with in premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	59.47	49	51.36	39	Goa 100 (100)	40.53	51
Goal 8	Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Score (feedback score)	7.82	16	71	71	AP 52.4 (100)	44.58	84
	Percentage of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit	38.5	45	51.9	26	Mizoram 11.4 (84)	-27.1	39
	Number of functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	16.69	41	11.69	21	Goa 45.78 (100)	29.09	59
Goal 9	Score as per Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) report	3.37	40	3.18	33	Gujarat 3.62 (49)	0.25	9
	Innovation score as per - the India Innovation Index	42.5	35	35.59	27	Karnataka 42.5 (35)	0	0
Goal 10	Percentage of elected women over total seats in the State/UT (Lok Sabha elections)	7.14	14	14.39	29	Meghalaya 50 (100)	42.86	86
Goal 11	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a Percentage of sewage generated in urban areas	31.92	32	38.86	39	Haryana 115.76 (100)	83.84	68
Goal 13	CO2 saved from LED - bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	37.54	32	28.24	23	HP 121.79 (100)	84.25	68
	Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	18	25	19.2	28	Maharashtra 27.5 (47)	9.5	22
Goal 14	Percentage of available potential area developed under aquaculture	13.4	19	-	-	West Bengal 63.9 (100)	50.5	81
Goal 15	Percentage of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area	0.32	12	0.51	19	Telangana 4.37 (100)	4.05	88
Goal 16	Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 10 lakh population	5.75	34	3.17	65	Sikkim 0 (100)	-5.75	66

Source: NITI Aayog, Performance of states and UTs on indicators, 2020-21

### NITI Aayog,SDG India Index2020–21

Note: # Best performing comparable State has been considered; Null: No Value; NE: Not Estimated and values in the parenthesis are the indicator performance scores

There are 30 indicators below national average (by Raw value) which are presented in **Table 13.6**. These indicators also form the priority of the State in addition to 28 aspirant indicators to improve the overall State's

performance. In total, around 45 indicators (excluding common indicators) are crucial for achieving the SDGs 2030 targets.

**Table 13.6: Karnataka SDG indicators below national average**

SDG	Indicators	Karnataka		India	
		Value	Score	Value	Score
SDG 1	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance	28.1	26	28.7	27
SDG 2	Gross Value Added (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/worker)	0.64	38	0.71	45
	Rice and wheat produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	2,788.37	37	2,995.21	43
SDG 3	Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	16.6	20	11.56	100
	Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 - population)	17.1	68	10.4	84
	Total case notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	135	51	177	70
SDG 4	Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	23.43	46	17.87	67
	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12)	44.4	24	50.14	32
	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	1.04	100	1	100
	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9-10)	15	100	21	100
SDG 5	Percentage of elected women over total seats in the state legislative assembly	3.14	6	8.46	17
	Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)	0.34	28	0.33	29
SDG 6	Percentage of industries (17 category of highly polluting industries/ grossly polluting/ red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms	87.71	74	88.4	75
	Percentage of blocks/mandalas/ taluka over-exploited	25.57	68	17.24	78
SDG 7	Percentage of LPG+PNG connections against number of households	108.81	100	92.02	100
SDG 8	Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Score (feedback score)	7.82	16	71	71
	Percentage of households covered with a bank account under PMJDY against target	99.97	90	99.99	96
	Percentage of women account holders in PMJDY	55.57	100	55.34	100
SDG 9	Manufacturing employment as a Percentage of total employment	11.74	56	12.07	58
	Percentage Share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	15.88	63	16.1	63
SDG 10	Percentage of elected women over total seats in the State/UT (Lok Sabha elections)	7.14	14	14.39	29

SDG	Indicators	Karnataka		India	
		Value	Score	Value	Score
SDG 11	Percentage of MSW processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U))	64.1	60	68.1	65
	Percentage of wards with 100Percentage source segregation (SBM(U))	65.33	60	78.03	75
	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a Percentage of sewage generated in urban areas	31.92	32	38.86	39
SDG 12	Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	216	86	157.3	91
	Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	4.17	85	2.54	94
SDG 13	Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	18	25	19.2	28
SDG 15	Forest cover as a Percentage of total geographical area	23.37	69	24.56	73
	Percentage of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area	0.32	12	0.51	19
SDG 16	Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 10 lakh population	5.75	34	3.17	65

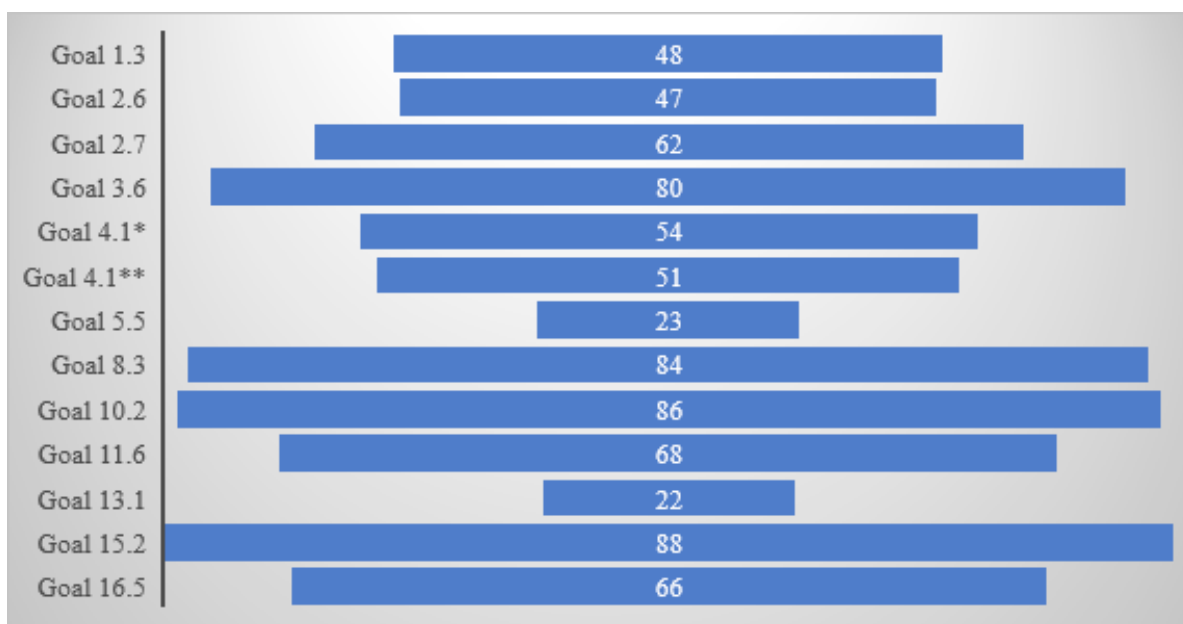
Source: NITI Aayog, Performance of states and UTs on indicators, 2020-21

### NITI Aayog, SDG India Index 2020–21

Indicators appearing in both aspirant category and below national average category are as under:

- i. Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance -SDG 1.3.
- ii. Rice and wheat produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)- SDG2.6.
- iii. Gross Value Added (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/worker)-SDG2.7.
- iv. Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)-SDG 3.6.
- v. Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)-SDG 4.1\*.
- vi. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12)-SDG 4.1\*\*.
- vii. Percentage of elected women over total seats in the state legislative assembly- SDG 5.5.
- viii. Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Score (feedback score)-SDG 8.3.
- ix. Percentage of elected women over total seats in the State/UT (Lok Sabha elections)-SDG 10.2.
- x. Installed sewage treatment capacity as a Percentage of sewage generated in urban areas– SDG 11.6.
- xi. Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index -SDG 13.6.
- xii. Percentage of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area - SDG 15.2.
- xiii. Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 10 lakh population – SDG 16.5.

Figure 13.6: Difference in scores of Karnataka from the best performing state



Source: NITI Aayog, Performance of states and UTs on indicators, 2020-21

Note: Goal 4.1\* - Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10), Goal 4.1\*\* - Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12) both corresponding to "Ensure complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education to all boys and girls"

### 13.4 ALIGNING SCHEMES TO SDGs

There are 2185 heads of account (schemes) in the budget 2023-24(BE). The Budget for 2023-24(BE) is at Rs.27746.62 crore. All these schemes are mapped with one or more of sixteen SDGs. If a particular scheme mapped with multiple goals (based on the activities being taken up under the scheme), the allocation of the scheme is distributed to these multiple goals equally (by taking Average and distributed average amount equally to these multiple goals).

As all salary related schemes are mapped with Goal 8 apart from mapping with other goals, Goal 8 has got the highest allocation. Similarly, all gender related schemes are mapped with Goal 5 apart from mapping with other goals, Goal 5 has got second highest allocation. As Irrigation and water related schemes got mapped with Goal 6, the third highest allocation has gone to Goal 6. All Infrastructure related schemes are mapped with Goal 9 and hence fourth highest allocation has gone for Goal 9.

All schemes addressing poverty are mapped with Goal 1. Similarly, all schemes related to hunger are mapped with Goal 2. All education related schemes are mapped with Goal 4 apart from mapping with other goals and all health related schemes are mapped with Goal 3.

All schemes related to Energy are mapped with Goal 7. All schemes related to Vulnerable sections (Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs/Minorities) are mapped with Goal 10. All schemes related to Urban Development are mapped with Goal 11. All schemes related to production are mapped with Goal 12. All schemes related to Disaster management are mapped with Goal 13. All schemes related to Fisheries development are mapped with Goal 14 and all schemes related to Forest Development are mapped with Goal 15. All schemes related to Home and Administration of Justice are mapped with Goal 16.



Efforts are being made by the Planning Department and line departments to align schemes to SDGs. To achieve the SDG targets by 2030, goal-and-department-wise SDG budget estimates for 2022-23 mapped from the schemes is presented in **Table 13.7**, respectively.

**Table 13.7: Budget under SDGs for 2023-24****(Rs. in crore)**

Goal Number	Number of Admin Dept*	Number of Schemes mapped*	2023-24 (BE)
Goal 1	28	173	17512.69
Goal 2	11	147	13271.28
Goal 3	6	87	4193.47
Goal 4	23	246	17020.98
Goal 5	41	686	70651.16
Goal 6	6	155	23708.14
Goal 7	2	7	9433.04
Goal 8	48	977	114955.09
Goal 9	20	133	18232.98
Goal 10	29	182	7987.28
Goal 11	8	204	14374.50
Goal 12	3	84	929.98
Goal 13	3	21	1366.42
Goal 14	2	20	173.58
Goal 15	2	52	1446.78
Goal 16	16	113	12489.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2185</b>	<b>327746.62</b>

Note: \* Total could not be added up.

Source: Scheme of 2023-24, PFRD, Planning Department.

### 13.5 CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

Thirty SDG indicators fall under the national average value. Indicators appearing in both aspirational category and below national average category (13 indicators) form the priority of the State followed by the 45 aspirant and below national average indicators. In the next stage, targeting to achieve the status of the best performing State for attaining the achiever status in all the SDGs at the earliest by 2030.

Following are the major strategies and action plans for improving the performance of aspirational indicators and below national average indicators, aimed at improving the overall score of each of the SDGs.

- Outcome based planning and budgeting through aligning schemes to SDGs.
- Creating awareness to all the citizens about accessibility to health insurance scheme (Ayushman Bharat Arogya Karnataka- ABAK) campaign.
- Ending malnutrition using multisectoral approach by replicating Karnataka Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Pilot Project of World Bank at Devadurga and Chincholi in malnutrition prone taluks and districts. Taking measures for coverage of children and women suffering from malnutrition under PDS on priority.
- Some proportion of children come to school without breakfast. Savings in Mid-Day Meal scheme can be utilized to provide breakfast for the children to increase their nutritional levels and reduce dropout rates. Same strategy can be followed in Karnataka.

- ▀▀▀▀ Increasing Gross Value Added (constant prices) in agriculture per worker. Marginal and small farmers need assistance under Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) and Micro Irrigation by merging related schemes to improve their incomes.
- ▀▀▀▀ 10 west flowing rivers to be diverted through river linking to conserve 500 TMC for promoting agricultural development, afforestation and control of floods
- ▀▀▀▀ Establishing online marketing platform and agro-processing infrastructure for marketable surplus of fruits and vegetables sale/export/processing.
- ▀▀▀▀ Area expansion under horticulture can increase GDP of agriculture and industry (agro-processing) sectors.
- ▀▀▀▀ Incentivizing joint land ownership with women for availing benefits under all agriculture related schemes similar to housing scheme.
- ▀▀▀▀ Saving of the Mid-Day Meal scheme to be utilized for providing breakfast for very poor children who are attending government schools without breakfast or dropping out due to poverty. Taking steps to ensure schools with functional toilets for girls.
- ▀▀▀▀ Special emphasis on Vocational Education to offset dropout rates in Higher and Secondary Education so that they can become immediate earning members of poor families.
- ▀▀▀▀ Increasing literacy rate of adults above 15 years through the Kalike Galike Scheme with the collective efforts of Department of Skills Development, Libraries, Gram Panchayats and Urban Development Department.
- ▀▀▀▀ Promoting Gender Equality through increasing ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (15-59 years). Creating more creches and working women hostels near work sites; Special emphasis to females under skilling schemes like PMKVY, CMKKY, UNNATI, NRLM/NULM; Strengthening SHG credit and market linkages through Institutional Credit and partnerships; Eradication of violence against women through effective implementation of laws; Joint ownership of assets; Strict implementation of Compulsory Registration Act to improve Female Labour Force Participation Rate
- ▀▀▀▀ Increasing Manufacturing employment as a Percentage of total employment. Developing manufacturing sector particularly in Tier2 and Tier3 cities. Higher PPP investments on- transport connectivity (viz., air, road, water) and creation of development zones (viz., science city, innovation city, industrial city) using public-private partnership (Atmanirbhar and Asset Monetization). MSME clusters should be developed to provide skills-based training, to promote jobs.
- ▀▀▀▀ Increasing Sewage segregation and treatment through PPP in municipalities and GPs for increasing Installed sewage treatment capacity.
- ▀▀▀▀ Developing single window system and other online mechanisms under the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) reforms to promote Ease of Doing Business.
- ▀▀▀▀ Coverage of more citizen services under SAKALA for promoting transparency and accountability and effective delivery of services.
- ▀▀▀▀ Taking up afforestation within and outside the forest with special emphasis on barren and uncultivable land through integration of plantation schemes of Forest Department and MNREGA.
- ▀▀▀▀ Reducing multidimensional poverty through convergence of scheme benefits to deprived families.
- ▀▀▀▀ Lifting population below poverty line by bring them under the ambit of Ayushman Bharat Arogya Karnataka Scheme and Housing Schemes in addition to providing work under MGNREGA. The percentage of urban households living in katcha houses to be reduced on priority basis using existing urban housing schemes. Housing Department had a significant gap of constructing houses, to be completed within 3 years. Taking up construction of Katcha houses as a priority.

- ▣▣▣▣ Desilting and deepening of tanks along with renovation / servicing of embankments and afforestation for conserving water bodies and avoiding flooding.
- ▣▣▣▣ Under National Infrastructure Pipeline, proposed the diversion of west flowing rivers through river linking to conserve 500 TMC, draining down to the Arabian Sea, by creating water harvesting structures, lift irrigation schemes, filling tanks with recycled wastewater.
- ▣▣▣▣ Develop Bengaluru as e- waste management hub and generate an income by recovering precious metals, like bronze, gold.
- ▣▣▣▣ Increase the use of LED bulbs to reduce CO2 emission.
- ▣▣▣▣ Prepared an Integrated Water Resource Policy for both urban and rural areas, to balance supply and demand gaps, on a sustainable basis.
- ▣▣▣▣ Develop water security plans in 41 overexploited taluks, covering 1199 Gram Panchayats, under Atal Bhujal Yojana.
- ▣▣▣▣ Promote Water Use Efficiency through micro irrigation projects and Piped Conveyance system with Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition.
- ▣▣▣▣ Modernization of old canal systems under support for irrigation Modernization Program.
- ▣▣▣▣ Promoting climate adoption and mitigation interventions and resource management through information, education, and communication activities
- ▣▣▣▣ Promoting e-mobility through incentives, creation of infrastructure and R&D(retrofitting petrol and diesel vehicles) through public-private partnerships

Planning and policy formulation for attaining the SDG agenda 2030 is a dynamic process and in course of time new strategies will be designed and the existing will be modified to suit the requirements to accomplish the Goals and targets. In addition to the above strategies and action plans, the State is also focusing on improving the performance of performer and frontrunner indicators aiming for achiever status.



# COORDINATORS & NODAL OFFICERS

	Chapters	Nodal Officers	Coordinators
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	<b>Dr. Manjunatha.A.V</b> ACEO(I/c), KMEA Planning Department	<b>Dr. Manjunatha. A.V.</b> ACEO(I/c), KMEA Planning Department
1.	STATE INCOME, PRICES & INFLATION	<b>Sri. K. Narasimha Phani</b> Joint Director, SIP Division Directorate of Economics and Statistics	<b>Sri. Chandrashekar Gudi</b> Additional Director, PTC, ARC & SIP Division, Directorate of Economics and Statistics
2.	FISCAL DEVELOPMENT & STATE FINANCES	<b>Dr. B. Janakiram</b> Senior Director, PFR Division Planning Department	<b>Dr. B. Janakiram</b> Senior Director, PFR Division Planning Department
3.	INVESTMENT& EXPORTS	<b>Sri. M. Rajanna</b> Joint Director, ARC Division, Directorate of Economics and Statistics	<b>Sri. Basawaraj S</b> Additional Director, AGS & CIS Division Directorate of Economics and Statistics
4.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<b>Smt. C.S. Latha Devi,</b> Joint Director, DP Division Planning Department	<b>Sri. Gururaj Rao K</b> Senior Director, HD Division, Planning Department
5.	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	<b>Sri. T. Shashidhar</b> Administrative Officer, KMEA Planning Department	
6.	AGRICULTURE AND FOOD MANAGEMENT	<b>Smt. Manjula Rathod</b> Joint Director, CIS Division Directorate of Economics and Statistics	<b>Sri. Basawaraj S</b> Additional Director, AGS & CIS Division, Directorate of Economics and Statistics
		<b>Smt. T.S.Girija</b> Deputy Director, AGS Division Directorate of Economics and Statistics	
		<b>Smt. Madhuri S Tavaga</b> Deputy Director, CNL Division Directorate of Economics and Statistics	
7.	NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT	<b>Dr. Manjunatha A.V</b> ACEO(I/c), KMEA, Planning Department	<b>Dr. Manjunatha A.V</b> ACEO(I/c), KMEA, Planning Department
		<b>Smt. P. Leelavathi</b> Director(I/c), PMI Division Planning Department	
		<b>Sri. G. Omprakash Raju</b> Deputy Director, ADB Division Planning Department	
8.	INDUSTRY	<b>Sri. S.V. Suryaprakash</b> Deputy Director, SIP Division Directorate of Economics and Statistics	<b>Sri. Chandrashekar Gudi</b> Additional Director, PTC, ARC & SIP Division, Directorate of Economics and Statistics
9.	SKILL, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, EMPLOYMENT & LABOUR WELFARE	<b>Smt. D. Prema Devi</b> Deputy Director, PFR Division Planning Department	<b>Dr. Manjunatha A.V</b> ACEO(I/c), KMEA, Planning Department
		<b>Sri. R. Venkatesh</b> Deputy Director, HD Division Planning Department	

	Chapters	Nodal Officers	Coordinators
10.	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	<p><b>Smt. H.S. Janaki</b> Deputy Director, HD Division Planning Department</p> <p><b>Smt. Rajani. S</b> Deputy Director, HD Division Planning Department</p> <p><b>Smt. K.S. Nagarathna</b> Under Secretary Institutional Finance Finance Department</p>	<b>Dr. Manjunatha A.V</b> ACEO(I/c), KMEA, Planning Department
11.	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	<p><b>Smt. Mangala. J</b> Joint Director, AGS Division Directorate of Economics and Statistics</p> <p><b>Sri. SRS Nadhan</b> Director (Statistical Analysis and Information Technology) KMEA, Planning Department</p> <p><b>Smt. Savitha Dayanand</b> Deputy Director, KMEA Planning Department</p> <p><b>Dr. Raghu</b> Research Officer, State Institute for Transformation of Karnataka-SITK (State Planning Board) Planning Department</p> <p><b>Dr. V Muniraju</b> Joint Director Admin Directorate of Economics and Statistics</p> <p><b>Smt. S.Shilpa</b> Deputy Director, HD Division Planning Department</p>	<b>Sri. C. Kempaiah</b> Senior Consultant Directorate of Economics and Statistics
12.	GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICES IN KARNATAKA	<p><b>Dr. Manjunatha. A.V</b> ACEO(I/c), KMEA Planning Department</p> <p><b>Sri D. Chandrashekaraiah</b> Director, ADB Division Planning Department</p> <p><b>Sri. C. Kempaiah</b> Senior Consultant, Directorate of Economics and Statistics</p> <p><b>Sri. Manjunath R</b> Assistant Director, ARC Division Directorate of Economics and Statistics</p>	<b>Dr. Manjunatha. A.V</b> ACEO(I/c), KMEA Planning Department
13.	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	<p><b>Dr. Manjunatha. A.V</b> ACEO(I/c), KMEA Planning Department</p> <p><b>Dr. B. Janakiram</b> Senior Director, PFR Division Planning Department</p>	<b>Dr. Manjunatha. A.V</b> ACEO(I/c), KMEA Planning Department



 **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



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