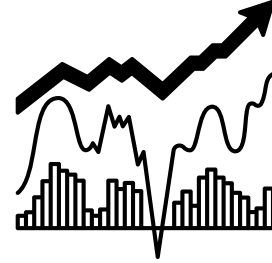


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# ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KARNATAKA 2023-24



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### Summary: Economic Survey- 2023-24

#### **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 Per capita Income of Rs.3,32,926 is higher by 79% to All India Per capita Income of Rs.1,85,854 during 2023-24.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Highest share of Services in GSVA at 67% followed by Industries at 20% and Agriculture at 13% during 2023-24.
- ✓ 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%.
- ✓ 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%.

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### 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.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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 %.

### 4. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- ✓ Grama Panchayat Libraries renamed as 'Arivu Kendra' have been taken over by the RDPR department since 2019.
- ✓ '**Grama Arogya**' campaign: preventing non-communicable diseases among NREGA labourers at an early stage, have been launched and health kits were distributed to labours across all 31 districts.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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).

### 5. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- ✓ Rs.18,127.29 crores was allocated in budget 2023-24.
- ✓ 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.

### 6. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD MANAGEMENT

- ✓ 223 taluks out of 236 taluks are declared as drought affected resulted in decline in area and production of agriculture crops.

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- ✓ 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.
- ✓ **Kirish 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.
- ✓ 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, Rs. 10 crore was allocated to encourage approximately 62 Agri-startups.
- ✓ 160 markets are brought under Unified Market Platform.

### Horticulture:

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ **Goat milk project** is being established for the first time in the state at **Madalapur** (Kudige sub-centre) in **Kodagu district**.
- ✓ Actions have been taken to distribute 20+1 sheep/goat units to 10,000 beneficiaries under **Amrita Swabhimani Kurigahi Yojana**.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ **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.

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### Fisheries:

- ✓ 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**.
- ✓ 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. Providing doorstep ration delivery to the most vulnerable sections i.e., Senior citizens above 90 years, single member PHH and AAY ration card holders.

## 7. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

### Forest:

- ✓ **Elephant Task Force and Leopard Task Force:** 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.
- ✓ **2022 Sandalwood Promotion Policy**, whereby Sandal trees could be extracted as per need and traded in open market.
- ✓ **Green Karnataka" program** focus to grow trees with the active involvement of school & college students and environmental organizations.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ **State Sector Devarakadu Scheme**, conserved the valuable eco-system through maintaining the existing sacred groves, temple forest etc.

## Forum for KAS/Group B&C- Exams

### Water Resources:

- ✓ Rs.16,735.49 crore has been provided to the Water Resources Department (Major and Medium Irrigation) in the 2023-24 budget.

### Geology and Mining:

- ✓ **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.
- ✓ G3 level exploration in Amareshwara Lithium Block of Raichur district.

## 8. INDUSTRY

- ✓ 11.76 lakh units are registered MSMEs in the state on the Government of India's **Udyam** web portal.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Knowledge, Healthcare, Innovation and Research (KHIR):2000 acres of land in 2 phases on the outskirts of Bengaluru,
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ '**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:

## 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**.
- ✓ **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.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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.



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- ✓ Raichuru Airport is being developed at a cost of Rs.219 crore. A grant of Rs.18.71 crores was released.
- ✓ In 2023-24, Rs. 35000 lakhs has been allocated for the Budget- Cost Sharing Railway Projects

### 11. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

#### Health and Family Welfare

- ✓ 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.

#### Education

- ✓ The state hosts 71,506 functioning schools, with 47,096 government schools, 6,397 governmentaided schools, 16,533 privately managed schools, and 1,480 other schools.
- ✓ The implementation of the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) takes place through the Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in classes 9 to 12.

#### 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.**
- ✓ At present there are **1.65 lakh Stree Shakti self-help groups** in the state comprising 25.8 lakh women members.
- ✓ **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 **Vishesha Palana Yojane.**

#### 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 2023-24for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Rs.4433.31crores has been allocated.



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### 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.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ As per 10th Agriculture Census, 86 lakh landholders of different categories namely marginal, small, medium, semi medium, and large farmers exist in the State.
- ✓ 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).

### CHAPTER-1

### STATE INCOME, PRICES & INFLATION

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 61.33% are rural residents and 38.67% are urban residents.
- ✓ GSDP:-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.
- ✓ 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%.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ The GSVA 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.
- ✓ 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 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.

#### PER CAPITA INCOME:

- ✓ Karnataka's per capita income (Rs.3,32,926 ) is higher than All India per capita income (Rs.1,85,854) by 79%.

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- ✓ Karnataka ranks 3rd with regard to percapita income among selected States. Among neighbouring States, Only Telangana is above Karnataka by 2.6%. (Delhi >Telangana>Karnataka)
- ✓ The District Domestic Product estimates are prepared on a provisional basis. The database for the estimation is available for Primary sector only.
- ✓ Sector wise contributions to Gross District Domestic Product:  
**Agriculture: Belagavi>Vijayapura>Mysuru**  
**Industry: Begngaluru Urban >Dakshin Kannada>Tumkuru**  
**Service: Begngaluru Urban >Dakshin Kannada>Mysuru**
- ✓ 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%).
- ✓ This supports the NITI Aayog's aspirational programme "District as a Fulcrum of Development" to strengthen and enhance the GDP.
- ✓ **District wise Per Capita Income (in rupees) for the year 2022-23:**  
Highest: **Begngaluru Urban >Dakshin Kannada>Udupi>Chickmagluru**  
Lowest: **Kalburagi<Belagavi<Bidar<Koppal<Yadgir**
- ✓ **PRICES:**  
Price is one of the key indicators in the economic planning process.  
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.
- ✓ **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.
- ✓ 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).
- ✓ **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.

## Forum for KAS/Group B&C- Exams

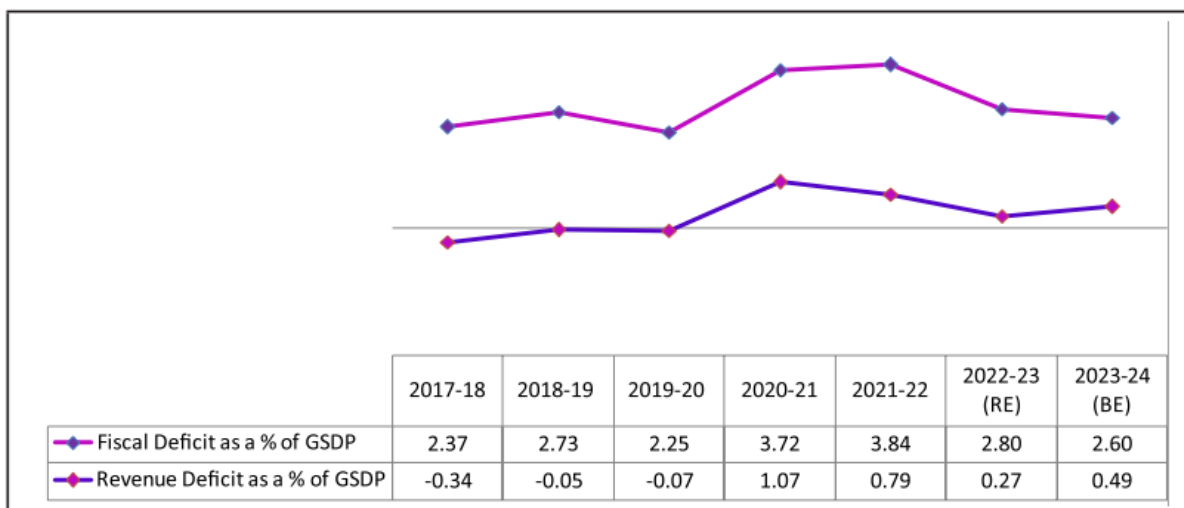
### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX:

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Government of Karnataka has a vision to **achieve \$1Tn GDP** by implementing strategies envisaged in SDG 2030 and \$1Tn vision document.
- ✓ 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.

### CHAPTER-2

### FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES

- 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 %.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.



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

- 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.

**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.

## Forum for KAS/Group B&C- Exams

### 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 ,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.

### 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.
- 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.
- The share of these revenues in the total revenues has been declining over the years and is currently at about 5.24 percent.
- 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.

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- **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.

- **Central Grants:**

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).

- 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.

- 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 Gol, 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.

- 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.

- **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.



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- 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.



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### CHAPTER-03 INVESTMENT AND EXPORTS

- Approximately 40% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is attributed to exports, with electronic, computer software, and biotechnology playing a crucial role.
- Karnataka UdyogMitra (KUM) is a single contact point for all investors who are looking at setting up enterprises/ business in Karnataka.
- 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.
- The state Karnataka attracted USD 2844million FDI equity inflow over the period April 2023 to September 2023 which is 14% of the national share.

**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

- 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.
- Software Technology Park of India (STPI) in the Electronic City.
- 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 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.
- 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.
- 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.Four organizations/agencies have been selected under the Acceleration program with a Grant-in-aid of Rs. 40 lakh/ Cohort.

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- Under the Incubation program three organizations/agencies have been selected with a Grant-in-aid of Rs. 30 lakh/Cohort.
- 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).
- Karnataka is placed second in the National BioEconomy revenue rankings next to Maharashtra, followed by Telangana in third position and Gujarat in fourth position.
- Institute for Bioinformatics and Applied Biotechnology (IBAB), Bengaluru.
- Centre for Human Genetics (CHG), Bengaluru
- **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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Karnataka's overall exports have increased by 35.31% during 2022-23.
- 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.
- 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%.
- Karnataka is home to a total of 48 Registered GIs as on date.
- VTPC 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.
- State has 37 operational SEZ's.

### CHAPTER-04

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- At present the state has 5954 Grama Panchayats, 239 Taluk Panchayats and 31 Zilla Panchayats.
- An amount of Rs. 18038.69 crore is provided in the budget.
- 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- 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.
- **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.
- **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):** 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).

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- 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.
- Jal Jeevan Mission. 72.39 % of households in the state have water connection.
- 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.
- The **total length of rural roads** in Karnataka as on 31.03.2023 is **197331.61 kms**.
- Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadak yojana (PMGSY), Namma Grama Namma Raste Yojane (NGNRY) and Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane.
- Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana (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**.
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):** to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by **providing 100 days of guaranteed wage** employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteered to do **unskilled** manual work as per demand, resulting in evaluation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability, Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor, Pro actively ensuring social inclusion and strengthening of PRIs. Funds will be shared between **the GoI & GoK in the ratio of 90:10 Labour and material ratio shall be maintained at 60:40**.
- 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. o 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.
- Karnataka State Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society named as "**Sanjeevini**", as a Nodal Agency implementing the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) since **2010-2011**.
- 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.

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- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- 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.
- **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.

### CHAPTER-05

### URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- Karnataka is the **seventh largest** state in India with **39.27 %** of urban population as per **2011** census.
- **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.
- For the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.18127.29 crore has been allocated in budget.
- 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.
- **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.
- Prime Minister Awas Yojana – "Housing for All"
- With approximately 38% of the state's population living in urban areas, against 28% for the country as a whole.
- Swachh Bharath Mission (SBM) was launched on 2nd October 2014.
- 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Smart City Mission:** Government of India has launched Smart City Mission during 2015. . In Karnataka 7 cities have been selected.
- **15th Finance commission Grants (2023-24):** 60% Tied Grants should be compulsorily used equally for drinking water supply and solid waste management and the remaining 40%



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grants is Untied and can be used for other basic infrastructure facilities enshrined in the 12th Schedule.

- **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 dis-incentivize high carbon-emitting projects.

### CHAPTER-06

### AGRICULTURE AND FOOD MANAGEMENT

- SDG-2 “ZeroHunger”
- 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.
- ‘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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Farm Mechanization: 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.
- 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.**

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- **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 NMEOilseeds 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.
- At present, 30 Soil testing laboratories (29 static & 1 mobile soil testing lab).
- Karnataka State Remote Sensing application Centre, Bangalore.
- **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.
- 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:** Organic Farming Adoption & Certification, Raita Siri Programme, Organic Carbon Mission.
- **Raitha 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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

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- 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
- **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.
- **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.
- Central Sector Scheme- Formation and promotion of 10000 FPOs: Under centrally sponsored scheme, 100 Farmer Producer Organizations are formed and promoted.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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/-.

**HORTICULTURE:** The share of Horticultural produce in total GSDP of the state was 4.88%.

- Rs. 1533.31 Crores of Budget is allocated,
- "KARNATAKA STATE SPICES DEVELOPMENT BOARD, HUBBALLI" is created.
- 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.
- IT application "**HASIRU**" (Horticulture Application for Scheme Implementation and Regulating Utilization of Funds) for handling all the beneficiary oriented schemes.
- 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

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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.

- Samagra Go Sankula Samriddhi 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.
- 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.
- KMF is supplying 30.00 lakh litres of milk per month to Telangana state’s “Aarogya Lakshmi” scheme.
- KMF has won “Highest Grossing Business Partner 2022-23” award at the NCDFI e-Market Award Ceremony. - Ksheera 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).
- . Karnataka is in 5th position in marine fish production and 7th position in inland fish production in the country during 2021-22.
- ral 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.
- 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.
- i) 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.
- 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.

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- 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).
- Allotment of foodgrains to the Welfare Institutions under "DASOHA" scheme:

**CHAPTER-07**

**Natural Resource Management and Environment**

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

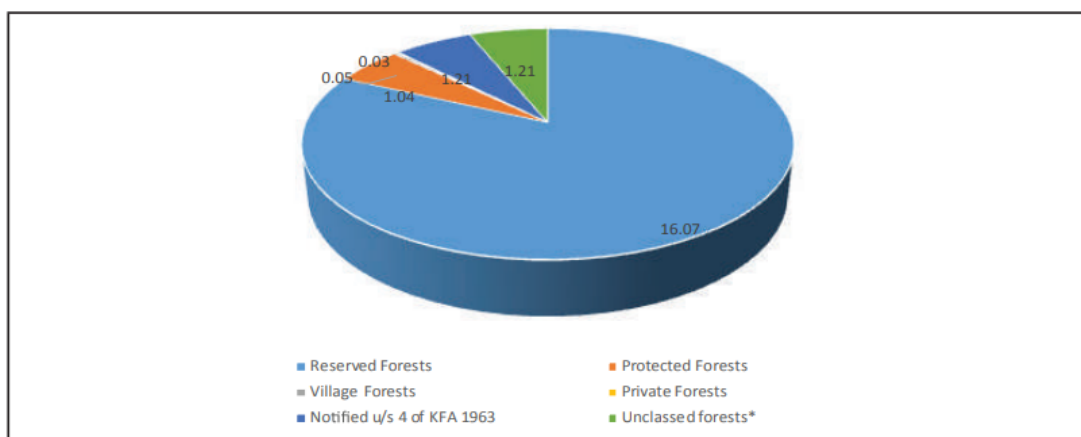
**Table 7.1 : Classification of forest areas in Karnataka**

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.

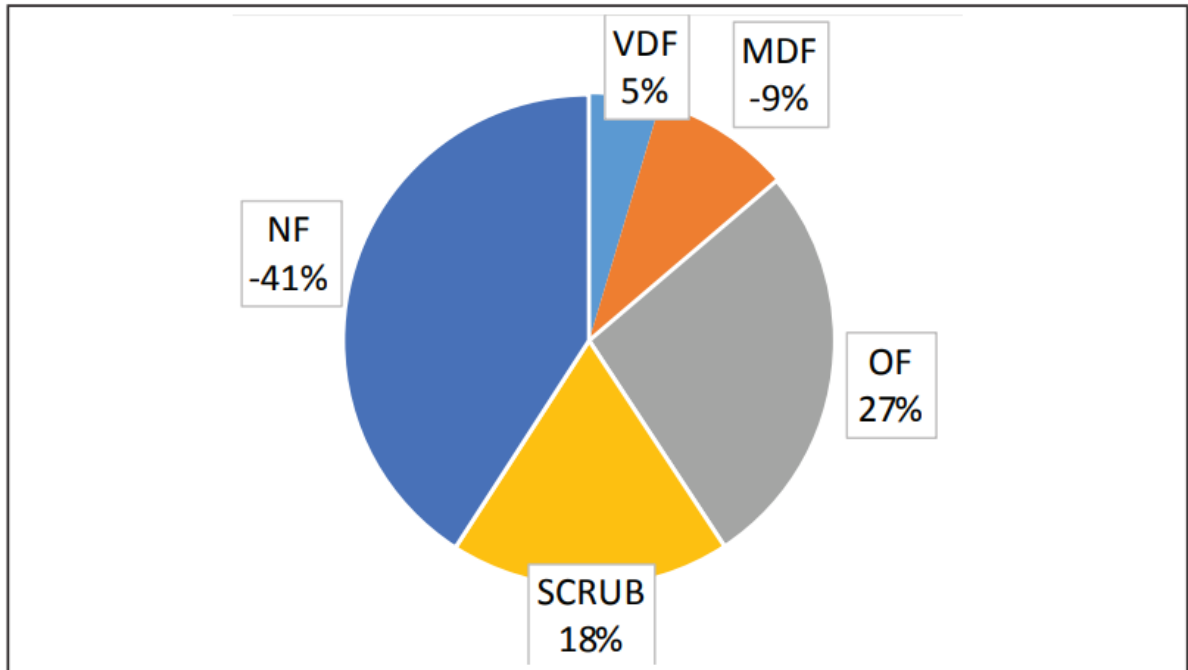
**Fig. 7.1: Classification of Total Forest Area (% to geographical area) in Karnataka**



\* Unclassed Forests: Includes Forest areas which are not notified but categorized as Forests as per statutory provisions and Deemed

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Figure 7.2: Classification of Total Forest Area (Percentage to geographical area) in Karnataka



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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.

**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.

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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.



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National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary	Area (Sq.Kms)
1. Bannerghatta National Park	260.51
2. Kudremukh National Park	600.57
3. Anshi National Park /Tiger Reserve	417.34
4. Bandipur National Park/Tiger Reserve	872.24
5. Nagarhole National Park/Tiger Reserve	643.39
	<b>2794.05</b>

COMMUNITY RESERVE (D)			
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.
- 1) Hiresulekere Sloth Bear Conservation Reserve– Koppal Division
- 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.
- (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
- 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.
- 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.
- Development and Preservation of Devarakadu (Dyvivana): The Devarakadu Forests are very unique and significant from religious and ecological points of view.
- National Bamboo Mission: The Department of Agricultural and Co-Operation, the Government of India has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled National



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- 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).
- 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.
- Karnataka Biodiversity Board was established vide section 22 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002, by Government of Karnataka on 01.08.2003.
- **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.
- International Day for Biological Diversity 2023 on the theme of "From Agreement to Action build back Biodiversity"
- **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".
- 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.

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**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>

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>

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **National Hydrology Project (NHP)** is taken up in the State with World Bank Assistance (100% Central funded project).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.

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- Also, the works of SCADA for reservoirs & Bathymetric Survey for reservoirs are being carried out.
- Karnataka State has established “Dam Safety Organisation” (DSO) in January 2022 in accordance with the Dam Safety Act-2021.
- **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 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.
- 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.
- Pashchima Vahini: Vented dams are constructed under “PaschimaVahini” project to collect and store water flowing in west-flowing rivers of coastal district.
- 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 Government of India (GoI) and World Bank) is being implemented over a period of five years (FY 2020-21 – FY 2024-25).
- 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.
- Amendment Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1994:  
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

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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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

### CHAPTER-08

### INDUSTRY

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)**, Government of India (GoI) 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

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(MSEs) and their collectives in the country. 11 clusters are under implementation by Government of India.

- **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.
- **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.
- 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).
- Software Technology Park of India establishing its first Earth station at Bangalore in 1992.
- The annual target of revenue collection for the Department of Mines and Geology for the year 2023-24 is Rs.9000.00 crores.
- 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.
- Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation (KSIIDC)
- 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**".

**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

- Under SEZ Act 2005 formal approval has been granted to 75 SEZs in the State out of which 37 are operational.
- 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.

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### CHAPTER-09

### SKILL, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, EMPLOYMENT & Labour WELFARE

- 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.
- **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.
- 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Local Operating System (LokOS):** LokOS was officially launched and implemented state-wide on 1st April 2023.
- **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 Awas 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka (CEDOK), Dharwad.



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- 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.
- Skill on Wheels: Karnataka Skill Development Corporation has piloted mobile training centres as part of the “Skill on Wheels” initiative.
- 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.
- 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”.
- Karnataka Skill Development Corporation in collaboration with Departments of Samagra ShikshanaKarnataka 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Under **e-SHRAM portal** (www.eshram.gov.in), for creating a National Data Base of Unorganised Workers (NDUW).
- 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%.

**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



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### CHAPTER-10 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- **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.
- The earlier schemes such as “Bhagya Jyothi and “Kuteera Jyothi” and “Amrutha Jyothi” schemes have been subsumed in this Gruha Jyothi Scheme.
- Adoption of Bachat Lamp Yojana launched by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Government of India.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- 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.
- **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.
- **Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane**: During the present financial year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.700.00 crore has been allocated.
- “**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.
- **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. Women are issued ‘Zero-value ticket’ after verifying the identity card. 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.
- **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.

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- 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-UNFCCC) & others.
- 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.
- Karnataka State Industrial Infrastructure & Development Corporation (KSIIDC):
- 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.
- 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.

## CHAPTER-11

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

### HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE:

- 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.
- Under National Health Mission during 2022-23 the allocation was Rs. 2355.91 crores.

**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

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- As per SRS 2020, the death rate is already at a lower level and the birth rate is declining gradually.
- 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%.

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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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- **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.
- **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, Chamarajnagar, Gadag, Koppal, Raichur, Uttara Kannada & Vijayanagara.
- **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%.
- **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).
- **“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.
- **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”.
- **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.
- **National Urban Health Mission:** 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.
- **Ayushman Bharath –Health and Wellness Centers :** Health and Wellness Centers were launched under the Ayushman Bharat – Arogya Karnataka scheme to strengthen

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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.

- 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.
- 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.
- **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakrama (RBSK):** Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) is implemented in the State to screen the children studying in 1st to 12th 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%.
- b) "SHUCHI" Yojane : Good menstrual hygienic is essential for health and dignity of girls and women. Students from 6th to 12th 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- "Manochaitanya" Programme–Taluka Mental Health Programme (Super Tuesday clinic): It is a unique initiative of the State Government for the mentally ill persons.
- **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 stands fourth place in the country for the implementation of e-Sanjeevini under Telemedicine.
- 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.
- 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.
- During the year 2024-25 it is proposed to build a museum of Ayurvedic medicine in Bangalore as the first museum in the country.

### EDUCATION:

**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%.
- 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.

#### 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

- Most of the drop-out children were in the districts namely Chamarajanagar, Dakshina Kannada and Mysuru.
- 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.
- 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



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- 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.
- (Pancha Soulabhya) are drinking water, Toilet, Play Ground, Compound Wall and School Building.
- **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.
- **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.
- 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.
- **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.
- "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.
- 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.
- The State programmes to make 1000 Gram Panchayaths 100% literates.
- 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
- 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.



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- . **Ganga-Kalyana Scheme:** 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- . 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
- . Swathantrya 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.
- 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.
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Kariyakram (PMJVK): The Department is implementing Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikasa 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.
- ‘ARIVU’ (Education Loan Scheme): Under this scheme, religious minority community students who wish to pursue professional courses.
- **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.
- **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.

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- **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.
- **Santwana:** Legal assistance and counselling services are provided to women facing dowry and sexual harassment, family violence, rape, etc.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **i. 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.
- **Mathru Poorna:** Under this programme pregnant and nursing mothers are provided hot cooked meals in Anganwadi Centre at the cost of Rs.21/-
- **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.
- **Spoorthi** – A Life Skills Based Program for Adolescent Girls.

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- **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.
- The **Karnataka State Women’s Development Corporation was established in 1987** for social and economic upliftment of women.
- **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.
- **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 ExDevadasis for tak-ing up income generating activities such as animal husbandry, petty shop etc.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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 Crore. (KAS/PSI/FDA/AAO/PC)
- **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.
- **Mission Vatsalya:** a Centrally Sponsored Scheme It is implemented for welfare and rehabilitation of children who are in difficult circumstances.
- **Vishesha Palana Yojane** for HIV infected or affected children:financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 1000/- per month.
- **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.
- The first Karnataka State Human Development Report (KSHDR) was published in 1999.
- 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.

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- 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.

**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

- Yadgir, Kalaburagi and Raichur are the districts in the last three positions with HDI Value is 0.538, 0.539 & 0.562 respectively.

**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

**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

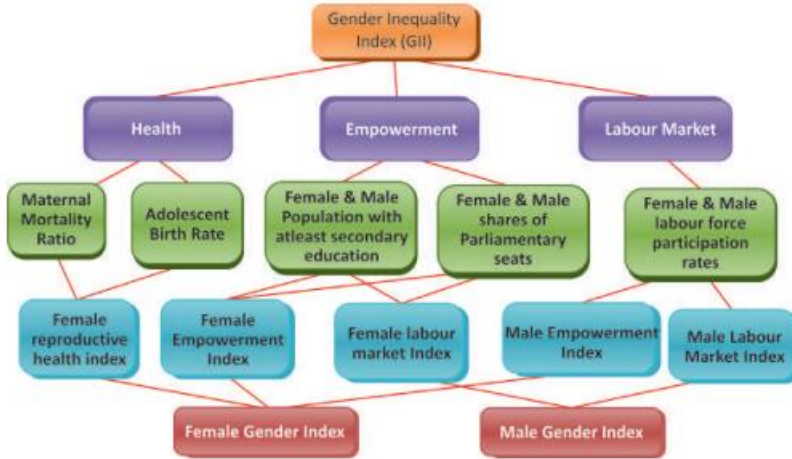
- (A) Gender-wise Population It is a good sign that Karnataka is inching close towards the ideal state of equal numbers and ratio with not much significant Female Deprivation / Disadvantage Factor ( $FDF = (F-M)/F$ ), in terms of gender-wise population. According to the Karnataka at a Glance 2021-22 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 11.11.13: 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

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### Gender Inequality Index 3 major indicators



ka Human Development Reports-2022

- Loss due to inequality is lowest among the districts Udupi, Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Gadag. Dharwad district had highest gender inequality.

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### CHAPTER-13 Good governance practices in Karnataka

- The Karnataka State Wide Area Network is in operation since December 2009.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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 1.0). 78 Glossary and dictionaries are available in PADAKANAJA.
- **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 project has been recognised nationally and has been awarded with the National e-Governance Award (Silver Category).
- **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.
- 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.
- **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).
- **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



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- 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.
- 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.
- **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.
- **E-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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Mobile Governance**: "Karnataka Mobileone 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.
- Parihara 2.0 for Revenue Department.



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- Amrutha Jyothi for Escoms.
- Karmani for Women and Child Department
- **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.
- 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 (HPCRR)
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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

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- of the Revised fund-flow procedure under MPLAD scheme and this portal has come in to effect from 1st April, 2023.

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