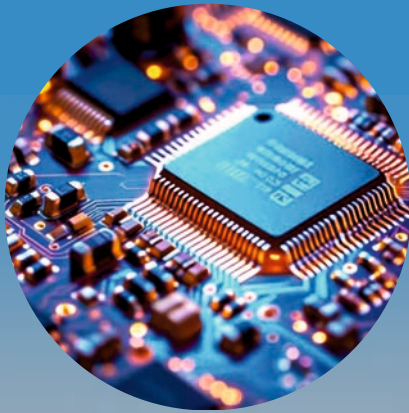




ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KARNATAKA

2025-26





ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KARNATAKA 2025-26

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Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department

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PREFACE

The Economic Survey is published annually by the Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, with the primary objective of assessing and evaluating the performance of the State across sectors and identifying critical gaps and challenges that warrant appropriate policy responses. The Survey presents a comprehensive macro economic profile of Karnataka and provides consolidated information on the economic policies and developmental programmes being implemented by the Government.

The current edition of Economic Survey 2025-26 comprises 13 chapters, each examining the prevailing sectoral scenario, analysing recent trends, and drawing inferences to guide suitable policy interventions. The analysis indicates that Karnataka has sustained its progressive trajectory in advancing inclusion and equity. The State continues to rank among the leading States in key indicators such as Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Per Capita Income, Technology and Innovation, Start-ups, Information Technology Services, and Good Governance practices.

In furtherance of its innovation-led growth strategy, the Government of Karnataka has unveiled the Karnataka Startup Policy 2025–30 with an approximate outlay of ₹ 518.27 crore. The policy aims to foster 25,000 new start-ups, with a strategic focus on emerging domains such as Artificial Intelligence, blockchain, quantum computing and other deep-tech sectors. A distinctive feature of the policy is its emphasis on spatial decentralisation, with a target of nurturing 10,000 start-ups outside Bengaluru. The framework is structured around seven core pillars: funding, infrastructure, mentorship, market access, international collaboration, inclusion and regulatory support.

To strengthen the contribution of the service sector, the Government has also introduced India's first Global Capability Centres (GCC) Policy 2024–29. This policy is designed to position Karnataka as a global hub for GCCs, with an ambitious vision to attract 500 new GCCs, generate 3.5 lakh employment opportunities, and contribute USD 50 billion to the State's economy by 2029. The Survey incorporates district-wise Per Capita Income data spanning from 1990–91 to 2024–25, thereby providing a long-term perspective on regional economic dynamics and disparities within the State. This longitudinal dataset enhances the analytical depth of the document and supports evidence-based policymaking.

The successful preparation of the Economic Survey 2025–26 has been made possible through the timely cooperation of various departments that furnished the requisite information. The contribution of Sri Chandrashekar Gudi, Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, along with the Coordinators, Nodal Officers, and supporting staff of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and the Planning Department, is gratefully acknowledged. Their sustained efforts ensured the publication of the Survey within the stipulated time frame.

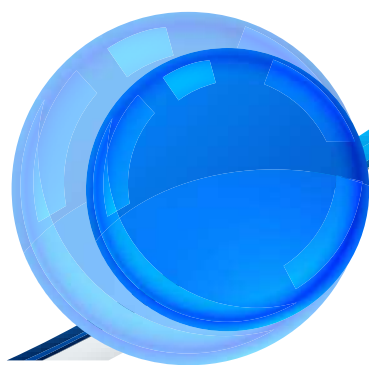
It is expected that this document will serve as a valuable reference for policymakers, industry bodies, academicians, students, and citizens by providing comprehensive insights into the performance of schemes and policies, key achievements, emerging challenges and the strategic way forward towards achieving sustainable and inclusive development in Karnataka.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Karnataka's development trajectory reflects a calibrated blend of economic dynamism, social commitment, and environmental responsibility. Emerging as one of India's foremost growth engines, the State has leveraged progressive policy frameworks, technological innovation, and inclusive governance to build a robust and diversified economy. Its prominence in information technology, biotechnology, and high-technology industries has positioned it as a premier investment destination, with exports accounting for a substantial share of Gross State Domestic Product.

Karnataka's growth story extends beyond industrial achievement. Agriculture continues to anchor rural livelihoods, supported by expanded irrigation, technological integration, and farmer-centric initiatives to enhance productivity and resilience. At the same time, the state's rich ecological heritage, reflected in its substantial forest and tree cover and the biodiversity of the Western Ghats, demonstrates a deep and continuing commitment to sustainability and conservation.

Infrastructure development has been transformative, particularly in renewable energy and urban mobility, reflecting a people-oriented model of progress. Social initiatives, including expanded access to mobility and digital governance reforms, have strengthened inclusion and institutional transparency.

Karnataka's sustained progress in health, education, and the Sustainable Development Goals affirms that its vision of development extends beyond mere output expansion to the enhancement of human well-being. The State's trajectory reflects a deliberate and balanced effort to align economic competitiveness with social equity, ensuring that growth is both inclusive and environmentally responsible.

1. STATE INCOME AND PRICES

- ❖ The State's GSDP increased from Rs.29.06 lakh crore in 2024-25 to Rs.32.81 lakh crore in 2025-26, registering a growth of 12.9 per cent at current prices. At constant prices, it increased from Rs.15.94 lakh crore to Rs.17.23 lakh crore, reflecting a growth rate of 8.1 per cent.
- ❖ During 2025-26, the State recorded a growth rate of 8.1 per cent at constant prices, which is higher than the national growth rate of 7.4 per cent.
- ❖ The State's share in India's GDP increased to 9.19 per cent in 2025-26 from 8.79 per cent in 2024-25.
- ❖ The per capita income of the State stood at Rs.4,33,326 in 2025-26, which is about 97 per cent higher than the All-India per capita income of Rs.2,19,575.
- ❖ Per capita income increased from Rs. 3,86,156 in 2024-25 to Rs.4,33,326 in 2025-26, showing a growth of 12.2 per cent at current prices. At constant prices, it increased from Rs.2,08,397 to Rs.2,23,866 registering a growth of 7.4 per cent.
- ❖ The agriculture sector is expected to grow by 9.1 per cent at constant prices in 2025-26, compared to 7.0 per cent in 2024-25, indicating a recovery.
- ❖ The industry sector is projected to grow by 6.7 per cent in 2025-26 at constant prices, compared to 4.1 per cent in 2024-25. Manufacturing growth of 7.2 per cent has contributed significantly to industrial expansion.



- ❖ The Services sector is expected to grow by 8.1 per cent at constant prices in 2025-26, from 8.4 per cent in 2024-25. Growth in IT-related services increased from 10.20 per cent to 10.50 per cent. Hotel and Restaurants (13.90 per cent) Public Administration (8.6 per cent) and Other Services (7.9 per cent) are also key contributors.
- ❖ Services account for 69.8 per cent of GSVA, followed by Industries at 19.4 per cent and Agriculture at 10.8 percent.
- ❖ Bangalore Urban district contributed Rs.11,73,574 crore, accounting for 40.4 per cent of the State GDP for the year 2024-25. It is followed by Dakshina Kannada district (5.3 per cent) and Belagavi district (3.9 per cent).
- ❖ The Kalaburgi division recorded the lowest per capita income at Rs.1,89,938, followed by the Belagavi division (Rs.2,26,213) and the Mysore division (Rs.4,06,257).
- ❖ Bangalore Urban district recorded the highest per capita income at Rs.8,55,960. It is followed by Dakshina Kannada district (Rs.6,26,279), Udupi district (Rs.6,00,683), Chikkamagaluru district (Rs.4,94,787) and Shivamogga district (Rs.3,89,743). These districts reported per capita incomes above the State average of Rs.3,86,156 in 2024-25.
- ❖ The inflation rate based on the All-India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is increased to 1.82 per cent during the April to December period of 2025-26, compared with an increase of 1.64 per cent during the same period in the previous year.
- ❖ Based on the All-India Consumer Price Index (CPI), the inflation rate is increased to 3.28 per cent in April to December of 2025–26, compared with 3.08 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year.

2. FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES

Karnataka's fiscal management framework reflects a sustained commitment to stability, transparency and long-term financial sustainability. As the first State to enact the Fiscal Responsibility Act in 2002, Karnataka has institutionalised prudent debt management and responsible budgeting practices. Supported by steady growth in tax and non-tax revenues and sound policy framework, the State has strengthened its financial and economic resilience. When combined with careful expenditure management, it has created the fiscal space needed to sustain investments in infrastructure, social services and human development, thereby supporting balanced and inclusive progress.

- ❖ The State has consistently maintained fiscal discipline by keeping the fiscal deficit within 3 percent of GSDP, recording 2.90 percent in 2024–25 (RE) and targeting 2.95 percent in 2025–26 (BE) in compliance with the Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2002, reflecting a sustained commitment to responsible fiscal management.
- ❖ In 2025–26 (BE), the State's total receipts is expected to increase by 13.94 percent, rising from Rs.358656.74 crore in 2024–25 (RE) to Rs.408646.56 crore. Revenue receipts expected to grow by 13.45 percent from Rs.257800.73 crore to Rs.292476.54 crore, while capital receipts expected to grow by 15.18 percent from Rs.100856.01 crore to Rs.116170.02 crore.
- ❖ The State's own tax revenue estimated a growth by 15.37 percent, increasing from Rs.180368.00 crore in 2024–25 (RE) to Rs.208100.00 crore in 2025–26 (BE), while non-tax revenue anticipated to grow by 13.79 percent from Rs.14500.00 crore to Rs.16500.00 crore, indicating strengthened revenue mobilisation efforts.
- ❖ Revenue expenditure in 2023-24 at Rs.242614.43 crore is anticipated to increase to Rs.283927.76 crore in 2024–25 (RE) and further to Rs.311738.73 crore in 2025–26 (BE), reflecting rising spending commitments, particularly towards welfare programmes and obligatory payments. During the same





period, developmental expenditure expected to rise by 8.63 percent from Rs.241195.69 crore in 2024–25 (RE) to Rs.262001.05 crore in 2025–26 (BE), reinforcing the State's focus on infrastructure and social development.

- ❖ The State remains firmly committed to social welfare through the continuation of five guarantee schemes introduced in 2023–24, amounting to Rs.51034.40 crore, which constitutes about 12.46 percent of the 2025–26 Budget. These include the Shakti Scheme for Women (Rs.5300.00 crore), Anna Bhagya Scheme (Rs.6426.00 crore), Gruha Jyothi Scheme (Rs.10100.00 crore), Gruha Lakshmi Scheme (Rs.28608.40 crore) and Yuva Nidhi Scheme (Rs.600.00 crore). These guarantee schemes collectively strengthening inclusive growth and social security.

3. INVESTMENT AND EXPORTS

- ❖ Karnataka has emerged as one of India's most competitive investment destinations, supported by sustained policy reforms, efficient governance, and a strong institutional framework. The State promotes private sector participation, innovation and industrial diversification to strengthen its economic base. Its focus on high-growth sectors such as information technology, biotechnology, electronics, renewable energy, and advanced manufacturing has enhanced global integration. Nearly 40 per cent of GSDP is linked to export-oriented activities, reflecting a strong outward orientation. Continuous improvements in infrastructure, skill development and regulatory simplification have further strengthened the investment climate, leading to steady growth in industrial output, employment exports and reinforcing Karnataka's position as a leading investment hub.
- ❖ The Karnataka Data Centre Policy 2022–27 aims to establish the State as a major hub for next-generation data centres by providing attractive incentives. The State has surpassed its initial target of 200 MW by achieving 245.5 MW capacity, with eight companies registered under KITS in Bengaluru. The inauguration of NTT's 100 MW data centre is expected shortly, while NTT, STT and Nxtra have planned further expansions by mid–end 2027. Major operators include Tata Communications, Reliance, Sify, CtrlS, DataSamudra, NxtGen, CapitaLand and ESDS.
- ❖ The Nipuna Karnataka Scheme, launched on 24 September 2024 with an outlay of Rs.100 crore, aims to enhance youth employability by bridging skill gaps through upskilling, reskilling and vocational training in emerging sectors such as information technology, biotechnology, artificial intelligence, data science and cybersecurity. The scheme supports the development of a future-ready workforce aligned with industry requirements and technological advancements.
- ❖ Karnataka has introduced India's first Global Capability Centres (GCC) Policy 2024–29 to position the State as a global hub for knowledge services. The policy aims to attract 500 new GCCs, generate 3.5 lakh jobs and contribute USD 50 billion to the State economy by 2029.
- ❖ The Karnataka Industrial Policy 2025–30 focuses on developing Karnataka as a competitive, inclusive and sustainable industrial hub, with a targeted investment of Rs.7.5 lakh crore and employment generation of 20 lakh jobs by 2030.
- ❖ Karnataka continues to attract major investments in the large and medium industries sector, supported by policy initiatives such as the Clean Mobility Policy 2025–30, which targets Rs.50,000 crore of investment and one lakh jobs.
- ❖ Karnataka's overall exports have increased by 13.78 per cent during 2025–26 compared to 2024–25.
- ❖ Exports of agricultural commodities rose from USD 2,043.70 million in 2023–24 to USD 2,457.42 million in 2024–25, registering an increase of nearly 20 per cent. The growth in exports reflects the improved competitiveness, diversification and global integration of the State's production base.



4. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Karnataka is deepening its commitment to inclusive rural transformation through empowered Panchayat Raj Institutions and robust decentralised governance. With nearly 61 per cent of its population residing in rural areas, the State places villages at the centre of its development strategy. Its three-tier Panchayat system, 5,946 Gram Panchayats, 239 Taluk Panchayats, and 31 Zilla Panchayats, anchors grassroots planning and accountability. The 2025–26 Budget strengthens this framework through enhanced allocations, digital reforms, infrastructure expansion, and livelihood initiatives, fostering resilient, participatory, and sustainable rural growth.

- ❖ A total of 5,888 Gram Panchayat libraries have been upgraded into digital “Arivu Kendra” with 8-hour operations benefiting 50.92 lakh children. The Dharshini programme is launched to provide assistive devices to specially challenged.
- ❖ For the first time, online counselling-based transfers were conducted for 1,574 Panchayat Development Officers, 894 Secretaries, and 402 Second Division Account Assistants. Officials serving over five years in one Gram Panchayat were mandatorily transferred, improving transparency and administrative efficiency.
- ❖ Between 2000–01 and December 2025, 47,60,879 houses were constructed under schemes including Rural Ashraya/Basava Vasathi, Rural Ambedkar, Devraj Urs Housing, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Nivas, IAY/PMAY (G), and PM-Janman. Additionally, 1,40,749 house sites have been distributed.
- ❖ Solid Waste Management units are functional in 5,213 Gram Panchayats, and 10,950 villages have achieved ODF Plus Model status under SBM-G. Renewable energy and waste management initiatives were showcased at Mysuru Dasara and World Environment Day exhibitions.
- ❖ Under Jal Jeevan Mission, rural tap connections increased from 24.51 lakh to 63.12 lakh, achieving 86.51% coverage, with 6,768 villages attaining 100% Functional Household Tap Connections. Up to December 2025, 2.39 lakh FHTCs were provided at a cost of Rs.446.15 crore.
- ❖ More than 28,000 Village Water and Sanitation Committees have been formed, with over 1.5 lakh women leading local water management, strengthening community participation and women’s empowerment.
- ❖ During 2025–26, 14,694 litres of biodiesel were produced and utilised, promoting renewable energy adoption.
- ❖ Under PMGSY (2025–26), Rs.156.60 crore was allocated, with Rs.22.85 crore spent for 22.834 km of road works. For maintenance, Rs.59.08 crore was earmarked and Rs.19.77 crore utilised to maintain 3,270.49 km.
- ❖ The Kalyan Path Scheme plans 1,150 km of roads in 38 constituencies of Kalyana Karnataka at Rs.1,000 crore. As of December 2025, 63 packages (286 works) covering 1,124.91 km were taken up; 168.37 km completed with Rs.208.56 crore expenditure.
- ❖ Under MGNREGA, against an allocation of Rs.5,800.0 crore, Rs.3,404.13 crore was released and Rs.2,918.97 crore utilised up to December 2025, generating 680.35 lakh person-days. Employment was provided to 21.5 lakh households; 8.93 lakh works were undertaken (2.94 lakh completed; 5.99 lakh ongoing).
- ❖ Android PoS machines were distributed to all 5,946 Gram Panchayats, enabling property tax collection of Rs.1,313 crore. The Panchamitra WhatsApp Chatbot has served 1,70,659 users and registered 7,136 grievances, enhancing digital access and transparency.





5. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urban development remains an important pillar of Karnataka's growth strategy, shaping cities as engines of economic dynamism and social inclusion, through investments in infrastructure, water security, mobility, and inclusive housing. With rapid urbanisation reshaping economic and demographic patterns, the State is strengthening Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to deliver sustainable, resilient, and citizen-centric services. The Government strategy integrates fiscal investment, environmental stewardship, and technology-driven governance to enhance liveability and competitiveness. Together, these initiatives position Karnataka's cities as resilient, inclusive, and future-ready spaces that support balanced regional development and improved quality of life.

- ❖ In 2025–26, Rs.18,249.71 crore was allocated for Urban Development, of which Rs.12,183.58 crore has been utilised by December 2025, indicating steady progress in strengthening urban infrastructure and service delivery across the State.
- ❖ The 24x7 “Drink from Tap” project in Alnavar, implemented at Rs.71.90 crore using Kali River water, became Karnataka's first fully metered small-town model and received a Special Mention at Urban Learnathon 2023 by NIUA, MoHUA, GoI.
- ❖ Under the Jalashuddhi Mission for water management, KUIDFC, as nodal agency under SBM(U)-2.0 and the NGT Environment Compensation Fund, oversees grants totalling Rs.3,277.28 crore. This includes FSTPs in 110 towns (Rs.400.24 crore; 9 completed and 101 ongoing), sewerage system upgrades in 55 towns (Rs.1,518 crore; works in progress, tender, or DPR stage), and STP construction/upgradation in 268 towns (Rs.1,359.04 crore; implementation underway).
- ❖ Under AMRUT 2.0, 616 projects have been approved at a total cost of Rs.10,258.46 crore (including O&M), with Rs.3,407.58 crore released and Rs.3,227.17 crore incurred since inception.
- ❖ Through AMRUT Mitra, 740 proposals worth Rs.56.29 crore were approved to engage women self-help groups in maintaining parks and water infrastructure, and 150 SHGs have received capacity-building support.
- ❖ The Bengaluru Sub-Urban Rail Project, implemented by K-RIDE at a revised cost of Rs.23,103 crore, will cover 148.17 km across four corridors—Bengaluru–Devanahalli (41.40 km), Byappanahalli–Chikkabanavara (25.01 km), Kengeri–Cantonment (35.52 km), and Heelalige–Rajanukunte (46.24 km). Scheduled for completion in six years, the project aims to serve 8.9 lakh daily commuters and promote transit-oriented development.
- ❖ Bengaluru Metro expansion continues with Phase-2 (75.06 km; 61 stations), of which 53.80 km is operational, and Reach-6 sections are scheduled for completion in May and December 2026. Phase-2A and 2B (58.19 km; 29 stations) connecting Central Silk Board to the airport are targeted for completion between December 2026 and December 2027. Phase-3 (44.65 km; 31 stations), including a double-decker corridor, is underway, and Phase-3A (36.59 km, Sarjapura–Hebbal) has received DPR approval from GoK and has been submitted to GoI.
- ❖ To ease traffic congestion, the Outer Ring Road concept has been strengthened, while the Peripheral Ring Road project, estimated at Rs.27,000 crore (Rs.21,000 crore for land acquisition and Rs.6,000 crore for construction through a HUDCO loan), is planned to connect five major national highways and the international airport. Phase-2 (52.38 km; 6-lane, 100-metre width) is under DPR preparation for 41.61 km, with 10.77 km already integrated into the Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Layout project.
- ❖ At Hebbal Junction, the widened flyover towards Bengaluru, the K.R. Puram–Baptist Hospital approach, and two carriageways from Esteem Mall to Baptist Hospital have been completed and opened to traffic, while a new flyover from K.R. Puram to Kempegowda Airport is planned.



- ❖ Saral Cauvery scheme was launched by BWSSB to provide new piped water connections to the citizen of Bengaluru.
- ❖ During 2025-26 a total of 2,681 urban houses have been constructed and 585 sites, have been distributed under various urban housing schemes up to the end of December 2025.

6. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD MANAGEMENT

Karnataka has achieved notable progress in agriculture and allied sectors through sustained public investment, technological integration, and institutional strengthening. The State's emphasis on productivity enhancement, water-use efficiency, risk mitigation, and market linkage has reinforced farm resilience and rural incomes. Focused interventions in horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and food management have improved livelihood security and food accessibility. These measures reflect Karnataka's commitment to sustainable, inclusive, and growth-oriented agricultural development.

Karnataka's Agricultural Progress and Key Developments

- ❖ Karnataka received adequate rainfall during the monsoon season of 2025. As per the Second Advance Estimates of area and production for Kharif and Rabi seasons for 2025-26, the area of major agricultural crops is 107.1 lakh hectares of which the area under food grains is 78.6 lakh hectares. The estimated food production is 136.22 lakh tons.
- ❖ During Kharif, Rabi/Summer 2025-26 (up to 31.12.2025), 6.49 lakh quintals of quality seeds were distributed with a Rs.171.74 crore subsidy, benefiting 12.62 lakh farmers.
- ❖ Fertilizer availability remained stable, and by the end of December 2025 for Kharif and Rabi, the State has received 38.73 lakh tons of different grades of fertilizers as against the allocation of 44.98 lakh tons by the Government of India.
- ❖ The department has extensively supported providing subsidy to farmers under various farm mechanization schemes. An amount of Rs.38809.18 lakhs was allocated for mechanization and an expenditure of Rs.29819.52 lakhs has been incurred by December 2025 out of the releases of Rs.33353.95 lakhs. The scheme has supported 1,30,454 farmers across the State.
- ❖ Under the Micro-Irrigation programme in 2025-26, Rs. 44,092.86 lakh has been allocated, Rs. 38,304.59 lakh released, and Rs. 27,059.81 lakh spent up to December 2025, bringing 1,00,956 hectares under micro-irrigation coverage and strengthening water-use efficiency.
- ❖ For Krishi Bhagya, Rs. 100.00 crore has been allocated to implement 5,063 packages all over the State, and under Krishi Bhagya (State Disaster Mitigation Fund -SDMF), another Rs.100.00 crore has been allocated targeting 5,482 packages in 223 taluks; during 2025-26, Rs.175.00 crore has been released and Rs.58.07 crore spent, resulting in the construction of 4,529 farm ponds up to December 2025.
- ❖ Under Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, the total number of farmers enrolled up to the end of December 2025 is 25,76,388 and premium paid by farmers is Rs.22324.79 lakhs covering 22.64 lakh hectares and total number of beneficiary farmers is 578985.
- ❖ Thrust has given for organic farming activities in the State with an objective of converting Joida taluk of Uttara Kannada as first completely organic taluk over next three years, Establishment of Organic and Millet Hub, implementing National Mission on Natural farming, Raithasiri, Integrated Farming System.
- ❖ For the first of its kind the Department has pioneered in establishing Directorate of Secondary Agriculture with the mission of doubling the farmer income by promoting support for post-harvest and processing activities. The schemes implemented, will extend 50% subsidy to all categories of farmers for setting up of units related to secondary agricultural industry.





- ❖ The Mission of Watershed department is to develop, promote and implement a decentralized, cost effective, productive, transparent and sustainable watershed development treatment package through participatory approach. The geographical area of the State is 190.50 lakh ha., of which 129.70 lakh ha. is available for watershed interventions. Up to the end of March 2025, an area of 74.94 lakh ha has been developed with watershed interventions (treated) thereby strengthening climate resilience and improving water security in vulnerable regions
- ❖ Under the Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-2. and the REWARD project, 34,855 hectares of watershed area have been treated, with 2,964 hectares of forestry and 2,411 hectares developed under dryland horticulture.
- ❖ Under the Central Sector Scheme for the Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs, the Department of Watershed Development has received an award attestation at the level of mobilizing a highest number of share holders and for releasing the highest amount of equity grants.
- ❖ Agriculture Marketing forms the cornerstone of economic development by creating efficient pathways between producers and consumers. The State has 170 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC's) out of which 167 APMCs have been linked to Unified Market Platform of Rashtriya e-Market Services and the Kalaburagi & Chincholi APMCs have been linked to the e-NAM platform of the GoI.
- ❖ As on December 2025. The Unified Market Platform has transacted 12.67 Crore MTs of agricultural commodities worth Rs.4,39,852.54 Crore.
- ❖ During 2025-26, under support price scheme, approximately 88,252 lakh quintals of Green gram, Urad dal, Sunflower, Soyabean, Ground nut, Maize and Cotton commodities have been procured from 1,55,793 registered farmers, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,239 crore. Procurement operation is under progress.

Horticulture

- ❖ Under PMRKVY, 2025-26 (up to December), Rs.545.66 crore was allocated, covering 30,653.66 hectares under micro-irrigation and benefiting 35,021 farmers through subsidies of Rs.246.66 crore. This large-scale expansion of drip and sprinkler systems has improved water-use efficiency and reduced dependence on rainfall. It has enhanced crop productivity and resilience against climatic variability. The programme has also promoted long-term sustainability of horticultural farming systems.
- ❖ Under the Apiculture Development Programme, 859 beneficiaries were trained, 7,245 honey boxes distributed, 17 Madhuvanas established, and 48 honey extractors supported. These initiatives have strengthened scientific beekeeping and pollination services. They have created supplementary income opportunities for rural households. Enhanced honey production has also improved value addition and marketing prospects.
- ❖ During 2025-26, 26.95 lakh grafts and seedlings were produced against a target of 70.80 lakh, with 43.60 lakh available for sale. This has ensured the availability of quality planting material to farmers. It has facilitated orchard expansion and crop diversification. Improved access to seedlings has strengthened long-term horticultural productivity.
- ❖ Distribution of 215 tonnes and 31,070 litres of bio-inputs at affordable rates has promoted eco-friendly cultivation practices. This initiative has reduced excessive dependence on chemical fertilisers and pesticides. It has contributed to soil fertility improvement and environmental sustainability. Farmers have benefited from reduced input costs and enhanced crop quality.
- ❖ Currently, 9,254 farmers cultivate oil palm on 13,223 hectares, with 4,442 hectares under yielding area. Additionally, 13,651 hectares were brought under diverse horticultural crops in 2025-26. These measures have strengthened crop diversification and regional specialisation. They have enhanced income opportunities and reduced production risks.



- ❖ An area of 30,653 hectares is irrigated through drip systems, and 177 water storage structures were constructed in the current year. These investments have strengthened water conservation and irrigation infrastructure. They have supported year-round cultivation and stabilised yields. Improved water management has enhanced climate adaptability.
- ❖ Hi-tech horticulture practices such as precision farming, protected cultivation, and mechanization were expanded, with 14,590 machines distributed in 2025–26. This has reduced labour dependency and operational delays. It has improved production efficiency and cost management. Mechanisation has enhanced farm profitability.
- ❖ Under the Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme, 9.81 lakh farmers were registered, and Rs.1,158.31 crore was paid as compensation. This has strengthened income security against climatic risks. Timely claim settlement has improved farmer confidence. Insurance coverage has encouraged continued investment in horticulture.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

- ❖ As per the 20th Livestock Census, Karnataka has 3.03 crore livestock and 5.95 crore poultry, contributing 5.41% and 6.98% nationally. This reflects the sector's strong resource base. It supports large-scale rural employment. Livestock remains central to livelihood diversification.
- ❖ Animal Husbandry contributes 3.64% to GSDP, ranking Karnataka 8th nationally in milk production. This indicates steady sectoral growth and economic relevance. The sector complements agricultural income. It reduces vulnerability to crop failures.
- ❖ Milk production reached 13.89 million metric tonnes in 2024–25, supported by cooperative networks. This reflects strong institutional capacity and farmer participation. Dairy farming provides regular income. It strengthens nutritional security.
- ❖ Nandini Semen Station processes 40 lakh doses annually, and 40 lakh AIs resulted in 10 lakh calf births. This reflects successful genetic improvement programmes. It has upgraded herd quality. Long-term milk yield potential has increased.
- ❖ Under Amrutha Swabhimani Kurigahi Yojane, 1,569 beneficiaries were identified by December 2025. The scheme supports sheep and wool producers. It promotes asset creation and income diversification. It strengthens community-based livestock systems.
- ❖ Poultry and piggery sectors were strengthened through the distribution of chicks, eggs, and 3,954 piglets. During 2025–26 (up to December 2025) in poultry rearing 56.94 lakhs eggs and 4.84 chicks were produced. These activities support small-scale entrepreneurship. They enhance nutritional supply. They generate quick-return income.
- ❖ Under fodder development, 14,150 fodder seed mini-kits have been procured and produced 70,750 tonnes of green fodder. This has reduced feed shortages and production costs. It has stabilised milk yields. Nutritional management has improved.
- ❖ KMF achieved average daily milk procurement of 1 crore litres in June 2025. Peak procurement reached 106.54 lakh litres. This reflects strong cooperative performance. It ensures stable market access for farmers.
- ❖ Nandini improved its ranking from 43rd (2024) to 38th (2025) in Brand Finance. This indicates enhanced brand value. Market credibility has increased. Competitive positioning has strengthened.
- ❖ Extensive vaccination under ASCAD and Brucellosis programmes improved disease control. Over 3.61 crore animals were covered under various schemes. Preventive healthcare reduced economic losses. Biosecurity standards improved.





- ❖ KMF has 27.19 lakh members and disburses Rs.35.36 crore daily through DBT. This ensures financial inclusion and transparency. Timely payments enhance farmer trust. Cooperative sustainability is strengthened.

Fisheries

- ❖ About 9.84 lakh fishermen are engaged in marine and inland fisheries, including 3.31 lakh in the marine and 6.53 lakh in the inland sectors. This reflects the sector's livelihood importance. It supports coastal and rural economies. Employment generation is significant.
- ❖ Fish production reached 9.63 lakh MT in 2024–25, contributing 0.48% to GSDP. This indicates steady sectoral growth. Improved practices enhanced productivity. Economic contribution has expanded.
- ❖ By December 2025, 62 Fish Farmers Producer Organizations (FFPOs) were registered and 12,122 Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) distributed. These measures strengthened institutional support. Credit access improved. Collective entrepreneurship was promoted.
- ❖ Inland fisheries operate through 16 seed centres producing over 7,843 lakh fry fishes (2024–25). In 2025–26, 6,311 lakh fry fishes were produced by December. Seed availability improved survival rates. Productivity was enhanced.
- ❖ Fish production increased from 5.81 lakh MT (2015–16) to 9.63 lakh MT (2024–25), with 8.31% annual growth. This reflects technological adoption. Resource management improved. Sectoral resilience strengthened.
- ❖ Under PMMSY, Rs.19.37 crore supported 245 beneficiaries and 150 e-Autos under Matsya Vahini. This strengthened marketing linkage. Last-mile connectivity improved. Value chains were reinforced.
- ❖ Relief of Rs.7.05 crore and Rs.5.13 crore under welfare schemes supported distressed fishermen. Social security coverage improved. Income risks were reduced. Livelihood stability strengthened.

Food Management and Public Distribution

- ❖ A total of 1.25 crore ration cards covering 4.42 crore members were active by December 2025. This reflects extensive food security coverage. Vulnerable groups are protected. Welfare outreach is strong.
- ❖ Under NFSA and Anna Bhagya, eligible families receive 10 kg of rice per member monthly. This enhances nutritional intake. Household food expenditure reduced. Social protection strengthened.
- ❖ e-KYC completion reached 95.11% of cards and 98.53% beneficiaries. Database accuracy improved. Duplication reduced. Targeting efficiency strengthened.
- ❖ Out of 20,461 Fair Price Shops, 20,444 operate through bio-authentication. This minimises leakages and diversion. Transparency improved. Public trust has been enhanced.
- ❖ Enforcement under the Essential Commodities Act led to confiscation worth Rs.23.22 crore. Regulatory vigilance strengthened. Hoarding was curtailed. Market stability improved.
- ❖ Annasuvidha home delivery benefited 1,765 vulnerable beneficiaries by December 2025. It improves accessibility for the elderly and people with disabilities. Service inclusiveness enhanced. Welfare efficiency strengthened.
- ❖ The transformation of Fair Price Shops expanded Common Service Centre(CSC), banking, LPG, and retail services. Revenue diversification improved shop viability. Rural service hubs emerged. Local economic activity increased.



7. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

Forest

Forests are a key part of Karnataka's natural wealth, with nearly 60% of the Western Ghats located in the State. Karnataka remains a national leader in wildlife conservation and biodiversity management, with measurable improvement in forest cover and strong institutional frameworks. However, sustained policy attention is required to improve forest quality, manage conflict pressures, and ensure long-term ecological sustainability aligned with climate and development goals.

- ❖ Karnataka has a recorded forest area of 40,678 sq. km (21.21%), and as per ISFR 2023, the total forest and tree cover stands at 24.52% of the State's geographical area.
- ❖ The Protected Area network spans 11,399 sq. km, comprising 5 National Parks, 37 Wildlife Sanctuaries including 5 Tiger Reserves, 19 Conservation Reserves, and 1 Community Reserve.
- ❖ To strengthen grassroots biodiversity governance, 6,554 Biodiversity Management Committees have been constituted at the Gram Panchayat level.
- ❖ The State has a total forest area of 40,67,823 hectares, of which 30,27,799.33 hectares have been mutated in revenue records, achieving 74 percent progress. Mutation of the remaining 10,40,024 hectares is under various stages of completion.
- ❖ Recognising the challenges of human-wildlife conflict, the Government has strengthened monitoring mechanisms and enhanced ex-gratia compensation to Rs. 20 lakh in cases of loss of human life during 2025-26, ensuring support to affected families.
- ❖ To mitigate human-wildlife conflict, 428 km of railway barricades, 1,360.87 km of solar fencing, and 1,775.41 km of elephant-proof trenches have been created. Institutional initiatives include the declaration of Hesarghatta Grassland as a Conservation Reserve and the formation of the Bandipur Elephant Task Force.
- ❖ The State ranks first in elephant population (6,395) and second in tiger population (563) in the country, reaffirming its leadership in wildlife conservation.
- ❖ In 2025, a Marine Wildlife Sanctuary at Apsarakonda-Mugali was notified, expanding biodiversity protection to coastal and marine ecosystems.
- ❖ During 2025-26, 2.87 crore saplings were planted over 62,526 hectares, and 0.57 crore saplings distributed under agroforestry programmes.
- ❖ Urban green cover has been strengthened under the Tree Park Scheme, and 87.91 tonnes of quality seeds were distributed for regeneration.
- ❖ Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - enabled governance mechanisms are being expanded to enhance transparency, monitoring, and accountability in forest administration.

Water Resources

- ❖ In the 2025-26 Budget, Rs.18,826.93 crore has been allocated to the Water Resources Department for Major and Medium Irrigation projects. By December 2025, Rs.8,980.00 crore (47.70%) has been spent, creating an irrigation potential of about 23,960 hectares (59,181 acres), reflecting steady progress in expanding water access for agriculture.
- ❖ Under the Yettinahole Drinking Water Project, Stage-I lift works have been commissioned and water conveyance has commenced successfully. Stage-II gravity canal and feeder pipeline works are progressing in phases to ensure reliable drinking water supply and groundwater recharge in drought-prone districts.





- ❖ To enhance dam safety, replacement of all 33 spillway gates of the Tungabhadra Reservoir has been undertaken following the emergency incident in which Spillway Gate No. 19 was washed away. The project, awarded through tender, is currently under fabrication and phased installation to ensure structural integrity and safe flood regulation.
- ❖ Externally aided initiatives such as the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP Phase-II & III), supported by the World Bank, are under implementation and cover the rehabilitation of 58 dams. The State Dam Safety Organisation continues to reinforce monitoring and compliance in line with the Dam Safety Act, 2021.

Geology and Mining

- ❖ For the financial year 2025–26, the Department has set a revenue target of Rs.9,000 crore. Up to December 2025, against a proportional target of Rs.6,110.81 crore, it has realised Rs.6,104.86 crore, reflecting near-complete achievement for the period and steady performance in mineral revenue mobilisation.
- ❖ Under the “One State, One GPS” initiative, mineral transport vehicles are monitored through a centralised tracking platform to curb illegal transportation. A total of 69,000 vehicles have been registered so far, including 10,264 new registrations during the current financial year. Enforcement has resulted in the collection of Rs.2.98 crore as fines for GPS-related violations.
- ❖ To strengthen scientific quarry management, the Karnataka State Remote Sensing Application Centre (KSRSAC) has completed drone and DGPS surveys across quarry lease areas in all districts to establish accurate ground levels (Reduced Levels). This initiative enhances transparency, prevents revenue leakage, and improves monitoring, with data integration into ILMS currently underway.
- ❖ In accordance with the Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2023 and 2024, sand blocks are being allotted transparently through e-tendering and reverse auctions. Of 338 identified sand blocks, 172 have been auctioned. Sand is supplied for public and government works at a uniform rate of Rs.850 per unit. To promote sustainable alternatives, 1,067 M-Sand units are operational, producing 17 million metric tonnes up to December 2025.
- ❖ Under projects approved by the National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT), mineral exploration is progressing across the State. A G3-level gold exploration project covering 25.10 sq. km in Sirigere Village, Siraguppa Taluk, Ballari District, is underway, along with multiple G3 and G4 stage explorations for gold, limestone, bauxite, iron ore, and critical minerals in various districts.

Environmental Management

- ❖ KSNDMC has established a network of GPRS enabled and solar-powered 6,605 Telemetric Rain Gauges (TRG) at all the Gramapanchayaths at every 25 sq. km and 843 Telemetric Weather Stations (TWS) at all the Hoblis at every 250 sq. km in the State. The weather data comprising Temperature (°C), Relative Humidity (%), Wind Speed (m/s), Wind Direction (Degrees), Rainfall amount (mm) and intensity (mm/hr) data is being collected at every 15 minutes through these weather monitoring stations. The density of weather monitoring stations network is the highest and first of its kind in the country.
- ❖ Considering the flood severity over the State a dedicated Flood Forecast Cell with a group of officials was created at KSNDMC, which facilitates the stakeholders to take appropriate measures to mitigate the impact of floods, for providing flood forecast, alerts and early warnings.
- ❖ An efficient forecast system with a well-established network of 100 Telemetric Rain gauge Sensors and 12 telemetric weather stations with integrated two-dimensional flood model, along with 26 water level sensors, provides information on the spread of the floodwater (vis-à-vis flood inundation). An automated



information dissemination Web Portal and a Mobile app named Bengaluru Meghasandesha (BMS) has been developed to disseminate relevant information to stakeholders.

- ❖ KSNDMC at its Master Control Facility (MCF) is receiving the Seismic data on real time from the 14 remote Observatories through VSAT& GPRS modes.
- ❖ The analysed earthquake event is initially disseminated to officials of the District, Taluk, Gramapanchayath and Dam Authorities through SMS.
- ❖ The high-resolution weather data collected from the ground level has been used for the implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme in the State, which is considered as a risk transfer mechanism. The ground-level weather data is also being used by the public for claiming damage/loss of property incurred due to weather aberration and Water Resource Management
- ❖ To disseminate the Agro-Met information, forecast and advisories directly to the farmers, a 24x7 Interactive Help Desk “Varuna Mitra” has been functioning in Karnataka at KSNDMC. 11.43 Lakhs calls have been registered in Varna Mitra help desk during 2025 to get the information about the weather forecast.
- ❖ In 2024-25, Karnataka produced 4,08,537 tonnes of plastic waste. The State boasts 135 licensed recycling facilities with a total approved capacity of 2,31,834 tonnes, indicating notable advances in recycling systems. To combat unlawful plastic usage, the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB), partnering with municipal authorities, executed 18,111 checks/raids in 2024-25. These actions resulted in confiscating 223.09 metric tonnes of plastic and levying fines totalling Rs.63.787 lakh, demonstrating the State’s dedication to regulatory compliance.

8. INDUSTRY

Karnataka continues to play a leading role in India’s industrial and services-led growth, supported by strong institutional frameworks, technology-driven enterprises and proactive investment promotion. The State’s industrial ecosystem reflects a balanced combination of high-technology, knowledge-intensive and traditional manufacturing activities. Focused policy interventions, infrastructure expansion and ease-of-doing-business reforms have strengthened industrial competitiveness, employment generation and export performance. At the same time, sustained investments in tourism infrastructure and destination development have enhanced Karnataka’s position as a major domestic and international tourism hub.

- ❖ The industrial sector GSDP increased from Rs.5,25,907 crore in 2024–25 with 8.1% growth to Rs.5,80,144 crore in 2025–26 with 10.3% growth, contributing 19.36% to State GDP, including 11.33% from manufacturing. This sustained expansion reflects improvements in productivity and technological adoption. It has been driven by export-oriented and capital-intensive industries. Consequently, the sector continues to serve as a major pillar of economic growth and employment.
- ❖ The Government of Karnataka has unveiled the Karnataka Startup Policy 2025-30 with an approximate outlay of Rs.518.27 crore. The policy aims to foster 25,000 new start-ups, with a strategic focus on emerging domains such as Artificial Intelligence, blockchain, quantum computing and other deep-tech sectors. A distinctive feature of the policy is its emphasis on spatial decentralization, with a target of nurturing 10,000 start-ups outside Bengaluru.
- ❖ The Karnataka Industrial Policy 2025–30 focuses on developing Karnataka as a competitive, inclusive and sustainable industrial hub, with a targeted investment of Rs.7.5 lakh crore and employment generation of 20 lakh jobs by 2030.
- ❖ The “Invest Karnataka 2025 – Global Investors Meet” generated investment proposals worth Rs.4,16,848 crore with employment potential for 1,19,047 persons through the Single Window system. Systematic post-summit follow-up enabled the conversion of investment intentions into formal proposals. This





strengthened investor confidence and reduced procedural delays. Karnataka Udyog Mitra played a central role in facilitating project implementation.

- ❖ For 2025–26, Rs.1,29,433.67 lakh was allocated to the Large and Medium Industries sector, of which Rs.80,850.78 lakh was released and Rs.79,266.67 lakh spent by December 2025. The high level of utilisation indicates effective financial management. It has enabled timely infrastructure creation and enterprise support. Consequently, industrial expansion has been strengthened.
- ❖ As of December 2025, 24.86 lakh MSMEs were registered under Udyam, generating employment for 235.27 lakh persons, including 24.53 lakh micro, 31,479 small and 2,296 medium enterprises. The predominance of micro units highlights strong grassroots entrepreneurship. At the same time, policy support encourages gradual scaling and formalisation. This has enhanced the resilience of the MSME ecosystem.
- ❖ In 2025–26, the MSME sector received Rs.69,211.08 lakh, of which Rs.30,441.31 lakh was released and Rs.28,442.84 lakh utilized by December 2025. These allocations strengthened access to finance, technology and market linkages. Improved resource availability supported business continuity. As a result, enterprise competitiveness increased.
- ❖ Under the Micro and Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Rs.229.50 lakh was released through KCTU to MSME clusters to promote shared infrastructure and technology upgradation. The cluster-based approach encourages collective efficiency and specialisation. It reduces individual enterprise costs. Consequently, productivity and export readiness are enhanced.
- ❖ Women's workforce welfare was strengthened through the construction of a 6,000-capacity dormitory at Narasapura, Kolar (Rs.173 crore) and another at Vasanth Narasapura, Tumakuru (Rs.20 crore). These facilities improve living conditions and safety for women workers. Improved amenities encourage labour participation. This supports inclusive industrial growth.
- ❖ Under PM Vishwakarma, 32,35,748 beneficiaries were enrolled by December 2025, providing skill development and financial assistance to traditional artisans. The scheme promotes modernization of traditional occupations. It facilitates value addition and market integration. As a result, self-employment opportunities have expanded.
- ❖ Under the Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) Programme, 284 of 513 targeted training programmes were completed by January 2026, achieving 55% progress. These programmes focus on competitiveness, innovation and access to credit. Enhanced managerial and technical capacity improves enterprise performance. This strengthens long-term MSME sustainability.
- ❖ Under SCSP and TSP, Rs.1,135.41 lakh was released as interest-free seed capital to 40 SC/ST MSMEs. This financial support reduces entry barriers for disadvantaged entrepreneurs. It promotes asset formation and business expansion. Consequently, inclusive industrial participation is strengthened.
- ❖ An Electric Vehicle (EV) Cluster Project in the Bengaluru region received Rs.25 crore in 2025–26 to promote advanced manufacturing. The project supports innovation, skill development and technology transfer. It strengthens clean mobility ecosystems. As a result, Karnataka's leadership in the green industry is reinforced.
- ❖ During 2025–26, six Single Window Committee meetings approved 350 projects involving Rs.65,979.54 crore and 98,279 jobs. Streamlined approval processes reduced regulatory delays. Faster clearances accelerated project execution. This reinforced Karnataka's reputation as an investor-friendly State.
- ❖ Food parks near airports are being developed under the PPP model to promote agro-processing, value addition and exports. Strategic location improves access to logistics and cold chains. This facilitates linkage between farmers and processors. Consequently, agri-industrial value chains are strengthened.



- ❖ During 2025–26, sericulture initiatives promoted 120-end automatic silk reeling units, while Phase I of Hi-Tech Silk Markets at Ramanagara and Shidlaghatta was completed. Phase II, estimated at Rs.250 crore and a new cocoon market at Mysuru with NABARD support are under development. These investments improve quality testing, grading and price discovery. As a result, silk farmers benefit from higher value realisation and global market integration.
- ❖ Mulberry silk production reached 13,276.64 MTs in 2024–25 with 1,22,939 hectares under cultivation, supported by Rs.5,740.28 lakh to sericulturists and Rs.602.05 lakh to reelers. Raw silk production stood at 10,854.57 MTs. These measures strengthen production and marketing systems. The sector remains a major source of rural employment.
- ❖ By December 2025, 144 Software Technology Park (STP) units were approved and 93 foreign equity companies invested Rs.668.86 crore in IT & BT. Expansion of IT parks and promotion of Artificial Intelligence(AI), Internet of Things (IoT) and semiconductor design support innovation. Start-up ecosystems benefit from improved infrastructure. This reinforces Karnataka's digital leadership.
- ❖ KSSIDC has developed 195 industrial estates with 6,633 sheds and 10,488 plots by December 2025 and recorded a net profit of Rs.4,741.89 lakh in 2024–25. These estates provide affordable and serviced industrial land. They promote regional industrialisation. Financial sustainability enhances institutional effectiveness.
- ❖ KIADB has developed 215 industrial areas across 31 districts covering 86,850 acres with infrastructure facilities. Improved land availability reduces project delays. The land-sharing scheme facilitates acquisition. Consequently, industrial investment is accelerated.
- ❖ Karnataka has 19,177 registered factories employing 19,49,300 workers, with 3,505 active boilers and 91 Major Accident Hazardous units. Regular inspections ensure compliance with safety standards. Risk management systems are strengthened. This promotes sustainable industrial operations.
- ❖ Karnataka attracted USD 67,053 million FDI from October 2019 to September 2025, accounting for 21% of national inflows. This reflects policy stability and investor confidence. Global capital supports technology transfer. It enhances export competitiveness.
- ❖ During 2025-26 upto December 2025, 38 operational SEZs attracted Rs.23,331 crore in investment and employed 4,25,696 persons. SEZs promote export-oriented manufacturing and services. They encourage industrial clustering. Employment generation is strengthened.

Tourism Growth and Infrastructure Development

- ❖ Karnataka received 3,017.47 lakh domestic and 4.37 lakh foreign tourists by December 2025, reflecting steady growth in visitor inflows. Improved connectivity and destination management supported this expansion. Tourism revenues increased accordingly. Local economies benefited significantly.
- ❖ The Tourism Policy 2024–29 envisages Rs.5,000 crore investment and 10 lakh employment generation, with strong private and PPP participation. Long-term planning improves destination competitiveness. Policy stability attracts investors. Sectoral growth is institutionalised.
- ❖ A total of 655 home guards, including 102 women, were trained as “Pravasi Mitra” to enhance tourist safety. Their presence improves guidance and emergency response. Security perceptions are strengthened. Responsible tourism is promoted.
- ❖ Sri. Renuka Yallamma Temple, a renowned religious place and Devika Rani Roerich Estate are being developed under the Special Capital Assistance Scheme with Rs.199 crore. These projects strengthen heritage conservation. Cultural tourism is promoted. Balanced regional development is supported.





9. SKILL, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

Karnataka is advancing a comprehensive human capital strategy centred on skill development, entrepreneurship, employment generation and labour welfare. Leveraging its strong youth demographic, the State is aligning vocational training with industry demand while strengthening social security and livelihood systems. Through mission-driven institutions, industry partnerships and targeted welfare initiatives, Karnataka is enhancing employability across rural and urban sectors. This integrated approach positions the State to harness its demographic dividend and sustain inclusive, innovation-led economic growth.

Harnessing Karnataka's Demographic Dividend for Sustainable Growth

- ❖ Karnataka is strategically leveraging its demographic dividend, recognising that its strong youth population offers a decisive advantage over the next 25 years. By aligning skill development with sectoral needs across agriculture, industry and services, the State aims to build a productive, industry-ready workforce capable of sustaining long-term economic growth.
- ❖ By 2030, nearly 1.88 crore young individuals—including informal workers, school dropouts, secondary graduates and homemakers—will require vocational training. To meet this demand, the State has operationalized a Skill Mission Unit at the State level and District Skill Development Offices, while over 13 lakh individuals have registered on koushalkar.com.

Bridging the Gap Between Skilling and Employment

- ❖ Under the Yuvanidhi scheme, 3,93,358 candidates have registered and 3,08,267 beneficiaries have received financial support. Through Yuvanidhi Plus, 1,615 candidates have completed skill training under Karnataka Skill Development Corporation (KSDC) initiatives and training for 1,100 candidates is currently underway to enhance employability.
- ❖ The TATA Udyoga Project has upgraded 150 Government ITIs in partnership with Tata Technologies and 20 consortium partners. These institutes offer 6 long-term and 23 short-term Industry 4.0 courses with annual capacity of 1.20 lakh trainees; 22,237 candidates have been trained and 3,488 placed.
- ❖ In India Skill Competition 2024, Karnataka secured 48 medals from 62 participants, ranking second nationally. At the World Skill Competition 2024 in Lyon, France, 9 participants from the State represented India and won 4 Medallions of Excellence.
- ❖ Employment facilitation efforts have led to issuance of over 4.14 lakh offer letters through 414 Mega Job Fairs conducted across Karnataka, strengthening the linkage between job seekers and employers.
- ❖ Entrepreneurship development through CEDOK has trained 28,851 candidates, with 5,049 becoming self-employed. Under CMKKY, 2,59,839 candidates received skill training and 38,226 secured placements, supporting livelihood generation.
- ❖ The Government Tool Room and Training Centre (GTTC) has trained 13,092 candidates under long-term programmes and 40,143 under short-term courses, facilitating placement of 9,906 candidates in industry-relevant roles.
- ❖ To promote women's employment, 62 Akka Cafés were targeted, with 25 operational, 11 renovated and 26 under renovation.
- ❖ Under Nal Jal Mitra (Sanjeevini-KSRLPS), 11,904 SHG women are being trained; 2,114 completed training, 575 are undergoing OJT and 170 trainers are certified. Karnataka ranks 7th under PM SVAnidhi.
- ❖ English and communication skills training has been imparted to 17,056 ITI students, supported by CEFR-based baseline assessments, to improve placement outcomes in both domestic and global markets.



- ❖ Under “Kalike Jothe Kaushalya,” 66,290 students from BA, B.Com, BBA and B.Sc. programmes across 62 colleges have received industry-relevant short-term training in collaboration with the Higher Education Department.
- ❖ The “Nanna Vruthi Nanna Ayke” initiative has trained 35,000 students (Classes 8–10) in 145 Government schools since 2024–25. During the current year, 2.3 lakh students across 500 schools are targeted, with extension to Class 12 students.
- ❖ Through 32 Rural Self-Employment Training Institutions (RSETIs) functioning across all 30 districts, 23,245 rural youth have been trained in 64 trades against a target of 21,707, promoting self-employment and rural enterprise development.
- ❖ Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameena Kaushalya Yojane (DDUGKY), 52,719 rural youth have been trained and 30,194 have been successfully placed in employment, reinforcing inclusive and demand-driven skill development across the State.
- ❖ Chief Minister’s Karnataka Kaushalya Yojane (CMKKY) 2.0, introduced under the Karnataka State Skill Development Policy 2025, shifts from a top-down to a bottom-up model by empowering District Skill Development Plans. It focuses on skill gap analysis, specialised training and placement, digitisation, accountability, integration with education, performance ranking and quality accreditation to ensure outcome-driven skilling.
- ❖ The Policy aims to position Karnataka as a global hub for skilled talent and support its vision of becoming a USD 1 trillion economy by 2032. It promotes lifelong learning through continuous reskilling and upskilling aligned with changing industry and technology needs.

Facilitating Global Employment Opportunities

- ❖ The Karnataka Skill Development Corporation has facilitated overseas employment for 939 candidates, while over 1,000 individuals have completed Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT), strengthening preparedness for international placements.
- ❖ Under Study Abroad 2025, a public expo held in August 2025 provided transparent and personalised guidance with participation from 60 overseas universities. Over 3,000 candidates registered on studyabroad.ksdckarnataka.com, with around 300 confirming overseas admissions and others continuing under counselling.
- ❖ The Bangalore Skill Summit 2025 served as a collaborative platform uniting Government, industry, academia and international partners, drawing over 6,500 participants and reinforcing global skilling partnerships.

Strengthening Livelihood Activities

- ❖ Sanjeevini–KSRLPS under DAY–NRLM has achieved 100% coverage of SECC-identified households since 2014, covering 32.23 lakh households through SHGs, WLFs and GPLFs. Institutional sustainability is supported by 771 Model Cluster Level Federations and the LokOS digital platform.
- ❖ Financial inclusion expanded through BC Sakhi/Digi Pay Sakhi, insurance enrolment under PMJJBY and PMSBY and Community Investment Funds. Farm and livestock livelihoods were strengthened through agro-ecology, integrated farming, dairy, poultry, fisheries, benefiting lakhs of MahilaKisans.

Labour Market Performance and Social Security

- ❖ Efficient Labour Market: Karnataka outperforms India across all labour indicators with Worker Population Ratio 55.6% as against all India average of 52.2%, Labour Force Participation Rate of Karnataka is 57.3%





and all India average of 55.1%. Karnataka's labour market data reveals a state economy operating at high efficiency with strong job creation, widespread economic participation, and minimal unemployment as per Periodic Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin Report July –September 2025 (15 years and above)

- ❖ The Lowest Unemployment Rate 2.8% is recorded in Karnataka after Gujarat in the country and also it is below the All India average of 5.2 %
- ❖ The combination of high LFPR (57.3%), high WPR (55.6%), and low Unemployment Rate (UR) (2.8%) indicates a labour market that effectively connects workers with opportunities, ensuring minimal joblessness and productive workforce engagement.
- ❖ The Government of Karnataka has introduced a progressive Menstrual Leave Policy providing women employees aged 18–52 in registered establishments with one day of paid leave per month, up to a maximum of 12 days annually, thereby promoting workplace dignity, inclusivity, and employee welfare.
- ❖ Under the ESI Scheme, comprehensive medical care is extended to 36.5 lakh insured persons and 141.62 lakh family members through a network of ESI hospitals. Infrastructure upgrades include commissioning 14 of 19 new dispensaries, provision of a Palis Electric Cart and 2-ton cold storage at ESIH Mysuru, and modernisation works worth Rs.62.87 crore for ICUs, Modular OTs, equipment, Ayush Units, and PPP Dialysis Units at ESIH Indiranagar, Mysuru, Davangere, and Hubli.
- ❖ The Karnataka Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board has supported 6,22,429 registered beneficiaries during 2025–26 (up to December), disbursing Rs.797.60 crore under various welfare and social security schemes.
- ❖ The Karnataka Labour Welfare Board has provided financial assistance of Rs.35.59 crore to 39,973 beneficiaries under its welfare schemes up to December 2025.
- ❖ The Central government has given a target of registration of 1.89 crore unorganized workers for Karnataka State in the e-shram portal developed by it. So far, 1,10,26,900 workers have been registered as on date 30.01.2026 under this portal across the Karnataka
- ❖ During 2025–26 (up to 02.02.2026), 7.39 crore persondays of employment were generated under MGNREGA, while 10.27 crore persondays (provisional) were created under major State Government programmes up to December 2025, strengthening livelihood security across the State.
- ❖ The Karnataka Motor Transport and Allied Workers Social Security and Welfare Board, provides welfare benefits to workers in private transport and allied sectors, including drivers, conductors, cleaners, clerks, and garage workers. A total of 26,228 workers have been registered so far.

10. ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Power

- ❖ Karnataka has achieved substantial progress in strengthening its economic infrastructure, with particular emphasis on ensuring energy security, operational efficiency and sustainability. The State has moved towards near self-sufficiency in power generation through systematic capacity expansion, promotion of renewable energy and modernisation of transmission and distribution networks. Policy initiatives such as feeder solarisation, smart metering and grid automation have enhanced service reliability and financial viability. Simultaneously, investments in storage systems, green energy corridors and long-term resource planning are reinforcing Karnataka's preparedness for future energy demand and low-carbon growth.
- ❖ Under the Gruha Jyothi Yojana, since inception a total subsidy of Rs.22,040 crore was disbursed up to December 2025, ensuring free electricity of up to 200 units per month for 1.65 crore households. This measure has significantly reduced household energy expenditure. It has strengthened social equity and energy access. At the same time, targeted subsidy delivery has improved welfare effectiveness.



- ❖ As of December 2025, the State's total installed generation capacity stood at 37,072.95 MW, comprising 13,759.78 MW from the public sector (including CGS allocation) and 23,313.17 MW from the private sector. Renewable sources contributed over 53.32% of installed capacity, excluding IPP thermal and mini-hydro. This reflects Karnataka's strong transition towards clean energy. The diversified capacity mix has enhanced system resilience.
- ❖ Continuous investments in transmission expansion and network upgradation have reduced technical losses and improved operational efficiency. Inspections to curb power theft increased fivefold between 2021–22 and 2024–25, strengthening regulatory compliance. Consequently, T&D losses declined from 16.34% in 2021–22 to 12.57% in 2024–25. AT&C losses also fell significantly from 16.99% in 2020–21 to 10.89% in 2024–25.
- ❖ In 2024–25, consumers in the Low-Tension (LT) category accounted for 75.75% of electricity consumption and contributed 71.37% of ESCOM revenue, reflecting the dominance of household and small commercial users. In contrast, High-Tension industrial and commercial consumers used 24.25% of power but generated 28.63% of revenue. This consumption-revenue structure highlights cross-subsidisation patterns. It also underlines the importance of industrial demand for financial stability.
- ❖ Implementation of the Karnataka Renewable Energy Policy 2022–27, led by KREDL, has accelerated private investment in renewable sources. Capacity additions reached 1,209.19 MW in 2024–25 and 1,762.64 MW in 2025–26 (up to December 2025). This growth has reduced dependence on coal and strengthened environmental sustainability.
- ❖ Karnataka has received multiple national recognitions for excellence in renewable energy development. At Global Wind Day 2025, the State secured first prize for the highest installed wind capacity in 2024–25. Pavagada Solar Park won four awards at RE-Invest 2024 and Karnataka was recognised as the second-largest solar park host nationally. Additional awards at Windergy India 2025 further reinforced its leadership in clean energy.
- ❖ During 2025–26, the State recorded a peak demand of 18,395 MW and a highest daily consumption of 356.88 MU, reflecting rising energy requirements. Strategic power procurement, surplus energy trading during the monsoon and inter-state banking arrangements ensured supply stability. These measures strengthened short-term energy security. They also optimised resource utilisation.
- ❖ Agricultural power supply was enhanced through solar pump installations, feeder solarisation under PM-KUSUM, rooftop solar promotion and expansion of HVDS beyond pilot areas. These initiatives reduce transmission losses and improve supply quality. They lower dependence on conventional power. Farm productivity and energy efficiency are thereby strengthened.

Road Infrastructure Development

- ❖ Under State Highway Development Plan (SHDP-V) (Stage-1), Rs.4,000 crore has been allocated for the development of state highways and major district roads with high vehicular density. As of December 2025, Rs.527.11 crore has been spent for 820 km, with 43 of 218 packages completed and the remaining works in progress at various stages.
- ❖ To improve connectivity, 237 bridges are being constructed on a turnkey basis. By December 2025, 197 bridges have been completed, with Rs.1,838.79 crore expended, while the remaining bridges are under execution.
- ❖ Under Karnataka State Highway Development Project (KSHIP-III) (2017–2024), supported by a \$346 million ADB loan, 418 km of highways were taken up across three packages, achieving 102.93 km, 152.46 km, and 135.42 km of DBM works respectively, with Rs.3,862.05 crore spent by December 2025.





- ❖ Through RIDF NABARD-30 (2024–25), 58 road works covering 284 km were approved at Rs.330.47 crore; 39 works are completed, 17 in progress, 179 km developed, and Rs.204 crore spent.
- ❖ Under the ‘School Link Bridge’ scheme (2025–26), 185 footbridges in coastal, Malnad, and Western Ghats regions have been taken up at Rs.31.25 crore to ensure safe crossings, particularly for school children. One bridge is completed, 170 are in progress.
- ❖ Administrative reforms include a Public Grievance Redressal System for PWD works, a five-year maintenance mandate for projects costing above Rs.5 crore, and annual maintenance contracts assigning one road operator per 35 km of PWD roads.

Transport Sector Reforms and Sustainable Mobility

- ❖ The launch of the ‘Shakti – Free Travel for Women’ scheme on 11 June 2023 marked a transformative step in inclusive mobility and women’s empowerment. During 2025–26 upto December 2025, 208.11 crore passengers had benefited across KSRTC, BMTC, NWKRTC, and KKRTC, with a government expenditure of Rs.3,975.70 crore. Women’s daily ridership rose from 40% (37.49 lakh) in 2022–23 to 62% (75.68 lakh) by December 2025, reflecting expanded access to employment, education, and public spaces.
- ❖ For 2025–26, the Transport Department (including State Transport Undertakings) set a revenue target of Rs.15,000 crore. During the year 2025–26 upto December 2025, Rs.9,355.55 crore had been collected, achieving 89.42% of the cumulative target of Rs.10,463 crore. This performance indicates strong fiscal mobilization alongside expanding public service commitments.
- ❖ Aligned with the “Green Global World” vision, the state is actively promoting electric, battery-operated, LPG, CNG, and other low- or zero-emission vehicles to curb air pollution. Green Tax collections are channeled into awareness initiatives through theatre, LED vehicles, radio jingles, hoardings, and bus shelters via the Department of Information and Public Relations. Rs.17.95 crore was collected in 2024–25 and Rs.15.13 crore up to December 2025 in 2025–26, strengthening environmental governance.
- ❖ The Shakti scheme has also produced measurable socio-economic outcomes, with women’s employment rising by 23% in Bengaluru and 21% in Hubballi-Dharwad. Beneficiaries report monthly savings of 30%–50% due to free bus travel, enhancing household financial stability. The programme thus extends beyond mobility to broader economic participation.
- ❖ Within BMTC alone, 202.10 crore women passengers benefited under the Shakti scheme between 11 June 2023 and 31 December 2025, with a daily average of 21.62 lakh passengers. On 14 July 2025, Karnataka reached a milestone of 500 crore women passengers across the four RTCs, establishing a national benchmark in gender-responsive public transport.
- ❖ Looking ahead to 2026–27, KSRTC plans to induct 1,500 new buses while implementing a Vehicle Tracking and Monitoring System (VTMS) with AIS-140 compliant tracking and panic buttons under the “Central Assistance for Strengthening Public Transport” scheme. Surveillance cameras are proposed in 1,000 buses—two per bus, one for passenger monitoring and another for road-facing surveillance—enhancing operational safety and transparency.
- ❖ In a pioneering welfare measure among India’s road transport corporations, KSRTC introduced a Rs.1 crore accident insurance scheme covering both on- and off-duty incidents, with Rs.20 lakh compensation to dependents in case of employee death. The corporation also launched “KSRTC-Arogya,” a cashless medical treatment scheme for employees and their dependents. These initiatives reinforce institutional commitment to workforce security.
- ❖ BMTC has diversified services through the “Divya Darshana” one-day package tours to major and historic temples in Bengaluru. Presently, 11 routes operate, with around 1,200 tourists availing services every weekend. This initiative integrates urban transport with religious and cultural tourism.



- ❖ Responding to tourist demand, BMTC also launched the air-conditioned “Ghati Eesha Foundation” package tour, operating on weekends and public holidays, along with special services from Banashankari and Silk Board. These targeted services reflect adaptive planning to meet commuter and pilgrimage mobility needs.
- ❖ To enhance commuter efficiency, BMTC introduced Express (Limited Stop) services, currently operating 120 schedules across 11 routes with 900 trips. These services reduce travel time and improve route optimization in high-demand corridors.
- ❖ For women’s safety, the ‘Namma BMTC’ mobile app with an SOS feature has been launched, recording approximately 14 lakh downloads. The app strengthens real-time response mechanisms and builds confidence among women commuters.
- ❖ In 2025–26, NWKRTC and BMTC expanded digital governance through a QR-based Passenger Feedback System (over 1,500 responses), staff deployment software for vacancy allocation, and a commercial shop management system for licensing and rentals. The Land Beat App has digitized 109 of 255 properties, with the remaining properties in progress, while a pilot SBI cash pickup facility was initiated at Dharwad Moffussil Depot. Collectively, these IT interventions enhance transparency, asset management, and administrative efficiency.

Integrated Urban, Rail and Maritime Infrastructure Development

- ❖ The State has approved the construction of a 2+2 lane access flyover connecting the Bengaluru Signature Business Park to NH-44 at an estimated cost of Rs.184.16 crore. The project is financed through Rs.100 crore from the State Government and Rs.84.16 crore from KSIIDC’s own resources, with completion targeted by December 2026. The intervention is expected to ease congestion and enhance connectivity to emerging business hubs.
- ❖ The Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP) is being accelerated to strengthen urban and peri-urban mobility through coordinated stakeholder engagement. Administrative approval has been accorded for Corridor-2 and Corridor-4 at a revised cost of Rs.16,876 crore, with the Corridor-2 tender process in its final stage and completion scheduled for December 2028. The project is expected to significantly ease congestion in Bengaluru by shifting commuters to a faster, high-capacity suburban rail system.
- ❖ Under Railway Doubling Projects implemented through K-RIDE on a 50:50 cost-sharing basis, the Yeshwantpur–Channasandra (22 km) and Baiyappanahalli–Hosur (42 km) lines are being upgraded. The Baiyappanahalli–Hosur line, revised to Rs.1,160.77 crore, is 88% financially and 90% physically completed, with commissioning expected by February 2027, while the Yeshwantpur–Channasandra line, revised to Rs.683.57 crore, has achieved 45% financial and 52% physical progress, targeted for March 2027. These projects enhance rail capacity and regional integration.
- ❖ Karnataka’s minor ports continue to contribute to trade and revenue generation. During 2024–25, 6.07 lakh metric tonnes (MT) of cargo were handled, generating Rs.23.80 crore, while 4.54 lakh MT handled between April and December 2025 yielded Rs.11.35 crore. The figures underscore the sustained economic relevance of decentralised port infrastructure.
- ❖ To address coastal erosion, 2,285 metres of protection walls were constructed across three coastal districts in 2024–25 at a cost of Rs.28.57 crore. For 2025–26, Rs.15 crore has been allocated, with 600 metres of seawalls completed up to December 2025 at an expenditure of Rs.7.50 crore. These measures safeguard coastal communities and infrastructure against environmental vulnerabilities.
- ❖ Bangalore Metro Phase-3, covering 44.65 km with 31 stations from J.P. Nagar 4th Phase to Kempapura and Hosahalli to Kadabagere, has been approved at a cost of Rs.15,611 crore, including a 37.121 km double-decker corridor combining an elevated road and metro. Preliminary works are underway. Phase-





3A proposes a 36.59 km line from Sarjapura to Hebbal; the State Government has approved its DPR and is awaiting Government of India clearance, further strengthening sustainable mass transit in the region.

Strengthening Financial Inclusion and Cooperative Infrastructure

- ❖ Karnataka's banking outreach has strengthened steadily, with total branches rising from 12,001 in March 2023 to 12,659 by September 2025, reflecting expansion across rural, semi-urban and urban areas. In contrast, the ATM network declined from 16,978 to 15,398 during the same period, largely due to a reduction in urban ATMs. The trend /indicates a shift toward branch-based and digital banking penetration.
- ❖ The cooperative banking structure remains robust under the State Cooperative Apex Bank, with all banks meeting the 9% CRAR norm except Bidar DCCB (2.32%). NABARD plans inspections of 20 DCCBs in 2025-26 to strengthen oversight. Following the merger of KVGB and KGB, the unified Karnataka Grameena Bank headquartered in Ballari reports assets of Rs.68,703.09 Crore, accumulated losses of Rs.255.57 Crore & a CRAR of 8.26% as of 1st May, 2025, while full CBS implementation enables RuPay, RTGS/NEFT, DBT and SMS alerts for KCC accounts.
- ❖ Through the GRAMA One model, 4701 PACS function as Common Service Centres delivering nearly 300 central and state e-services, including money transfer, ticket booking and Aadhaar services. Additionally, 167 PACS operate as Organic Societies, 232 as Export Societies, 650 under the National Bheej Sahakari Samiti and 22280 as Fertilizer Distribution Centres supplying seeds and inputs. This diversification positions PACS as multifunctional rural service hubs.
- ❖ Skill Development remains a priority with NABARD investing Rs. 339.06 lakh over the past six years to train over 4300 individuals, primarily youth and women. Training areas include weaving, solar panel installation, health care, computer-based skills, farm machinery repair, banking & financial services, insurance, panchakarma therapy and yoga. Approximately 80% of trainees have secured employment or initiated self employment, strengthening rural livelihoods.
- ❖ Under NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA), Rs.2671.12 Crore has been allocated for Jaladhare drinking water projects in Raichur, Dharwad, Vijayapura and Mandya. The initiative aims to benefit 3636 habitations and approximately 71.87 lakh people through household-level water access. As of 26 December 2025, Rs.2619.19 Crore has been released for implementation.
- ❖ Under RIDF tranches I to XXXI, 44,612 projects have been sanctioned amounting to Rs. 24,563.73 crore with Rs. 19,800.70 crore disbursed as of December 24, 2025. Sectors allocation prioritizes Agriculture (43%), Rural Connectivity (30%) and Social Sector (27%). In 2024-25, 299 projects received Rs.2242.11 Crore, while RIDF tranche XXXI sanctioned 180 projects worth Rs.1351.59 Crore with Rs.583.34 Crore disbursed.
- ❖ RIDF interventions have expanded irrigation potential to 5.64 lakh hectares and strengthened 45,972 km of rural roads along with 58,874 meters of rural bridges. Investment includes 2,030 veterinary institutions, 262 rural godowns, 925 rural market, 317 Raita Sampark Kendras, 33 fish jetties, 12 fish farms/ponds, 13,501 rural educational institutions and improvements in 345 public health institutions. These outcomes reflect integrated Rural Infrastructure Development.
- ❖ Under the Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) Rs.290 Crore has been allocated & Rs.257.06 Crore has been disbursed, thereby benefitting 2.63 lakh farmers, including 1.97 lakh small and marginal farmers (75%). This scheme promotes efficient water use and sustainable agricultural practices.
- ❖ During FY 2025-26, NABARD provided Direct Refinance Assistance to DCCBs amounting to Rs.2100 Crore of which Rs. 1702 crore has been disbursed till 19 December 2025. The assistance strengthens short term agricultural credit flow and liquidity within the cooperative banking system.



11. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Karnataka has maintained a leading position in human development through sustained investments in education, health, and social welfare, consistently performing above the national average. The State has continuously strengthened healthcare systems, SC/ST welfare, backward classes and minority development, women and child protection, disability and senior citizen empowerment, and gender equity through targeted investments, digital platforms, and inclusive welfare programmes.

As one of the first States to publish a Human Development Report, Karnataka has demonstrated a long-standing commitment to evidence-based policymaking. Targeted interventions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other backward classes remain central to its strategy for advancing social equity, strengthening human capital, and promoting inclusive and balanced growth across districts and communities.

Health and Family Welfare

- ❖ Maternal Mortality Ratio declined from 97 (2015–17) to 68 (2021–23), and Infant Mortality Rate reduced from 28 (2015) to 14 (2023). As per the Sample Registration System (SRS 2023), Under 5 Mortality Rate stands at 17, the Infant Mortality Rate at 14, and the Neonatal Mortality Rate at 11 per 1,000 live births. These improvements indicate effective maternal and neonatal interventions, though continued emphasis is required to achieve single-digit child mortality indicators.
- ❖ In 2025–26, a total of 31,920 private medical establishments are registered under the Karnataka Private Medical Establishments Act. Of these, 9,214 (29%) are located in Bengaluru district, followed by Dakshina Kannada with 2,341 (7%) and Dharwad with 1,229 (4%). This concentration highlights the need to expand private healthcare services in underserved regions to ensure balanced access across the State.
- ❖ Budget allocation for 2024–25 was Rs.11,545.28 crore, of which Rs.10,909.48 crore (including OB) was released and Rs.10,237.68 crore expended. For 2025–26, against Rs.11,991.17 crore allocation, Rs.8,239.32 crore (including OB) was released and Rs.7,294.88 crore spent up to December 2025. The high expenditure ratio reflects sustained fiscal commitment to health sector strengthening.
- ❖ Under Ayushman Arogya Kendras, 9,058 Health & Wellness Centres have been upgraded as of December 2025, including 6,532 Rural Sub Centres, 2,161 Rural PHCs, and 365 Urban PHCs. This transformation enhances preventive, promotive, and comprehensive primary healthcare services at the grassroots level.
- ❖ The Routine Immunisation Programme targets 10.02 lakh children annually and 10.88 lakh pregnant women. During 2025–26 (up to December), 7.56 lakh children were immunised against a target of 7.51 lakh, achieving 101% coverage. This performance demonstrates strong outreach and immunisation system efficiency.
- ❖ Under the third phase of Ashakirana, 393 Vision Centres have been established across District Hospitals, Medical Colleges, Taluka Hospitals and Community Health Centers. Free eye check-ups and spectacles were provided to 2,91,400 beneficiaries, and 3,75,958 cataract surgeries were conducted (52,620 in Government facilities and 3,23,338 in private hospitals) up to December 2025. The hub-and-spoke referral system enhances accessible and sustainable eye care services.
- ❖ Gruha Arogya Yojane screened 62,37,026 persons for hypertension and diabetes (August to December 2025), identifying 3,65,193 hypertension and 2,63,970 diabetes cases. Additionally, 54,72,223 individuals were screened for oral, breast, and cervical cancers, detecting 473 oral, 353 breast, and 364 cervical cancer cases. Early detection and protocol-based treatment strengthen NCD control strategies.
- ❖ The ST-Elevated Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) programme operates in 31 districts through a Hub-and-Spoke model. From March 2023 to December 2025, 10,75,535 ECGs were conducted, 16,161 acute heart attack cases were identified, and 9,202 were successfully treated. Under the Puneeth Rajkumar Hrudaya





Jyothi Scheme, 1,340 patients received Tenecteplase injections, reinforcing emergency cardiac care responsiveness.

- ❖ Leprosy prevalence declined from 40 per 10,000 (1986) to 0.30 per 10,000 (December 2024). Currently, 2,158 cases are under treatment, with six districts, Ballari, Gadag, Koppal, Uttara Kannada, Yadgiri, and Vijayanagara, recording prevalence between 0.50 and 1 per 10,000. Sustained surveillance and targeted interventions are critical for elimination goals.
- ❖ Communicable disease trends show improvement: in 2024, 740 malaria (3 deaths), 32,886 dengue (27 deaths), 2,954 chikungunya, and 681 AES, 31 JE (0 AES, 3 JE deaths) cases were reported. By December 2025, cases declined to 694 malaria (no deaths), 7,318 dengue (no deaths), 1,061 chikungunya, and 633 AES, 31 JE (0 AES, 0 JE deaths), reflecting strengthened vector control and surveillance measures.
- ❖ HIV Sentinel Surveillance indicates a decline in adult HIV prevalence from 1.5% (2004) to 0.57% (2022–23). Continuous surveillance since 1998 demonstrates sustained prevention, awareness, and treatment interventions.
- ❖ Major health programmes up to December 2025 include Janani Suraksha Yojana (2,24,871 beneficiaries), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (89,61,076 children), Arogya Kavacha (6,03,384 persons), Dialysis (5,91,753 patients), Telemedicine (2.31 crore consultations), Janani Suraksha Vahini (48,601), NaguMagu (31,700), and Ayushman Bharat–Arogya Karnataka (23,63,681 patients). Under Arogya Kavacha, 715 ambulances handled 3,79,843 emergencies, saving 55,481 lives, demonstrating strong emergency medical response systems.
- ❖ The e-Hospital system, an integrated Hospital Management Information System (HMIS), is operational across 34 hospitals under the Department of Medical Education. Between April and December 2025, a total of 29,17,087 teleconsultations were delivered through the e-Sanjeevini platform, positioning Karnataka 6th at the national level in telemedicine services. These digital health initiatives have significantly improved service accessibility, streamlined hospital administration, and strengthened overall healthcare delivery efficiency.
- ❖ AYUSH services operate through 726 government dispensaries and 168 government hospitals with 2,766 beds. During 2025–26 (up to December), 36.42 lakh outpatients and 11.83 lakh inpatients received care. The integration of traditional systems strengthens pluralistic healthcare delivery and broadens therapeutic access.

Education

- ❖ Rapid advances in knowledge and rising aspirations have made education central to both individual empowerment and national development. Recognized as a fundamental right and a public good with strong positive externalities, education in Karnataka is supported through sustained public investment and reform. As a knowledge-driven economy, the State continues to prioritize access, equity, and quality enhancement across all levels of education.
- ❖ Karnataka has developed a strong and extensive school education network. In 2025–26, totally 70392 schools in the State of which 21,864 Lower Primary, 29,519 Upper Primary, and 19,009 Secondary schools. Government management accounts for 89.35% of Lower Primary and 72.93% of Upper Primary schools, demonstrating strong public provisioning at foundational levels. In secondary education, 26.52% of high schools are managed by the department of Education, with private institutions playing a larger role, particularly in urban areas, while government schools remain predominantly rural-based.
- ❖ Student enrolment in 2025–26 reached 50.52 lakh at the Primary level (Classes I–V) and 31.45 lakh at the Upper Primary level (Classes VI–VIII), with 84.04% of students studying in rural government schools. Overall enrolment in Classes I–X marginally declined from 102.63 lakh in 2024–25 to 102.17 lakh in



2025–26, largely reflecting demographic transition and a reduced school-age population rather than systemic weakness.

- ❖ The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER) remain robust. In 2025–26, GER stood at 101.08% (Lower Primary) and 101.33% (Upper Primary), while NER was 90.71% and 83.30% respectively. Although a slight moderation is observed, enrolment levels remain near universal, reflecting sustained access.
- ❖ To strengthen retention and reduce dropouts, the State has reduced the monitoring period for absentee students to seven days. Education Coordinators conduct home visits to re-engage families. The dropouts ratio in primary & upper primary school is -0.89% and 1.02% respectively.
- ❖ The State has 19,009 secondary schools, of which 5,042 are managed by the Department of Education, 981 by Social Welfare and Local Bodies, 3,602 by aided managements, 8,925 by private unaided managements, and 459 by others. While private participation is significant at this stage, continued public efforts aim to ensure equitable access for marginalized groups.
- ❖ Total high school enrolment in 2025–26 is 20,21,689 students, comprising 10,43,224 boys and 9,78,465 girls, reflecting near gender parity.
- ❖ The “Marusinchana Programme” is being implemented in 2025–26 for Kannada-medium students of Classes 6–10 across 27 educational districts. State and district-level Master Resource Person trainings have been completed, and district-level teacher training is ongoing to improve SSLC outcomes.
- ❖ The “Kalika Deepa” programme was launched in 1,145 government primary schools, benefiting 1,44,062 students in Classes 4–6 through AI-based tools for reading and mathematics improvement. Infrastructure support includes internet connectivity and headphones. Additionally, 218 government high schools will receive computer labs, 250 schools will receive science laboratories, and 189 high schools were upgraded with digital facilities during 2024–25.
- ❖ 2025 SSLC results (regular) show strong performance in Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, and Uttara Kannada districts (above 90% pass rate), while focused academic interventions are being implemented in Madhugiri, Chitradurga, Yadgiri, Kalburgi, and Bidar where pass percentages were below 75%.
- ❖ 2025 PUC results (regular) show strong performance in Udupi & Dakshina Kannada districts (above 90% pass rate), while focused academic interventions are being implemented in Mysuru, Chamarajanagar, Mandya, Bagalkot, Kolar, Dharwad, Tumkur, Ramanagar, Davanagere, Haveri, Bidar, Koppal, Chikkodi, Gadag, Belagavi, Ballary, Chitradurga, Vijayapura, Raichur, Kalburgi and Yadgir Districts were below 75%.
- ❖ Healthcare infrastructure expanded in 2025 with super-specialty hospitals established in Belagavi, Kalaburagi, Bidar, and Raichur, along with peripheral cancer centers in Mysuru and Tumakuru. OPD services began at BMCRS Ballari, approvals were granted for institutions in Koppal and Bengaluru South, 450 new medical seats were added, 15% seats reserved for NRIs for the first time, and Digi Locker registration was introduced for nurses, strengthening administrative efficiency.
- ❖ Technical education has expanded from 57 institutions initially to 544 institutes in 2025–26, covering Diploma to Degree programmes. Of the Rs.1,332.95 crore allocation, Rs.896.67 crore has been utilized up to December 2025. Faculty capacity has been strengthened with 62 teachers deputed for higher studies and 865 staff trained under 48 short-term programmes at NITTR, Chennai.
- ❖ Inclusive measures include 25 supernumerary seats for physically challenged students in GPT-Belagavi, Smt. L.V. GPT-Hassan, and GWPT-Mangaluru, along with 3% reservation across Government and aided Polytechnics. JSS Polytechnic, Mysuru exclusively serves differently-abled students with specialized facilities.





- ❖ In Collegiate Education, enrolment increased from 4.65 lakh in 2012–13 to 5.67 lakh in 2024–25, with a gender ratio of 48:52 in favor of women. Course distribution includes 48.73% in Commerce, 35.27% in Arts, 12.02% in Science, 1.24% in B.Ed., 2.47% in Law, and 0.2% in Fine Arts.

Welfare and Development Initiatives for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

During 2025–26, Rs.5,989.66 crore was allocated to Social Welfare Department schemes, with Rs.3,601.95 crore released and Rs.3,264.01 crore spent up to December 2025. Under SCSP, Rs.29,991.69 crore was allocated, Rs.15,279.09 crore released, and Rs.13,058.74 crore utilised. Strong fund utilisation reflects improved implementation capacity and expanded access to educational and income-support programmes for SC communities.

- ❖ In 2025–26 (up to December 2025), 8.21 lakh pre-matric and 2.55 lakh post-matric SC students received scholarships; 69,114 students were awarded prize money and 362 received foreign study incentives. Hostels (719 post-matric and 1,215 pre-matric) supported over 2.16 lakh students, while 67 departmental and 529 KREIS residential schools benefited 1.25 lakh students. These measures enhance enrolment, retention, and academic mobility among SC students.
- ❖ Social empowerment initiatives supported 859 SC inter-caste marriages, 19 widow remarriages, 166 inner-community marriages, 262 marriages of 'Devadasi' children, 159 simple marriages, and incentives to 1,931 SC law graduates. These measures promote social inclusion, legal empowerment, and economic mobility, thereby reducing vulnerability and strengthening community resilience.
- ❖ The Tribal Welfare Department received Rs.2,213.36 crore in 2025–26, with Rs.1,421.70 crore released and Rs.964.22 crore spent up to December 2025. Under TSP, Rs.12,025.82 crore was allocated, Rs.6,004.76 crore released, and Rs.4,842.98 crore utilised. These allocations reflect sustained fiscal commitment to tribal development, supporting education, nutrition, and livelihood programmes.
- ❖ Up to December 2025, 2.21 lakh ST students received pre-matric scholarships and 36,128 post-matric scholarships, while 31,918 meritorious students were awarded prize money. Hostel facilities benefited over 35,000 students, Morarji Desai Residential Schools supported 34,894 students, and 47,859 families were covered under the Aboriginal Nutrition Programme. These initiatives strengthen educational participation, nutritional outcomes, and socio-economic mobility among ST communities.
- ❖ Social empowerment measures for ST communities included incentives to 977 inter-caste marriages, 11 widow remarriages, 30 marriages of 'Devadasi' children, and 43 simple marriages, along with support to 466 law graduates. By addressing structural barriers and promoting legal literacy, these interventions enhance social dignity and long-term community advancement.

Welfare and Development Initiatives for Backward Classes

- ❖ The Department of Backward Classes Welfare and the D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC) are implementing targeted programmes to improve the socio-economic conditions of backward communities. For 2025–26, Rs.4,789.66 crore was allocated, Rs.2,423.71 crore released, and Rs.1,322.36 crore spent up to December 2025. This reflects sustained fiscal commitment and progressive implementation of welfare initiatives.
- ❖ To promote educational advancement, Rs.28,000 lakh was earmarked for pre- and post-matric scholarships in 2025–26, of which Rs.16,827.33 lakh was disbursed to 2,90,990 students up to December 2025. These scholarships reduce financial barriers, improve retention, and strengthen human capital among low-income students.



- ❖ A total of Rs.396.80 lakh was disbursed as stipend to 950 law graduates up to December 2025. This initiative enhances professional opportunities and strengthens legal empowerment within backward communities.
- ❖ Under Swatantrya Amrutha Mahotsavada Munnade, skill training is provided through ITI, GTTC, KGTTI, ATDC, and VTU institutions. Category-I applicants face no income ceiling, while Categories 2A, 3A, and 3B require annual family income below Rs.8 lakh; 1,807 individuals benefited up to December 2025. The programme enhances employability and income prospects among youth.
- ❖ To Study about the socio economic and educational conditions of the backward classes in the State, the Karnataka State Commission for Backwards Classes conducted a Social and Educational Survey during September–October 2025.

Welfare and Development Initiatives for Minority Communities

- ❖ The Government of Karnataka, through the Directorate of Minorities and the Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation, continues to implement targeted welfare programmes. For 2025–26, Rs.3,961.63 crore was allocated, Rs.2,205.39 crore released, and Rs.1,789.30 crore spent up to December 2025. The scale of allocation and expenditure reflects sustained fiscal commitment toward inclusive socio-economic development.
- ❖ Educational support remains a central priority. During 2025–26, Rs.70.17 crore was disbursed as pre-matric scholarships benefiting 4,65,813 students, while Rs.115.56 crore was provided as post-matric fee reimbursement to 1,24,909 students. These interventions reduce financial barriers and strengthen educational participation among minority students.
- ❖ The Overseas Scholarship Scheme supported 321 students with Rs.39.19 crore, while Rs.0.52 crore was granted to 114 scholars under the M.Phil. and Ph.D. Fellowship Scheme. Incentives amounting to Rs.201.10 lakh benefited 1,509 students, and Rs.97.93 lakh was disbursed as stipends to 270 law graduates. These measures promote higher education, professional advancement, and academic excellence.
- ❖ Hostel facilities have been expanded to ensure continuity in education. Thirty-six pre-matric hostels accommodate 1,825 students, while 369 post-matric hostels support 29,750 PUC, degree, and postgraduate students with free meals and library access. Such infrastructure enhances retention and access to quality learning environments
- ❖ Pre-training for UPSC, KPSC, and other competitive examinations was provided to 700 minority candidates, with Rs.1,180.10 lakh spent for this purpose. Such targeted coaching enhances representation in public services and expands professional opportunities.
- ❖ Under the newly introduced Start-Ups Scheme, Rs.100.00 lakh was allocated to support 10 entrepreneurs. This initiative aims to create a structured entrepreneurship platform, promoting innovation, enterprise development, and sustainable economic growth among minority youth.

Women and Child Welfare

- ❖ The Gruha Lakshmi scheme, launched in 2023–24, seeks to reduce household financial stress and strengthen women's economic agency by providing Rs.2,000 per month to female heads of households. For 2025–26, Rs.28,608.00 crore has been allocated, with Rs.13,758.19 crore released and Rs.11,334.99 crore disbursed through DBT. As of November 2025, 1,28,88,617 women have enrolled, reflecting the scale of direct income support.
- ❖ The Bhagyalakshmi scheme promotes the birth and well-being of girl children in BPL families by depositing Rs.3,000 annually into Sukanya Samruddhi accounts for up to two children per family. From 2006–07 to





2024–25, 36.30 lakh beneficiaries have been covered. In 2025–26, Rs.131.61 crore has been spent on 4,38,696 beneficiaries up to December 2025, reinforcing long-term financial security for girls.

- ❖ Under the Stree Shakthi programme, 1.65 lakh Self-Help Groups with 25.36 lakh women members serve as grassroots platforms for economic empowerment. In 2025–26, Rs.357.20 lakh has been allocated, with Rs.176.80 lakh spent so far; additionally, revolving funds are proposed for 3,240 Scheduled Caste SHGs, of which Rs.76.70 lakh has been disbursed to 1,534 groups as of December 2025. The initiative strengthens collective entrepreneurship and financial inclusion.
- ❖ Through the Santwana scheme, 32,883 women have received legal assistance and counselling on issues such as dowry, domestic violence, and sexual harassment across 178 centres. An expenditure of Rs.541.66 lakh has been incurred up to December 2025. The programme provides critical psychosocial and legal support for women in distress.
- ❖ The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme supports 38,69,672 beneficiaries, including children (0–6 years), pregnant women, lactating mothers, and adolescent girls. In 2025–26, Rs.1,01,115.30 lakh has been spent on supplementary nutrition; 69,922 Anganwadi centres serve 36.13 lakh children, though 22,249 (31.81%) lack dedicated buildings. To address this gap, Rs.65.00 crore has been allocated for constructing 617 Anganwadis, with Rs.41.24 crore released up to December 2025.
- ❖ According to Poshan Tracker data (December 2025), 72,367 moderately malnourished and 6,444 severely malnourished children have been identified. Focused efforts are underway to improve nutrition among children, adolescent girls, and mothers, reducing malnutrition, stunting, and anaemia. Under the Poshan Abhiyan, Rs.1,928.63 lakh has been spent up to December 2025 to strengthen targeted nutritional interventions.

Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation

- ❖ Under the Udyogini Scheme, Rs.1,500.00 lakh has been allocated for 2025–26 to support 1,482 women entrepreneurs through financial assistance and livelihood opportunities. As of December 2025, Rs.750.00 lakh has been released. The scheme promotes self-employment and economic independence among women from disadvantaged backgrounds.
- ❖ The Transgender Rehabilitation Scheme reflects inclusive welfare policy, with Rs.300.00 lakh allocated in 2025–26 to benefit 990 transgender individuals. By December 2025, Rs.150.00 lakh has been released. The scheme supports livelihood generation and social reintegration of the transgender community.

Directorate of Child Protection

- ❖ The Child Helpline (1098) continues to serve as a vital emergency response mechanism, handling 2,34,773 distress calls in 2025 and addressing grievances effectively. A budget of Rs.1,122.00 lakh has been earmarked, with Rs.78.77 lakh spent up to December 2025. The initiative strengthens immediate outreach and institutional child protection services across Karnataka.
- ❖ Under Vishesh Palana Yojane, 10,473 HIV-infected or affected children receive financial assistance of Rs.2,000 per month, with Rs.16.76 crore spent up to December 2025. The scheme provides sustained economic support to vulnerable children, ensuring continuity in education and healthcare access.
- ❖ The Chief Minister's Balaseva Yojane extends Rs.3,500 per month to 111 children orphaned or living with a single parent due to COVID-19, with Rs.32.34 lakh spent up to December 2025. Further, under the Upkar Scheme, 217 youth above 18 years released from child care institutions receive Rs.5,000 per month to promote self-reliance, with Rs.94.35 lakh spent; notably, 21 students from these institutions excelled in the 2024–25 SSLC and PUC examinations, reflecting encouraging social outcomes.



Differently Abled Persons and Senior Citizens

- ❖ As part of strengthening disability identification and service access, 9,19,518 Unique Disability Identity Cards (UDID) have been issued out of 11,44,726 applications received up to December 2025. The large coverage reflects systematic documentation and improved access to entitlements for persons with disabilities across the state.
- ❖ The Government Braille Printing Press in Mysore has printed and distributed 7,050 Braille books to visually impaired students, enhancing inclusive education. In addition, Braille kits—including talking mobile phones and Braille watches—have been procured and distributed at a cost of Rs.65.00 lakh, supporting assistive learning and daily accessibility.
- ❖ The Grameena Punarvasathi Yojane facilitates rehabilitation, awareness, education, training, and employment at village and taluk levels. During 2025–26, 6,285 beneficiaries have received assistance, with Rs.4,993.29 lakh spent up to December 2025. The programme strengthens grassroots-level social and economic integration.
- ❖ Post-SSLC differently abled students are supported through fee reimbursement, benefiting 765 students with an expenditure of Rs.49.16 lakh up to December 2025. This intervention encourages continued education and reduces financial barriers to higher studies.
- ❖ In recognition of the needs of the elderly, 4,06,427 Senior Citizen ID cards have been issued up to December 2025. The identification process facilitates access to welfare schemes and priority services for senior citizens statewide.
- ❖ The Senior Citizen Helpline (1090) operates in 28 districts, offering emergency assistance and grievance redressal. For 2025–26, Rs.192.00 lakh has been allocated, with Rs.11.01 lakh spent up to December 2025, reinforcing institutional support systems for elderly care and protection.

Human and Gender Development

- ❖ Karnataka's Human Development Index (HDI) has improved significantly from 0.432 in 1999 to 0.644 in 2022, reflecting sustained progress in health, education, and income indicators. The state has consistently ranked between 10th and 11th among Indian states, indicating steady but competitive advancement within the national context.
- ❖ At the district level, disparities remain evident. Bengaluru Urban (0.738) leads in HDI, followed by Dakshina Kannada (0.687), Chikkamagaluru (0.668), and Udupi (0.665), whereas Yadgir (0.538), Kalaburagi (0.539), and Raichur (0.562) record the lowest values. These variations highlight uneven regional development patterns across Karnataka.
- ❖ Taluk-level analysis further underscores intra-district inequality: Mangalore Taluk (0.786) in Dakshina Kannada records the highest HDI, while Yadgir Taluk (0.325) in Yadgir District registers the lowest. Notably, 76 taluks fall below the state average of 0.573, signalling the need for targeted localised interventions.
- ❖ To strengthen evidence-based planning, the preparation of the "District Human Development Report–2025" is currently underway across all 31 districts. The report is expected to guide decentralised policy design and focused developmental strategies.

12. GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICES IN KARNATAKA

Karnataka has emerged as a national leader in e-governance and administrative reforms through sustained investments in digital infrastructure, institutional capacity, and citizen-centric service delivery. The State has leveraged technology to enhance transparency, accountability, and data-driven decision-making across departments. Flagship platforms such as Sakala, K-GIS, Bhoomi, Kutumba, and Seva Sindhu have streamlined





public services and strengthened welfare delivery. Continuous modernisation of networks, monitoring systems, and grievance redressal mechanisms reflects Karnataka's commitment to responsive, efficient, and inclusive governance.

e-Governance and Administrative Reforms

- ❖ The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (e-Governance) received Rs.11,061.91 crore in 2025–26, of which Rs.8,966.06 crore was released and Rs.7,262.77 crore spent by December 2025. These allocations supported infrastructure creation, system modernisation, and digital service expansion. High utilisation reflects effective implementation capacity. Public service delivery has improved significantly.
- ❖ The Anupalana Portal strengthened administrative monitoring by enabling real-time submission and review of Action Taken Reports. The introduction of CMS v4.0 with AI-based English–Kannada translation and voice-to-text features improved accessibility. These tools enhanced inter-departmental coordination. Decision-making processes became faster and more transparent.
- ❖ Between April and December 2025, 11,614 employees completed Computer Literacy Tests, with 11,464 receiving digital certificates. This strengthened digital competency across government offices. Improved IT skills supported effective system utilisation. Administrative efficiency and service quality were enhanced.
- ❖ Padakanaja software currently provides 95 dictionaries with 219,092 Kannada and 120,395 English root words. It supports linguistic standardisation and translation. This strengthens official communication. Digital documentation quality has improved.
- ❖ Training on e-Office was conducted for 65,577 users across 10,616 offices, and the e-Leave module was implemented in all Secretariat offices. Currently, 2,912 users actively use e-Leave. These measures reduced paperwork and processing time. Workflow transparency increased.
- ❖ The RTI online portal received over 2,47,444 applications, of which 1,82,201 were disposed, along with 50,691 first appeals, including 28,465 disposed cases. High disposal rates indicate institutional responsiveness. Transparency mechanisms were strengthened. Public trust improved.
- ❖ The Aadhaar as a Service platform enabled secure authentication for 97 departments, with over 29.8 crore transactions between January and December 2025. Centralized authentication improved service targeting. It reduced duplication and leakages. Welfare delivery efficiency increased.
- ❖ Post-matric scholarships worth Rs.537.1 crore were disbursed to 5.645 lakh students during 2025–26 up to December 2025. Digital platforms ensured timely payments. Leakages were minimised. Educational equity was strengthened.
- ❖ The State Data Centre hosts over 535 applications and 555 web portals with 99.95% uptime. Centralised hosting improved data security and reliability. Inter-departmental integration increased. Service continuity was ensured.
- ❖ SecLAN 2.0 connects over 4,200 devices through 1,700 access points, offering up to 700 Mbps bandwidth. It supports both intranet and internet applications. Secure connectivity improved coordination. Secretariat operations became more efficient.
- ❖ KSWAN 2.0 provides MPLS-based connectivity to about 8,500 offices with over 99.99% uptime. Nearly 500 links support departments and institutions. Dual connectivity ensures resilience. Network reliability strengthened digital governance.
- ❖ The FRUITS platform registered over 102.95 lakh farmers, with 84.40 lakh unique beneficiaries receiving Rs.39,596.98 crore in assistance. Over 16,000 bank branches and 5,500 PACS use the system. Financial inclusion improved. Agricultural support became more transparent.



- ❖ Karnataka ranked first nationally in National Academic Depository implementation with 6.4 crore records uploaded and over 60 institutions onboarded. Secure academic records reduced document fraud. Verification processes improved. Student mobility was facilitated.
- ❖ Kartavya Attendance System on boarded 1,19,539 employees, with 80,000 actively marking attendance through AI and GIS. Attendance monitoring improved workforce discipline. Data-driven personnel management strengthened. Productivity gains were recorded.
- ❖ Chief Minister Janaspandana recorded 9,725 grievances and 12,838 petitions, with over 99% resolution. Monthly District Janaspandana programmes registered 71,385 grievances, resolving 97.94%. These platforms strengthened participatory governance. Administrative responsiveness improved.
- ❖ The Kutumba database integrated family-level information for 5.8 crore residents, covering nearly 90% of the population. It enabled targeted welfare delivery. Data integration reduced duplication. The system received national recognition.
- ❖ Under Seva Sindhu, 712 services from over 80 departments are delivered through 7,569 Gram One centres, with 4.23 crore transactions and Rs.480.83 crore turnover. Jana Sevaka recorded 7.37 lakh transactions. Service accessibility expanded. Rural outreach improved.
- ❖ Bangalore One and Karnataka One centres delivered 909 services through 161 and 961 centres, respectively, recording turnovers of Rs.27,301 crore and Rs.9,033.16 crore. Single-window access simplified citizen interaction. Transaction volumes indicate strong adoption. Service reliability improved.
- ❖ The Sakala Act mandates timelines for 1,452 services under 114 institutions, with 209 new services added in 2025. The Sakala Citizen Happiness Index reached 90.79% in 2024–25. Timely delivery improved user experience. Administrative accountability strengthened.

Special Development Plan : Addressing Regional Imbalances

- ❖ The Special Development Plan (SDP), introduced in 2007–08, aims to promote balanced regional growth by targeting Karnataka's backward talukas. Between 2007–08 and 2024–25, Rs.47,151 crore was allocated, of which Rs.40,159 crore was released. An expenditure of Rs.36,867 crore was incurred, representing 92% utilisation of the released funds, indicating sustained implementation efforts.
- ❖ For 2025–26, Rs.3,438.65 crore has been earmarked for the development of 22 Special Development and aspirational talukas through programmes implemented by 10 departments, including Agriculture, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Social Welfare, Women and Child Development, Education, Housing, and Health. Up to January 2026, Rs.1,452.54 crore has been released and Rs.1,330.01 crore spent, reflecting ongoing progress.
- ❖ The Karnataka Regional Imbalances Redressal Committee, chaired by Prof. M. Govinda Rao, constituted on 16 March 2024, submitted its report on 31 January 2026 after assessing backwardness of taluks.

Area Development Boards and Regional Equity

- ❖ The Malnad Area Development Board, constituted under the Malnad Area Development Act, 1991, has been operational since 1993–94 to address the unique ecological and developmental needs of the Malnad region. Cumulatively, Rs.1,058.78 crore has been allocated, with Rs.985.84 crore released. As of January 2026, Rs.946.01 crore has been utilised, reflecting sustained investment in region-specific infrastructure and livelihood development.
- ❖ Established under the Bayaluseeme Area Development Board Act, 1994 and functioning since 1995–96, the Bayaluseeme Area Development Board has supported growth in the dryland belt. An allocation of





Rs.727.06 crore has been made since inception, with Rs.655.13 crore released and Rs.650.23 crore spent up to January 2026. The high utilisation underscores focused intervention in drought-prone and agrarian areas.

- ❖ The Karavali Development Board, promotes integrated development across the coastal districts of Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, and Uttara Kannada. Between 2009–10 and 2024–25, Rs.174.33 crore was allocated, Rs.151.59 crore released, and Rs.147.43 crore expended by January 2026. The Board supports balanced coastal development while addressing environmental and infrastructure needs.
- ❖ The Karnataka Legislators Local Area Development Scheme (KLLADS), introduced in 2001–02, strengthens decentralised planning by enabling elected representatives to address local infrastructure gaps. For 2025–26, Rs.600 crore has been earmarked, of which Rs.594.00 crore has been released. Out of 5,001 works recommended, 121 works have been completed with an expenditure of Rs.4.92 crores as of January 2026. The scheme enhances grassroots-level responsiveness in public service delivery.
- ❖ The Kalyana-Karnataka region—comprising Bidar, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Ballari, Kalaburagi, and Vijayanagar—benefits from special constitutional status under Article 371(J), ensuring focused developmental support. From 2013–14 to 2025–26 (up to January 2026), Rs.24,778.33 crore was allocated, Rs.17,728.80 crore released, and Rs.15,803.92 crore spent, achieving 89% utilisation of releases; of 43,397 approved works, 35,013 have been completed. These outcomes indicate substantial progress toward reducing historical regional imbalances.
- ❖ Karnataka Border Area Development Authority constructed Kannada Bhavan in Kasaragodu in the name of Kayyara Kinhanna Rai and construction of Kannada Bhavan in Akkalakota in the name of Dr.Jayadevi Ligade is under progress. Cultural programs have been organized in Muscat, Vasco, Goa, Aurangabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Kasargod, Mumbai, Talavadi, Mantralaya, Ernakulam/Cochin in 2024-25. Kannada books were distributed to all Kannada Schools and Libraries in Kasargod district.

Directorate of Economics and Statistics

- ❖ For 2024-25, the total area under major crops (Kharif, Rabi and Summer) was estimated at 112.09 lakh hectares, including 85.71 lakh hectares under food grains, with food grain production of 151.57 lakh tones. The Second Advance estimates for Kharif and Rabi 2025-26 place total crop area at 107.1 lakh hectares, including 78.6 lakh hectares under food grains, with production at 136.22 lakh tones. These estimates provide a critical empirical base for food security planning, procurement policy, and agricultural risk assessment.
- ❖ Under the Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhana Mantri FasalBima Yojana, DES finalized average yields for 13,376 Grama Panchayat units and 4,487 Hobli units (total 17,863 insurance units) in 2024-25 through Crop Cutting Experiments (CCE) and uploaded them to the CCE Smrakshane Portal and sent to Agriculture Department for settlement of insurance claims to farmers. For Kharif 82,354 CCEs are planned for 2025-26, of which 80,704 were completed up to 13.02.2026. This rigorous yield estimation framework ensures scientific claim settlement and strengthens farmer risk protection.
- ❖ For 2025-26, total 759 insurance units (370 GP wise and 389 Hobliwise) average yield of notified early Kharif crops is finalized in CCE Samrakshane portal and sent to Agricultural Department for settlements of insurance claims to the farmers.
- ❖ Registration of births and deaths through e-JanMa is operational in 61,903 centers (61,250 rural and 653 urban). During 2025, 10.19 lakh births and 5.61 lakh deaths were registered. The birth rate declined from 14.27 (2023) to 13.88 (2024), while the death rate rose marginally from 7.84 to 7.97. These trends provide crucial demographic indicators for health and social policy planning.
- ❖ The e-JanMa system provides digitally signed certificates, SMS alerts, online verification, Digi Locker downloads, and blockchain-based safeguards against misuse. Integration with departmental portals





facilitates the removal of deceased beneficiaries, mandates medical certification for institutional deaths, and has addressed over 15,800 public grievances, thereby enhancing administrative transparency and data integrity.

- ❖ Capacity-building efforts included three regional training sessions in 2024-25 (held in Belagavi, Kalaburagi and Chitradurga) and three in 2025-26 up to December (held in Mysuru, Bengaluru and Udupi), training 1,205 statistical officers and officials. Strengthening human capital enhances methodological consistency, data quality, and institutional coordination across statistical units.
- ❖ Under Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) 2.0, Rs.1.11 crore was released by MoSPI in 2025-26 for the procurement of tablet PCs for National Sample Surveys, of which Rs. 48 lakh was utilized up to December 2025 to procure 112 tablets PCs. This investment modernizes field data collection, improves survey efficiency, and aligns the State Statistical System with national standards of digital data capture and dissemination.

Karnataka Monitoring and Evaluation Authority

- ❖ During 2025–26, the Karnataka Monitoring and Evaluation Authority recorded total receipts of Rs.1,181.54 lakh, with an expenditure of Rs.342.06 lakh and a closing balance of Rs.839.48 lakh. Prudent financial management ensured continuity of evaluation activities. Adequate resource availability strengthened institutional stability. This enabled sustained investment in analytical and monitoring capacities.
- ❖ Up to December 2025, KMEA completed 10 evaluation studies and had 27 studies in progress, while a total of 202 studies have been completed since its inception. These assessments generated systematic evidence on programme performance and service delivery. Their findings were utilised for timely mid-course corrections and policy refinement. Consequently, implementation efficiency and outcome orientation were significantly strengthened.

13. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: KARNATAKA'S INTEGRATED APPROACH TOWARDS SDG 2030

- ❖ The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development outlines 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 targets, and 232 indicators, expanding the earlier Millennium Development Goals to address climate change, inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice. The framework is universal, inclusive, and indivisible, integrating economic, social and environmental dimensions of development. Its design enables adaptation to local contexts while maintaining global coherence
- ❖ At the national level, initiatives such as the Aspirational District Programme and Aspirational Block Programme have advanced SDG localization. Karnataka, however, had already initiated corrective measures for regional disparities through the Special Development Plan, positioning itself as an early mover in balanced development. This alignment reflects the state's proactive commitment to equitable growth.
- ❖ With only four years remaining until 2030, global assessments indicate that merely 17% of SDG targets are currently on track, there is an urgency for coordinated and sustained efforts by governments, private sector actors, and civil society.
- ❖ Karnataka has prepared SDG vision 2030 document by forming Goal Committees, Monitoring Committees and a Steering Committee to plan and monitor progress of SDGs. The committees have identified around 670 indicators, developed baseline data and recommended strategies for achieving SDGs by 2030.
- ❖ According to NITI Aayog's SDG India Index reports version 3 (2020-21) and version 4 (2023-24), Karnataka improved its score from 72 in 2020–21 to 75 in 2023–24, ranking 5th among major states. The state has





shown strong progress in 11 goals, including poverty reduction, health, clean water, economic growth, climate action, reduced inequalities, sustainable cities, responsible consumption, life below water, life on land and peace and justice. However, focused attention remains necessary in education, gender equality, infrastructure and zero hunger.

- ❖ The Voluntary National Review (2020) provisionally estimated that India would require an additional annual expenditure of 6.2% of GDP by 2030 to meet SDG commitments. This highlights the scale of financial mobilisation required and reinforces the importance of innovative funding mechanisms at both national and state levels.
- ❖ The State has emphasised stakeholder consultations, public awareness campaigns, sub-state monitoring systems, timely data reporting to the Government of India, development of online SDG dashboards and integrating it with global and national datasets. These measures collectively strengthen transparency, accountability and evidence-based policy actions for achieving SDGs.
- ❖ Karnataka is aligning GSDP sectors with Sustainable Development Goals, while promoting SDG implementation by private sector through ESG (Environmental/Social/Governance) Frame work.



STATE INCOME, PRICES AND INFLATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Karnataka is a State characterised by rich cultural and linguistic diversity; its economic and social conditions broadly reflect those prevailing at the national level. Situated in the southern part of India, the State is bordered by Maharashtra and Goa to the north, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to the east, Tamil Nadu and Kerala to the south and the Arabian Sea along its western coast.

1.1.2 The State covers a geographical area of 1,91,791 square kilometres, accounting for 5.83 per cent of the country's total area. As per the 2011 Census, Karnataka's population stood at 6,10,95,297, constituting 5.05 per cent of India's total population. In terms of population size, Karnataka ranks ninth among India's States and union territories. Urbanisation in the State has progressed steadily, with the share of the urban population increasing by 4.68 percentage points during the period 2001–2011. As per 2011 census, 61.33 per cent of the population resides in rural areas, while 38.67 per cent lives in urban centres. The proportion of urban population in Karnataka is higher than the national average.

1.1.3 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) or State income is one of the primary indicators used to assess the economic condition and progress of the State. The growth rates of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Per Capita Income reflect the direction, pace, and stability of economic activities within the State. The overall economic growth of the State is determined by the performance of the Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors.

1.1.4 Changes in the price level constitute another important indicator for understanding the state of the economy. The movement of the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) indicates the level of price stability or inflation prevailing in the economy. Controlling inflation is essential for protecting purchasing power and ensuring balanced economic development.

1.1.5 This chapter presents an analysis of sector-wise growth in GSDP, trends in per capita income, movements in price indices and the prevailing inflationary conditions. In addition, district-wise GDP estimates and inter-district disparities are examined to provide a comprehensive picture of the State's economic progress.

1.2 GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

1.2.1 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is a key indicator used to assess the economic growth of a State, as it provides a comprehensive view of the overall economic activity. GSDP serves as an essential tool for policymakers, administrators and planners in formulating, implementing and evaluating development plans aimed at achieving balanced economic growth. An analysis of GSDP at both aggregate and sectoral levels offers valuable insights into the structure, patterns and sources of economic growth.

1.2.2 State Domestic Product is defined as the aggregate monetary value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of a state during a specified period, generally a financial year, without any duplication.

1.3 GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT: OVERVIEW FOR 2025–26

1.3.1 The Advance Estimates of Karnataka's Gross State Domestic Product for the year 2025–26 indicate that the GSDP is estimated at Rs.32,81,065 crore at current prices, registering a growth rate of 12.9 per cent. At



constant (2011-12) prices, the GSDP is estimated at Rs.17,23,006 crore, reflecting an anticipated growth rate of 8.1 per cent.

1.4 COMPARISON OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

1.4.1 During 2025-26, Karnataka's GSDP is projected to grow by 8.1 per cent at constant (2011-12) prices, which is higher than the estimated national GDP growth rate of 7.4 per cent. At current prices, the State's GSDP is expected to reach Rs.32,81,065 crore with a growth rate of 12.9 per cent, while India's GDP is projected to attain Rs.3,57,13,886 crore, growing at 8.0 per cent. Karnataka's contribution to the national GDP is estimated at 9.2 per cent during the year.

1.4.2 The trends in GSDP and GDP at both current and constant (2011-12) prices from 2011-12 to 2025-26 is presented in **Tables 1.1 and 1.2**. The data indicate that Karnataka's growth rate at current prices has consistently exceeded the national growth rate, except in 2017-18 and 2023-24. At constant prices, the State's growth rate surpassed the national average in most years, except during 2014-15, 2018-19 and 2023-24.

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

Year	GSDP (Rs. Crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (per cent)	GDP (Rs. Crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (per cent)	Difference in Growth Rates
2011-12	6,06,010	-	87,36,329	-	-
2012-13	6,95,413	14.8	99,44,013	13.8	1.0
2013-14	8,16,666	17.4	1,12,33,522	13.0	4.4
2014-15	9,13,923	11.9	1,24,67,959	11.0	0.9
2015-16	10,45,168	14.4	1,37,71,875	10.5	3.9
2016-17	12,07,608	15.5	1,53,91,668	11.8	3.7
2017-18	13,33,240	10.4	1,70,90,042	11.0	-0.6
2018-19	14,79,391	11.0	1,88,99,668	10.6	0.4
2019-20	16,15,827	9.2	2,01,03,593	6.4	2.8
2020-21	16,40,811	1.5	1,98,54,096	-1.2	2.7
2021-22	19,92,029	21.4	2,35,97,399	18.9	2.5
2022-23	23,26,071	16.8	2,68,90,473	14.0	2.8
2023-24	25,93,567	11.5	3,01,22,956	12.0	-0.5
2024-25	29,06,063	12.0	3,30,68,145	9.8	2.2
2025-26*	32,81,065	12.9	3,57,13,886	8.0	4.9

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

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

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

Year	GSDP (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (per cent)	GDP (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (per cent)	Difference in Growth Rates
2011-12	6,06,010	-	87,36,329	-	-
2012-13	6,43,033	6.1	92,13,017	5.5	0.6
2013-14	7,04,466	9.6	98,01,370	6.4	3.2
2014-15	7,48,429	6.2	1,05,27,674	7.4	-1.2
2015-16	8,31,322	11.1	1,13,69,494	8.0	3.1
2016-17	9,41,774	13.3	1,23,08,193	8.3	5.0



Year	GSDP (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (per cent)	GDP (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (per cent)	Difference in Growth Rates
2017-18	10,19,724	8.3	1,31,44,583	6.8	1.5
2018-19	10,85,101	6.4	1,39,92,915	6.5	-0.1
2019-20	11,51,393	6.1	1,45,34,641	3.9	2.2
2020-21	11,24,311	-2.4	1,36,94,869	-5.8	3.8
2021-22	12,38,468	10.2	1,50,21,846	9.7	0.5
2022-23	13,72,677	10.8	1,61,64,913	7.6	3.2
2023-24	14,85,341	8.2	1,76,50,591	9.2	-1.0
2024-25	15,94,216	7.3	1,87,96,955	6.5	0.8
2025-26*	17,23,006	8.1	2,01,89,919	7.4	0.7

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

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

1.5 COMPARISON BETWEEN ADVANCE ESTIMATES FOR 2025-26 AND FIRST REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 2024-25

1.5.1 At constant (2011-12) prices, Karnataka's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is expected to grow by 8.10 per cent in 2025-26.

1.5.2 The agriculture sector is estimated to grow by 9.1 per cent in 2025-26, compared to 7.0 per cent in 2024-25. Good monsoon during this year and anticipated growth of meat production are the main reasons for this achievement.

1.5.3 The industry sector, which includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas and water supply, is expected to grow by 6.7 per cent in 2025-26, compared to 4.1 per cent growth in 2024-25. Manufacturing (7.20 per cent) and Electricity (7.50 per cent) are the main factors supporting industrial growth in 2025-26.

1.5.4 The services sector is expected to grow by 8.1 per cent in 2025-26, compared to 8.4 per cent in 2024-25. The growth in service sector is mainly due to the expansion of IT-related services, which are projected at 10.50 per cent in 2025-26 over 10.20 per cent in 2024-25. Hotel and Restaurants (13.90 per cent) Public Administration (8.6 per cent) and Other Services (7.9 per cent) are the major contributors to services sector growth.

1.5.5 At the national level, as per the First Advance Estimates, India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices is expected to grow by 7.4 per cent in 2025-26. The agriculture, industry and services sectors at the all-India level are projected to grow by 3.1 per cent, 6.2 per cent and 9.1 per cent, respectively.

1.5.6 The sector-wise comparison of Karnataka's GSDP growth rates for 2024-25 and 2025-26 is shown in **Table 1.3**.

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

Sl. No	Sector	2024-25 F.R.E.	2025-26 A.E.
1	Crops	10.90	8.20
2	Livestock	3.70	10.60
3	Forestry and Logging	1.80	2.30





Sl. No	Sector	2024-25 F.R.E.	2025-26 A.E.
4	Fishing	-3.50	19.00
	Agriculture	7.00	9.10
5	Mining and Quarrying	25.40	6.10
6	Manufacturing	3.60	7.20
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Remediation Services	-1.70	7.50
8	Construction	3.90	5.40
	Industry Sector	4.10	6.70
9	Trade & Repair Services	6.20	3.80
10	Hotels and Restaurants	11.30	13.90
11	Railways	25.90	33.40
12	Road transport	5.40	3.10
13	Water transport	10.90	3.20
14	Air transport	-37.70	3.20
15	Services incidental to transport	-2.50	3.20
16	Storage	3.60	0.50
17	Communication	4.70	4.20
18	Financial Services	7.20	9.90
19	Real Estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings	8.80	9.00
	a) Computer related Services	10.20	10.50
	b) Real Estate & Other Professional Services	5.10	4.30
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	3.80	3.90
20	Public Administration	25.10	8.60
21	Other services	7.10	7.90
	Services Sector	8.40	8.10
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	7.20	7.80
	Product Tax	4.50	9.90
	Product Subsidies	-16.80	7.80
	Total GSDP at Market Prices	7.30	8.10

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

1.6 NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

1.6.1 Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) is obtained by deducting Consumption of Fixed Capital (depreciation) from the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).

1.6.2 For the year 2025–26, at current prices, the Net State Value Added (NSVA) of the agriculture, industry and services sectors is expected to grow by 10.5 per cent, 10.3 per cent and 14.1 per cent, respectively. As a result, NSDP at current prices is estimated at Rs.29,80,634 crore, recording a growth of 12.9 per cent, compared to 12.1 per cent in 2024–25.

1.6.3 At constant (2011–12) prices, NSDP is estimated at Rs.15,39,862 crore, reflecting a growth of 8.1 per cent (**Table 1.4**) for 2025-26. At constant prices, the NSVA of agriculture, industry and services sectors is projected to grow by 9.1 per cent, 6.7 per cent and 8.0 per cent, respectively.

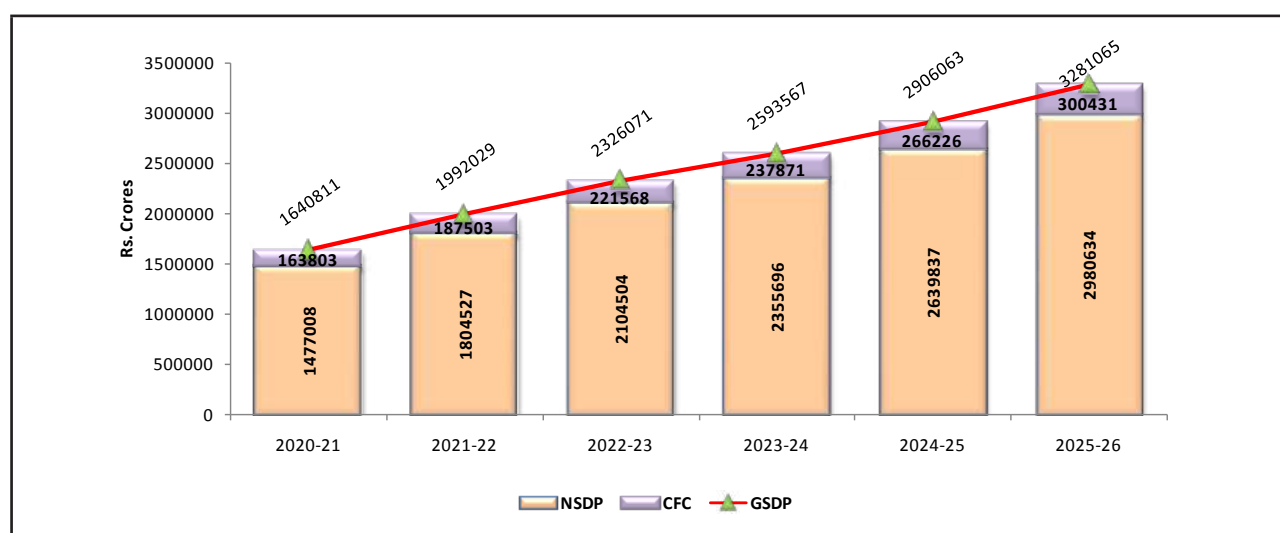
**Table 1.4: NSDP at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices**

Sectors	NSDP at Current Prices		NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices	
	2024-25 F.R.E.	2025-26 A.E.	2024-25 F.R.E.	2025-26 A.E.
Agriculture	2,74,558	3,03,427	1,13,133	1,23,470
Industry	4,59,195	5,06,633	3,01,706	3,21,871
Services	16,52,908	18,85,974	8,39,723	9,07,045
NSVA at Basic Price	23,86,662	26,96,034	12,54,562	13,52,386
Product Tax	3,01,126	3,38,752	1,95,821	2,15,226
Product Subsidies	47,951	54,152	25,742	27,750
NSDP at Market Price	26,39,837	29,80,634	14,24,642	15,39,862

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

1.6.4 **Figure 1.1** shows the GSDP, NSDP and CFC at current prices from 2020-21 to 2025-26. The difference in GSDP and NSDP indicates the extent of consumption of fixed capital or depreciation.

Figure 1.1: GSDP, NSDP and CFC at current prices

1.7 SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

1.7.1 Between 2024–25 and 2025–26, the share of agriculture and industry in Karnataka's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) declined marginally. The contribution of agriculture decreased from 11.02 per cent to 10.77 per cent, while that of industry declined from 19.82 per cent to 19.36 per cent.

1.7.2 The services sector, which is the largest contributor to GSDP, recorded a slight increase in its share, rising from 69.16 per cent in 2024–25 to 69.87 per cent in 2025–26. Within the services sector, Real Estate, Professional Services and Ownership of Dwellings accounted for the highest share at 41.28 per cent in 2025–26. This was followed by Computer-related Services and Research & Development (31.85 per cent), Manufacturing (11.33 per cent), Trade and Repair Services (8.93 per cent), Other Services (6.31 per cent) and Crops (5.99 per cent).

1.7.3 The sector-wise composition of GSDP at current prices for 2024–25 and 2025–26 is presented in **Table 1.5**. The distribution of GSDP across primary, secondary and tertiary sectors is illustrated in **Figure 1.2**.



Sector-wise estimates of Gross and Net State Domestic Product from 2020–21 to 2025–26 are provided in **Appendices 1.1 to 1.4**.

Table 1.5: Sectoral shares of GSDP at Current Prices

(Percent)

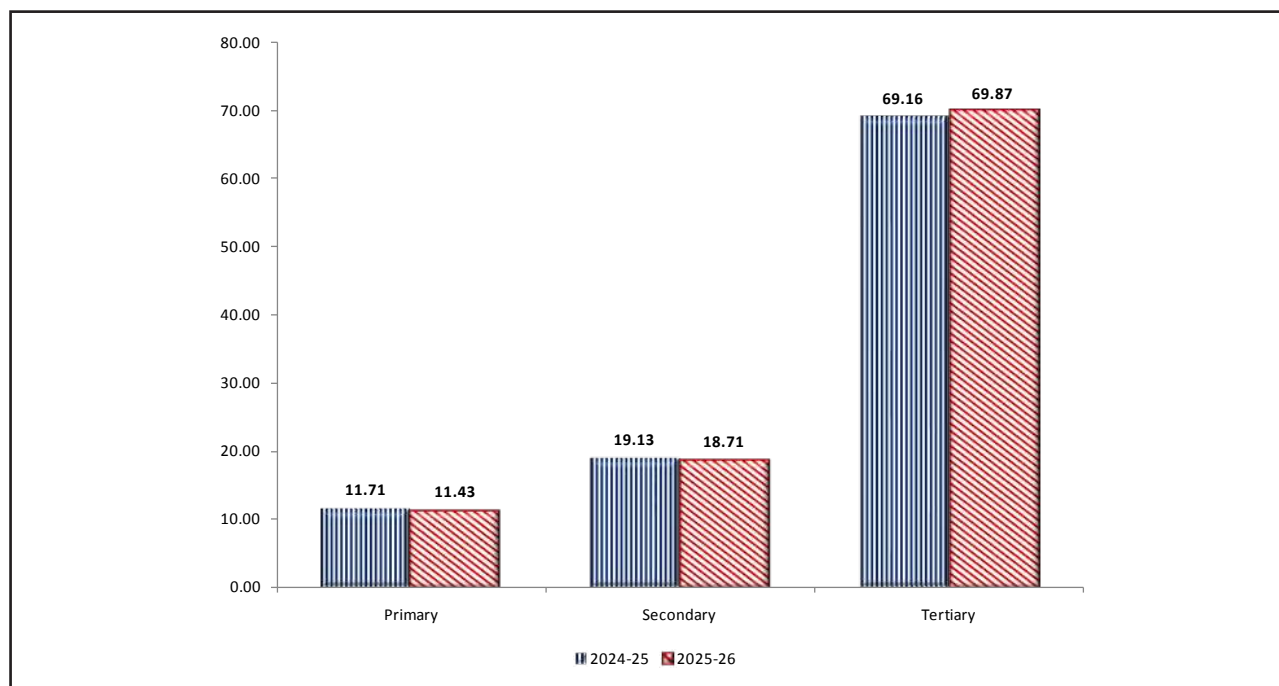
Sl. No	Sector	2024-25 F.R.E.	2025-26 A.E.
1	Crops	6.27	5.99
2	Livestock	3.57	3.64
3	Forestry and Logging	0.70	0.66
4	Fishing	0.48	0.48
	Agriculture	11.02	10.77
5	Mining and Quarrying	0.69	0.65
6	Manufacturing	11.72	11.33
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Remediation Services	1.52	1.49
8	Construction	5.90	5.88
	Industry Sector	19.82	19.36
9	Trade & Repair Services	9.08	8.93
10	Hotels and Restaurants	1.74	1.88
11	Railways	0.28	0.29
12	Road Transport	3.11	2.96
13	Water Transport	0.03	0.03
14	Air Transport	0.09	0.08
15	Services Incidental to Transport	0.06	0.06
16	Storage	0.10	0.10
17	Communication	1.16	1.11
18	Financial Services	4.64	4.57
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	40.46	41.28
	a) Computer related Services	30.79	31.85
	b) Real Estate & Other Professional Services	5.09	5.02
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	4.57	4.42
20	Public Administration	2.20	2.26
21	Other services	6.21	6.31
	Services Sector	69.16	69.87
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	100.00	100.00

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka



Figure 1.2: Sectoral composition of GSVA at Current Prices



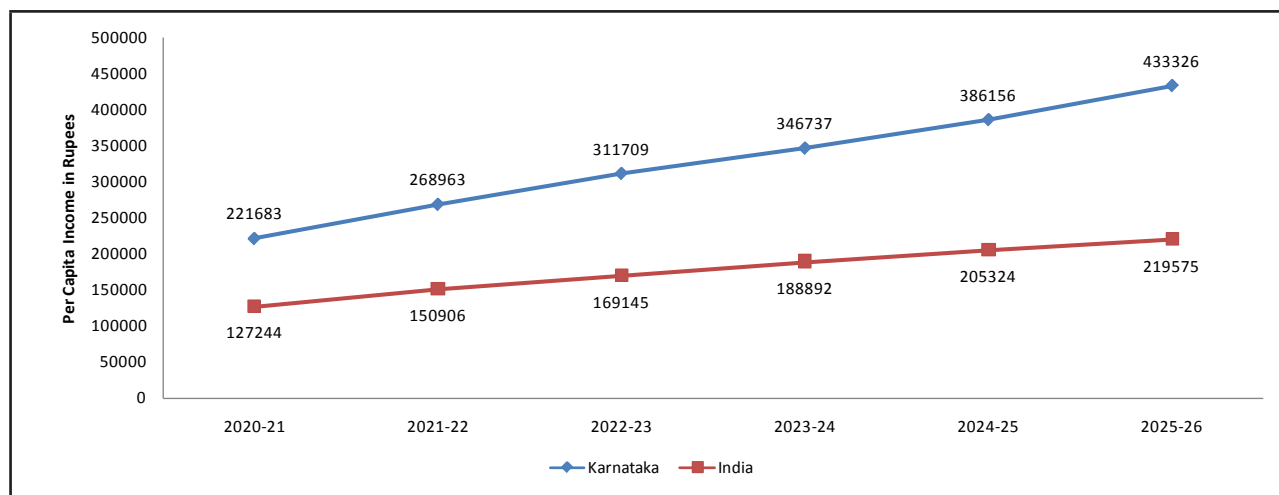
1.8 PER CAPITA INCOME

1.8.1 Per capita income is calculated by dividing the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices by the projected mid-year population (as on 1st October).

1.8.2 For 2025–26, Karnataka’s per capita income is estimated at Rs.4,33,326 at current prices, registering a growth of 12.2 per cent over Rs.3,86,156 in 2024–25. Karnataka’s per capita income is 97 per cent higher than the all-India average of Rs.2,19,575.

1.8.3 **Figure 1.3** presents a comparison of per capita income of Karnataka and all-India from 2020-21 to 2025–26. The data indicate a sharp increase in per capita income after 2020–21, reflecting the gradual recovery of the State’s economy following the economic slowdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 1.3: Comparison of Per Capita Income





1.8.4 On comparison, Karnataka's per capita income at constant (2011–12) prices stood at Rs.2,08,397 in 2024–25 and is expected to increase to Rs.2,23,866 in 2025–26, recording a growth rate of 7.4 per cent.

1.9 GROWTH OF NSDP AND PER CAPITA INCOME

1.9.1 **Table 1.6** presents the growth trends of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and per capita income of the State over the years. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) highlights the sustained increase in these indicators over time. Detailed estimates of the State Domestic Product from 1960–61 to 2025–26 are provided in **Appendix 1.5**.

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

Year	NSDP at Current Prices (Rs.Crore)	CAGR (per cent)	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	CAGR (per cent)
1960-61	692	-	296	-
1970-71	1,858	10.4	641	8.0
1980-81	5,587	11.6	1,520	9.0
1990-91	20,551	13.9	4,598	11.7
2000-01	96,348	16.7	18,344	14.8
2010-11	3,68,338	14.4	62,251	13.0
2020-21	14,77,008	14.9	2,21,683	13.5
2023-24 (S.R.E.)	23,55,696	11.9	3,46,737	11.2
2024-25 (F.R.E.)	26,39,837	12.1	3,86,156	11.4
2025-26 (A.E.)	29,80,634	12.9	4,33,326	12.2

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

1.10 INTER-STATE COMPARISON

1.10.1 A comparison of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), or State income and per capita income of Karnataka for the year 2024–25 with selected States, based on data available from the CSO website, along with all-India figures, is presented in **Table 1.7**.

1.10.2 Karnataka ranks third among the selected States in terms of per capita income. Among the neighbouring States, only Telangana has a higher per capita income than Karnataka, exceeding it by 0.38 per cent.

Table 1.7: Comparison of State Income and Per Capita Income for the year 2024-25

Sl. No.	State	State Income (Rs Crore)	Per capita Income (Rs)	Ranking in Per Capita Income
1	Delhi	12,15,003	4,93,024	1
2	Telangana	16,40,901	3,87,623	2
3	Karnataka	29,06,064	3,86,156	3
4	Tamil Nadu	31,18,590	3,61,619	4
5	Haryana	12,13,951	3,53,182	5
6	Maharashtra	45,31,518	3,09,340	6
7	Kerala	12,48,533	3,08,338	7
8	Andhra Pradesh	15,93,062	2,66,240	8



Sl. No.	State	State Income (Rs Crore)	Per capita Income (Rs)	Ranking in Per Capita Income
9	Rajasthan	17,04,339	1,85,053	9
10	Odisha	8,90,038	1,68,966	10
11	West Bengal	18,15,010	1,63,467	11
12	Madhya Pradesh	15,03,395	1,52,615	12
13	Uttar Pradesh	29,78,224	1,08,572	13
14	Bihar	9,91,997	69,321	14
	All India	3,30,68,145	2,05,324	

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

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

1.11 DISTRICT INCOME

1.11.1 The estimates of District Domestic Product are prepared on a provisional basis. Data required for estimation of District Domestic Product are directly available only for the primary sector. For the secondary and tertiary sectors, State-level estimates are apportioned to districts using suitable indicators and workforce distribution under each sector, as reported in the Sixth Economic Census.

1.11.2 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics publishes annual reference documents such as Karnataka at a Glance and District at a Glance. These publications provide around 2,340 indicators, including static data from the Population Census, Agricultural Census and Livestock Census, as well as dynamic data relating to various development programmes. They also contain socio-economic and geographical information at the district and taluk levels.

1.11.3 These publications serve as the primary data source for computing District Domestic Product estimates and also include maps of districts and taluks. The estimates of Gross District Domestic Product and per capita income for 2024–25 are presented in **Appendix 1.6**, while district-wise sectoral contributions for all 31 districts are given in **Table 1.8**.

Table 1.8: Sector wise contributions to Gross District Domestic Product
Year : 2024-25

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	District	Agriculture	Rank	Industry	Rank	Services	Rank	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	Rank
1	Bangalore Urban	1.5	31	13.9	30	84.5	1	1173574	1
2	Dakshina Kannada	6.8	30	37.4	1	55.8	22	154509	2
3	Belagavi	19.5	13	22.8	13	57.7	15	111225	3
4	Tumakuru	16.6	19	30.1	3	53.4	26	100988	4
5	Mysuru	16.2	20	16.5	27	67.3	3	99527	5
6	Shivamogga	20.0	11	23.1	12	56.9	18	78037	6
7	Udupi	13.7	26	26.3	8	60.0	13	75198	7
8	Dharwad	8.1	29	23.5	11	68.4	2	68591	8
9	Mandya	14.7	24	21.9	14	63.4	9	66775	9





Sl. No	District	Agriculture	Rank	Industry	Rank	Services	Rank	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	Rank
10	Hassan	19.7	12	16.2	28	64.1	8	66247	10
11	Bagalkote	16.2	21	27.7	6	56.2	20	65909	11
12	Chikkamagaluru	14.7	23	30.5	2	54.7	24	59955	12
13	Ballari	11.5	28	28.2	5	60.3	12	59928	13
14	Vijayapura	28.8	2	19.0	20	52.2	29	54785	14
15	Kalaburagi	13.1	27	21.8	15	65.1	6	50039	15
16	Uttara Kannada	16.6	18	20.5	18	62.9	10	48509	16
17	Davanagere	26.3	6	21.6	16	52.1	30	47801	17
18	Kolar	20.4	10	24.0	10	55.6	23	46568	18
19	Chitradurga	28.2	4	15.7	29	56.1	21	45577	19
20	Raichur	20.8	9	18.4	22	60.8	11	45167	20
21	Bangalore South	17.9	16	29.7	4	52.5	28	44055	21
22	Bangalore Rural	15.5	22	27.6	7	56.9	17	43485	22
23	Bidar	17.2	17	16.5	26	66.3	5	39798	23
24	Haveri	18.0	14	17.5	25	64.4	7	39571	24
25	Chikkaballapur	21.7	8	21.0	17	57.3	16	37935	25
26	Vijayanagar	18.0	15	25.5	9	56.5	19	37307	26
27	Chamarajanagar	28.7	3	17.9	23	53.3	27	35351	27
28	Koppal	27.7	5	18.4	21	53.9	25	33020	28
29	Gadag	13.9	25	19.3	19	66.8	4	28603	29
30	Yadagiri	24.0	7	17.6	24	58.4	14	26517	30
31	Kodagu	41.0	1	13.2	31	45.8	31	21510	31
	State	11.0		19.8		69.2		2906063	

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

1.11.4 An analysis of Table 1.8 indicates that districts with stronger performance in the services and industrial sectors record higher overall growth in District Domestic Product (DDP). In contrast, districts positioned at the lower end of the DDP ranking are relatively stronger in the agriculture sector but perform poorly overall due to the limited presence of industrial and services establishments.

1.11.5 Further, with the inclusion of new data components such as the private corporate sector and the availability of additional data sources in the computation of State GSDP, the process of identifying appropriate physical indicators for allocating sector-wise estimates to districts is currently underway. Owing to data constraints, sector-wise analysis of district estimates across different time periods may not yield meaningful conclusions, as these estimates are yet to stabilise.

1.11.6 The district-wise and sector-wise contribution to Gross State Domestic Product and per capita income is presented in **Table 1.9**. Historical district wise Per Capita Income is presented in **Appendix 1.7**

**Table 1.9: District wise and Sector wise contribution to GSDP and Per capita Income for 2024-25**

Sl. No	District	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	Per Capita Income (Rs)
1	Bagalkote	3.3	3.2	1.8	2.3	279919
2	Bangalore Urban	5.5	28.4	49.4	40.4	855960
3	Bangalore Rural	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.5	349559
4	Belagavi	6.8	4.4	3.2	3.8	183217
5	Ballari	2.2	2.9	1.8	2.1	324111
6	Bidar	2.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	185079
7	Vijayapura	4.9	1.8	1.4	1.9	187429
8	Chamarajanagar	3.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	304040
9	Chikkaballapur	2.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	252588
10	Chikkamagaluru	2.8	3.2	1.6	2.1	494787
11	Chitradurga	4.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	227554
12	Dakshina Kannada	3.3	10.0	4.3	5.3	626279
13	Davanagere	3.9	1.8	1.2	1.6	242159
14	Dharwad	1.7	2.8	2.3	2.4	300627
15	Gadag	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	224073
16	Kalaburagi	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	144449
17	Hassan	4.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	338877
18	Haveri	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	203257
19	Kodagu	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	353701
20	Kolar	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.6	249201
21	Koppal	2.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	181152
22	Mandya	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.3	341159
23	Mysuru	5.0	2.8	3.3	3.4	269333
24	Raichur	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	178888
25	Bangalore South	2.5	2.3	1.2	1.5	319088
26	Shivamogga	4.9	3.1	2.2	2.7	389743
27	Tumakuru	5.2	5.3	2.7	3.5	334980
28	Udupi	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.6	600683
29	Uttara Kannada	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	295116
30	Vijayanagar	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.3	193230
31	Yadagiri	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	164388
	State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	386156

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

1.11.7 Further, **Table 1.9** shows that Bengaluru Urban district ranked first in both total District Income and per capita district income during 2024–25. Bengaluru Urban district accounted for 40.4 per cent of the State's GSDP at current prices, followed by Dakshina Kannada (5.3 per cent) and Belagavi (3.8 per cent).

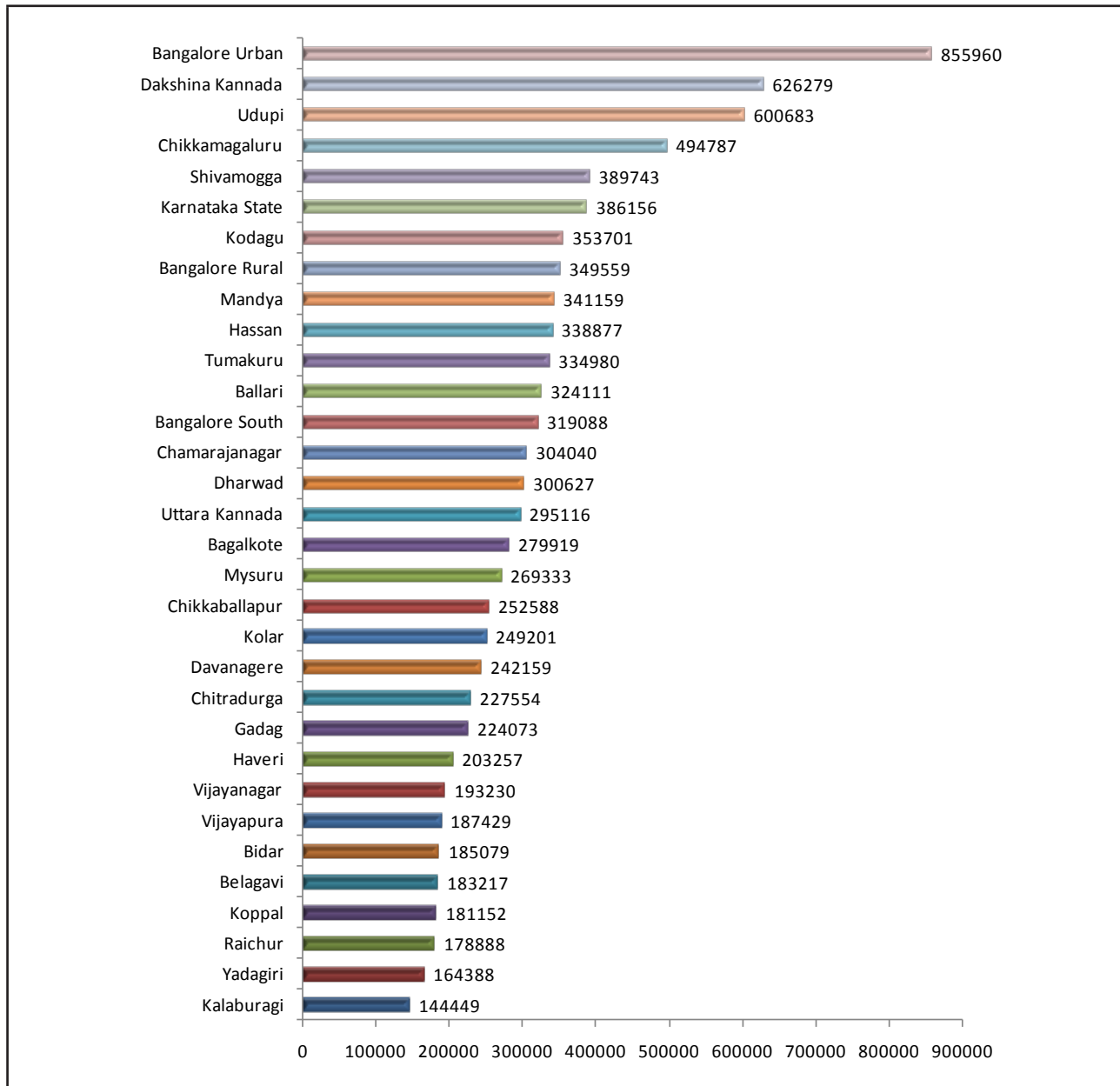
1.11.8 Bengaluru Urban district leads in the industrial and services sectors due to the high concentration of major industries and well-developed infrastructure. At the same time, each district has growth potential in



one or more sectors, which can be effectively leveraged by District Planning Committees for balanced regional development.

1.11.9 The per capita income at current prices for all 31 districts for the year 2024–25 is presented in **Figure 1.4**.

Figure 1.4: District wise Per Capita Income (in rupees) for the year 2024-25

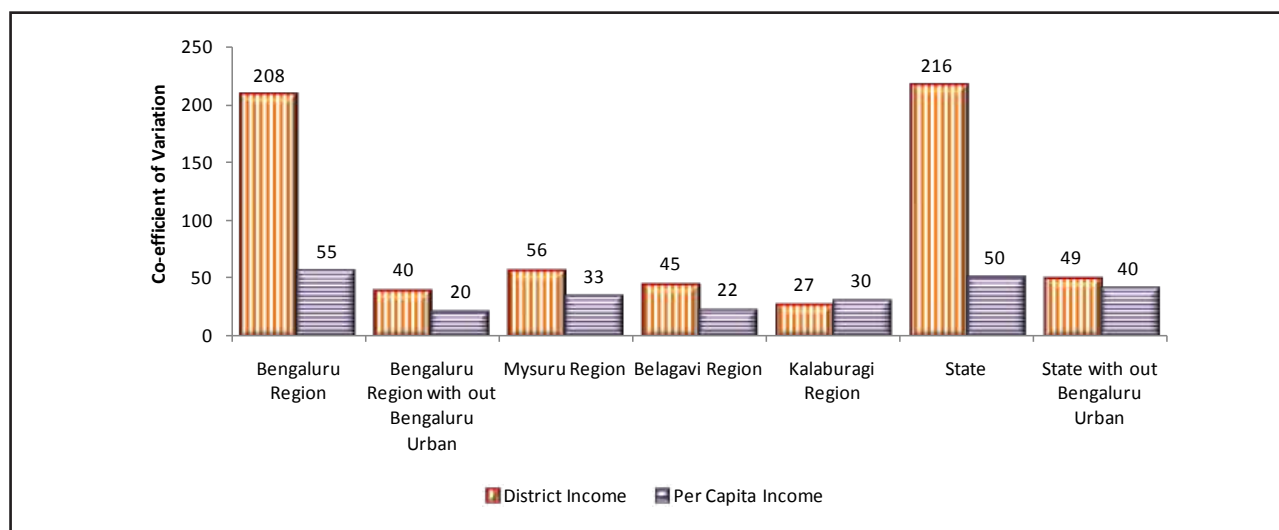


1.11.10 District income is an important indicator of the level and pace of economic development at the district level. It is a useful policy tool for assessing inter-district variations and disparities in the process of economic growth within the State.

1.11.11 The coefficient of variation serves as a simple statistical measure to capture differences in district income levels. The computed values of this indicator across the four divisions and at the State level are presented in **Figure 1.5**.

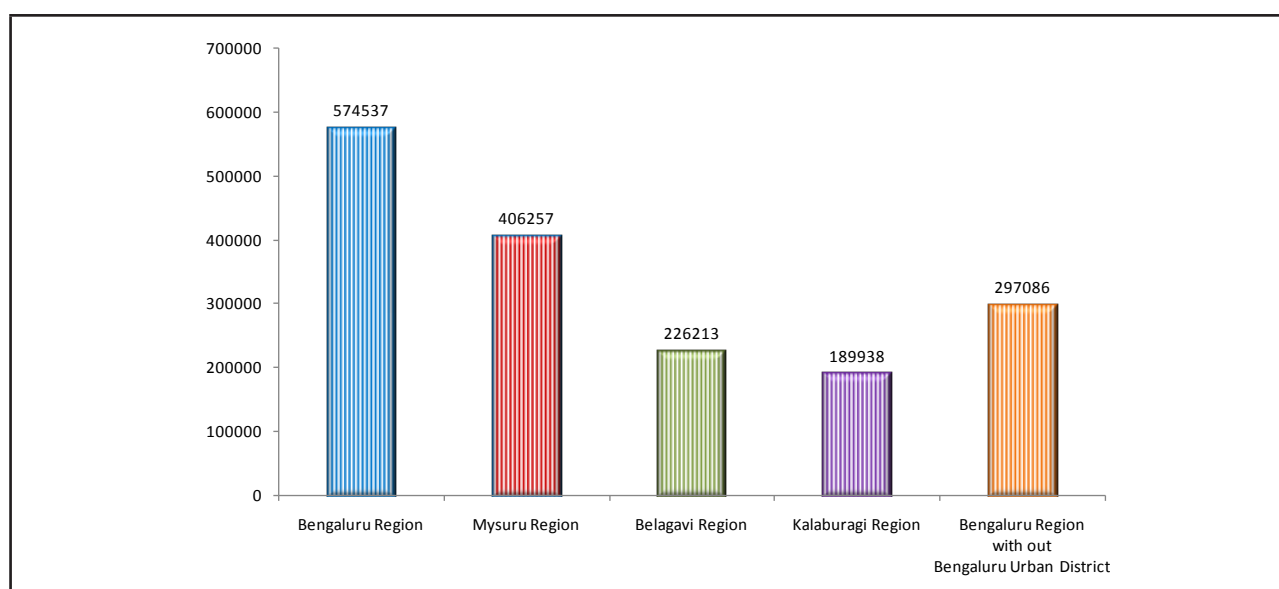


Figure 1.5: Inter-district variations of Gross District Income and Per Capita Income by Divisions in Karnataka for 2024-25



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

Figure 1.6: Division wise Per Capita Income



1.11.13 **Figure 1.6** indicates that the Kalaburgi revenue region—comprising Ballari, Bidar, Kalaburgi, Koppal, Raichuru, Vijayanagar and Yadgir districts—recorded the lowest per capita income. This was followed by the Belagavi and Mysuru regions. The relatively lower income levels in these regions are largely due to the limited presence of industrial and services activities. These findings highlight the need to promote the development of industries and services in these regions, particularly through measures that encourage private investment.



1.12 PRICES

1.12.1 Prices play a vital role in the process of economic planning. They act as a mechanism for allocating goods and services among consumers. Any change in prices affects every section of society, irrespective of their standard of living. Prices influence decisions about what goods should be produced and in what quantities. They also serve as indicators of the demand and supply of goods & services in the economy.

1.13 INFLATION

1.13.1 Inflation at the wholesale and retail levels is measured through two main indices: the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Inflation refers to a sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services over time. It represents a continuous rise in prices, which reduces the purchasing power of money, meaning a unit of currency buys fewer goods and services than it did in the past. Thus, inflation reflects the declining value of a nation's currency.

1.13.2 In India, inflation is commonly measured using two indices: the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI). As the names suggest, the WPI tracks prices at the wholesale level, while the CPI measures prices at the consumer level. Apart from this basic difference, the composition and number of items in their respective baskets vary, as do the weights assigned to them. Food items carry a higher weight in the CPI than in the WPI, making the CPI more sensitive to changes in food prices. On the other hand, the fuel group has a significantly higher weight in the WPI compared to the CPI.

During the first nine months of 2025–26 (April–December), the All-India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation rate increased to 1.82 per cent, compared with an increase of 1.64 per cent during the same period in the previous year.

Similarly, based on the All-India Consumer Price Index (CPI), the inflation rate is increased to 3.28 per cent in April–December 2025–26, compared with 3.08 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year.

1.14 ALL INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

1.14.1 The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) measures the average change in prices of commodities traded in bulk at the early stage of transactions. The WPI basket comprises three major groups: Primary Articles, Fuel and Power and Manufactured Products.

1.14.2 The WPI is released by the Office of the Economic Adviser (OEA) under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The base year for the current series is 2011–12 (=100). The 2011–12 series consists of a total of 697 items, including 117 items under Primary Articles, 16 items under Fuel and Power and 564 items under Manufactured Products. The WPI basket does not include services.

1.14.3 The WPI is used to measure inflation at the wholesale transaction level and is also utilized by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) for estimating Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This index is released monthly at the national level.





Wholesale Price Index (WPI) Analysis: 2024–25 and 2025–26

During 2024–25 and 2025–26, the trend in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) shows moderate inflationary movement.

- ❖ In 2025–26, the index of all commodities increased from 154.2 in April to 157.0 in December 2025, reflecting a rise of 1.82 per cent during the nine-month period.
- ❖ In 2024–25, the index increased from 152.9 in April to 155.4 in December 2024, showing a growth of 1.64 per cent over the same period.
- ❖ The annual rate of inflation, based on the monthly WPI, stood at 1.03 per cent in December 2025 compared to December 2024.

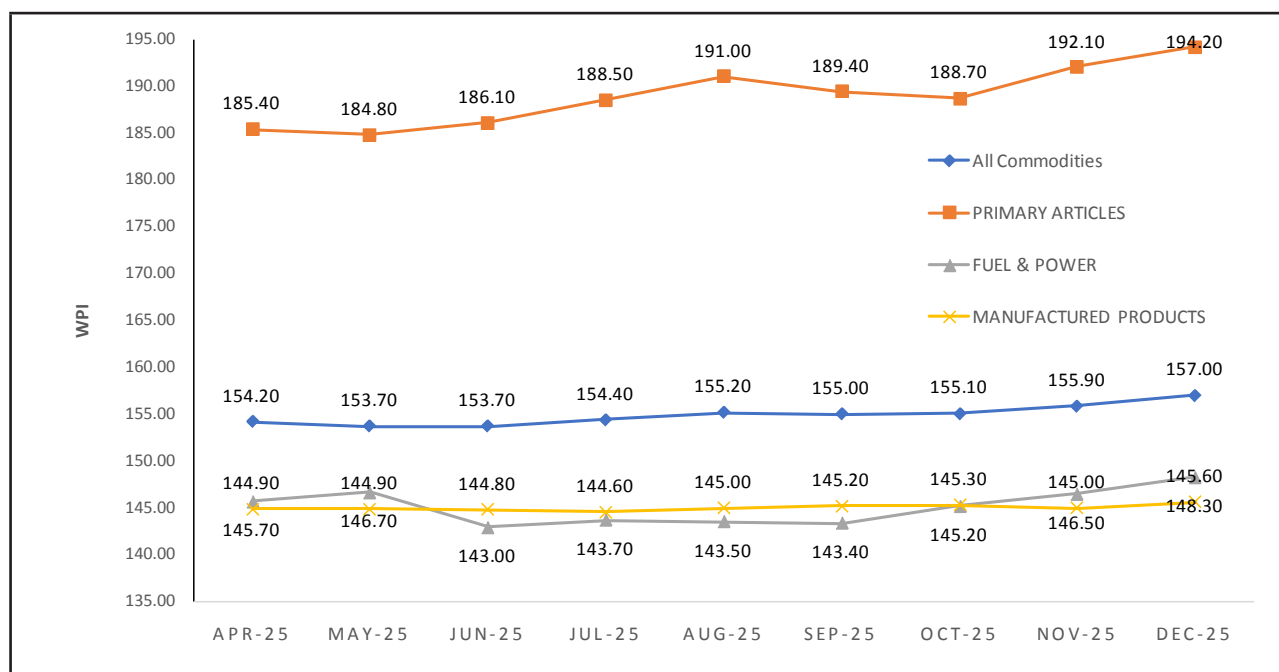
Group-wise Changes in WPI during 2025–26 (April–December)

- ❖ Primary Articles (Weight: 22.62) – The index for this group increased by 4.75 per cent over the nine-month period.
- ❖ Fuel and Power (Weight: 13.15) – The index for this group declined by 1.78 per cent during the same period.
- ❖ Manufactured Products (Weight: 64.23) – The index for this group registered a modest increase of 0.48 per cent in nine months.

Overall, the rise in WPI during 2025–26 was mainly driven by the increase in Primary Articles, while Fuel and Power recorded a decline.

1.14.4 The details of the annual All-India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) from April to December for the consecutive years 2023–24, 2024–25 and 2025–26 is presented in **Appendix 1.8**. The group-wise All-India WPI data since 2016–17 is provided in **Appendix 1.9**. **Figure 1.7** shows the group-wise changes in the Wholesale Price Index.

Figure: 1.7 Group wise changes in WPI





1.15 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF KARNATAKA STATE FOR 33 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

1.15.1 This index is useful for monitoring price trends at the first stage of commercial transactions and for estimating the State Domestic Product (SDP). The primary data for the construction of this index are collected from the following sources:

- (1) 40 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) under the Agricultural Marketing Department across the State, which compiles prices of agricultural commodities,
- (2) the Directorate of Sugar and
- (3) the Coffee, Tobacco and Spices Boards.

Karnataka State Wholesale Price Index (WPI) – Agricultural Commodities

(April–December 2024–25 and 2025–26)

The analysis of the Wholesale Price Index for 33 agricultural commodities in Karnataka State during 2024–25 and 2025–26 (April–December) indicates the following trends

- ❖ In 2025–26, the Wholesale Price Index increased from 1957 in April to 2063 in December 2025, registering a rise of 5.42 per cent over the nine-month period.
- ❖ In 2024–25, the index is increased from 1921 in April to 1997 in December 2024, showing an increase of 3.96 per cent during the same period.
- ❖ The December 2025 index (2063), when compared to the December 2024 index (1997), recorded an annual increase of 3.30 per cent.

Group-wise WPI Changes during 2025–26 (April–December)

- ❖ The overall index for all commodities increased by 5.42 per cent.
- ❖ The Oilseeds group recorded a significant increase of 12.72 per cent.
- ❖ The Miscellaneous group increased by 2.02 per cent.
- ❖ The Condiments and Spices group declined by 4.44 per cent.
- ❖ The Pulses group decreased by 4.29 per cent.
- ❖ Gur and Sugar declined by 1.29 per cent.
- ❖ The Fibre group decreased by 0.73 per cent.

Commodity-wise Price Changes (April–December 2025)

- ❖ Prices of Safflower, Linseed and Onion increased by 52.94 per cent, 26.50 per cent and 23.09 per cent, respectively.
- ❖ In contrast, prices of Green Gram, Dry Chilli and Bengal Gram declined by 26.61 per cent, 12.91 per cent and 10.97 per cent, respectively.

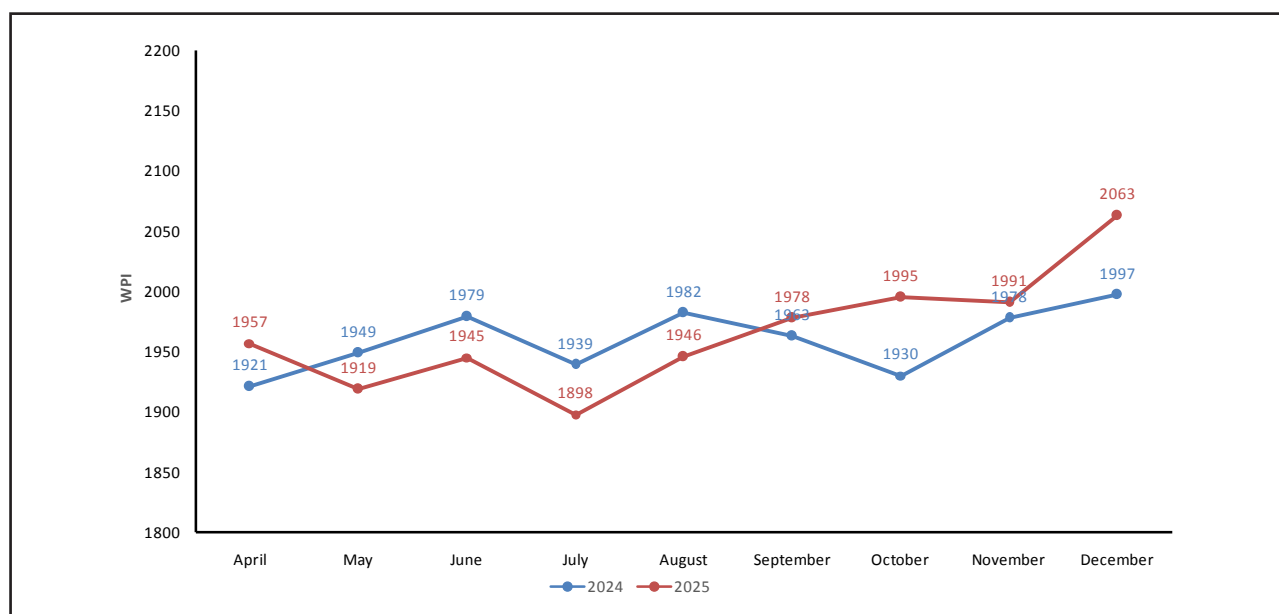
Overall, the increase in the State WPI during 2025–26 was largely driven by a sharp rise in oilseeds and certain individual commodities, despite declines in pulses, spices and fibre groups.

1.15.2 The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) numbers of agricultural commodities in Karnataka since 2012–13 is presented in **Appendix 1.10**. The group-wise index numbers for the years 2023–24, 2024–25 and 2025–26 is provided in **Appendix 1.11**. The trend of the WPI for 33 agricultural commodities in Karnataka for the years 2024–25 and 2025–26 is presented in **Figure 1.8**.





Figure.1.8 Average Trend of WPI in Karnataka



1.16 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1.16.1 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the change in retail prices of goods and services consumed by a specified population group in a particular area, with reference to a base year. At present, the CPIs compiled in India include:

- ❖ CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-Industrial Workers)
- ❖ CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-Agricultural Labour)
- ❖ CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-Rural Labour)
- ❖ CPI for Rural and Urban (CPI-Rural & Urban)

1.16.2 The first three indices are compiled and released by the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh, while the CPI (Rural & Urban) is compiled and released by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), New Delhi. In Karnataka, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics compiles and releases only the CPI-IW for nine centres as part of the state series every month.

1.16.3 The Consumer Price Index is widely regarded as a barometer of inflation and an important tool for monitoring price stability. It is also used for determining Dearness Allowance (DA) for government employees and for revising wages under labour–employer agreements.

1.17 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

1.17.1 The target group of the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) includes workers employed in factories, mines, plantations, motor transport, docks, railways and electricity establishments. This index is primarily used to determine the Dearness Allowance (DA) for employees in both the public and private sectors.

1.17.2 At the national level, the base year of the CPI-IW (Central Series) was revised from 2001=100 to 2016=100 with effect from September 2020. Under the 2016 series, the CPI-IW is compiled for 88 selected industrially developed centres across the country. Out of these, seven centres are located in Karnataka, namely Bengaluru, Belagavi, Hubballi-Dharwad, Madikeri, Mysuru, Davanagere and Chikmagalur.





1.17.3 The CPI-IW figures for April to December for the years 2023–24, 2024–25 and 2025–26, for both All-India and Karnataka, are presented in **Appendix 1.12**. The trend of the All-India CPI-IW for the years 2024–25 and 2025–26 is shown in **Figure 1.9**.

All-India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (2023–24, 2024–25 and 2025–26)

The analysis of the All-India CPI-IW for the years 2023–24, 2024–25 and 2025–26 indicates the following trends:

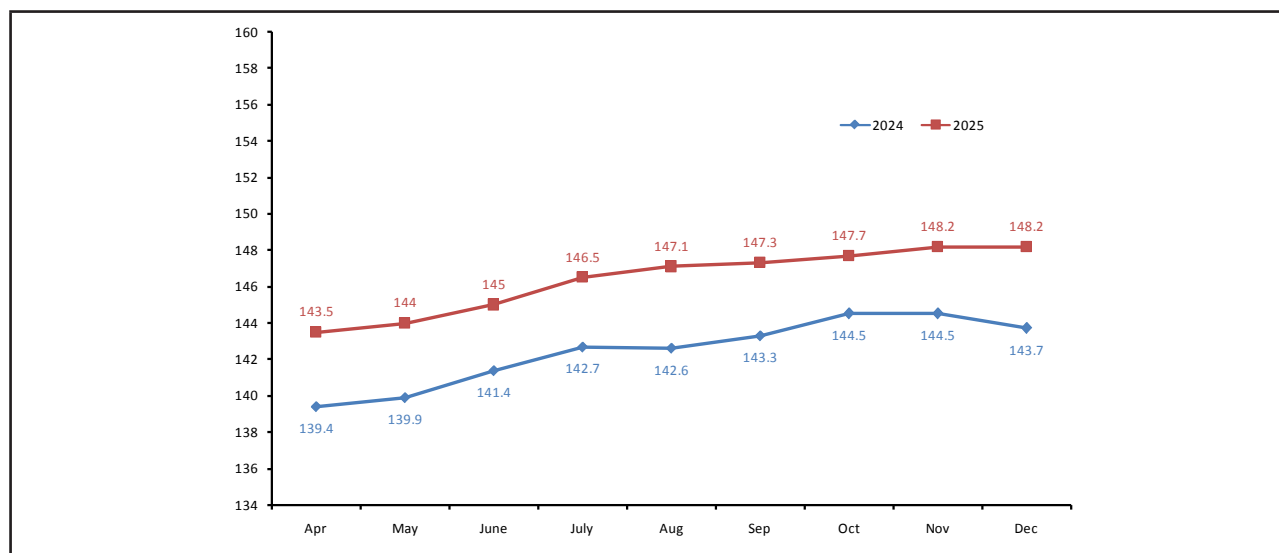
- ❖ The CPI-IW for December 2025 stood at 148.2 points, compared to 143.7 points in December 2024, registering an annual inflation rate of 3.13 per cent.
- ❖ In December 2024, the index was 143.7 points, whereas in December 2023 it was 138.8 points, reflecting an annual inflation rate of 3.53 per cent.

April to December (9-Month Average) Analysis

- ❖ During 2025–26 (April to December), the average index was 146.39 points, compared to 142.44 points during the corresponding period of the previous year, resulting in an inflation rate of 2.77 per cent.
- ❖ During 2024–25 (April to December), the average index was 142.44 points, compared to 137.56 points in the same period of the previous year, with an inflation rate of 3.55 per cent.

Overall, while the index continued to rise during 2025–26, the inflation rate showed a moderation compared to the previous year.

Figure 1.9: All India Consumer Price Index



1.18 STATE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

1.18.1 In Karnataka, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics compiles the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) for nine centres, namely Ballari, Bhadravathi, Dandeli, Kalaburagi, Hassan, Mandya, Mangaluru, Raichur and Tumakuru. With effect from February 2022, the base year for the State series was revised from 1987–88 = 100 to 2018 = 100. Although the revised base year (2018 = 100) has been implemented from February 2022, the indices for previous years have also been recalculated and presented in the relevant appendices for comparison.





1.18.2 During 2025–26, among the nine State series centres, the General Index for Mangaluru and Mandya recorded increases of 4.91 per cent and 4.66 per cent, respectively. In particular, the General Index for Mangaluru is increased from 136.4 in April to 143.1 in December 2025, registering an increase of 4.91 per cent over the nine-month period. The April to December average index for Mangaluru stood at 140.47 points, reflecting a 2.06 per cent increase compared to the corresponding period of the previous year (137.63).

1.18.3 The detailed CPI-IW figures for All-India and Karnataka is presented in **Appendices 1.13, 1.14 and 1.15**.

1.19 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

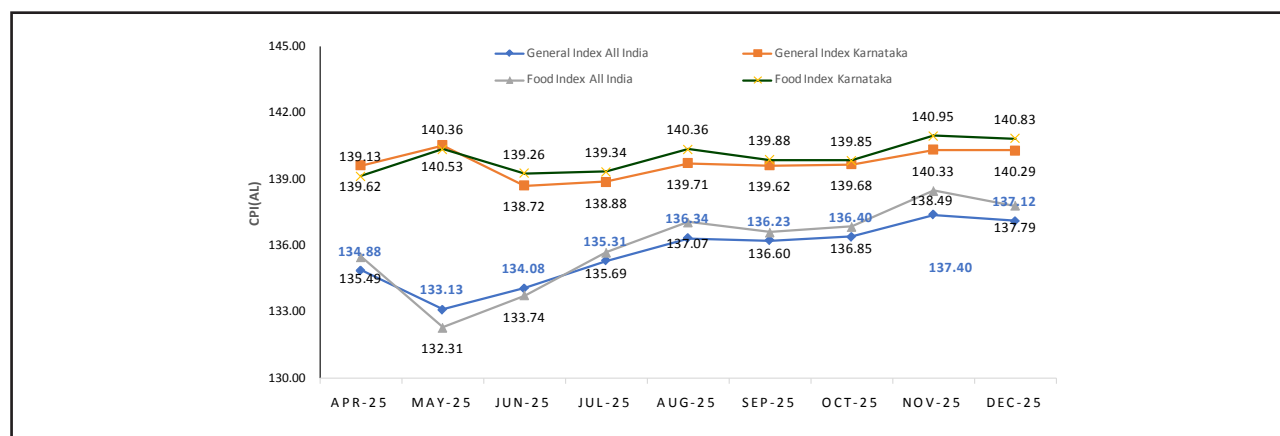
1.19.1 The Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) is compiled every month by the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh for 20 States, including Karnataka, based on data collected by the Field Operations Division of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). This index is primarily used for the fixation and revision of minimum wages in the agricultural sector. The base year of CPI-AL has been revised from 1986–87 = 100 to 2019 = 100, with effect from June 2025.

1.19.2 In Karnataka, the General Index increased by 0.48 per cent in December 2025 over April 2025, compared to a 1.66 per cent increase at the All-India level during the same period.

1.19.3 During 2025–26 (up to December 2025), the average General Index in Karnataka is increased from 135.26 in the corresponding period of 2024–25 to 139.71, registering an increase of 3.29 per cent. At the All-India level, the index increased by 1.48 per cent over the same period.

1.19.4 The CPI-AL figures for April and December for the years 2023–24, 2024–25 and 2025–26 is presented in **Appendix 1.16**. The CPI-AL data for All-India and Karnataka from 2012–13 onwards is given in **Appendix 1.17**. The Food and General Index of Agricultural Labourers during 2025–26 is shown in **Figure 1.10**.

Figure. 1.10. Consumer Price Index of Agricultural Labourers



1.20 PRICE SITUATION IN RURAL AND URBAN KARNATAKA

1.20.1 The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Karnataka, collects retail prices of a basket of essential commodities from selected rural and urban centres to assess the price situation in the State. Rural retail prices are collected monthly, while urban retail prices are collected weekly for the compilation of the Rural Retail Price Index (RRPI) and the Urban Retail Price Index (URPI). With effect from February 2022, the base year for both indices has been revised from 1970 = 100 to 2018 = 100. These indices are based on an unweighted average method and are intended to reflect broad price trends in rural and urban areas to support policy decisions.



(a) Price Situation in Urban Areas

1.20.2 Retail prices of 26 important commodities are collected weekly from 31 urban centres across the State for the compilation of the URPI. During 2025–26, the URPI increased from 163.52 in April 2025 to 166.40 in December 2025, registering a rise of 1.76 per cent. The increase in the index was mainly due to a rise in the prices of Coconut (27.42 per cent), Coconut Oil (17.95 per cent) and Eggs (12.79 per cent). However, during 2025–26 (up to December 2025), the average URPI stood at 164.59, which showed a marginal decrease of 0.08 per cent compared to the corresponding period of the previous year (164.72).

(b) Price Situation in Rural Areas

1.20.3 For the compilation of the RRPI, retail prices of 32 essential commodities are collected monthly from 452 villages across the State. During 2025–26, the index increased marginally from 145.42 in April 2025 to 145.56 in December 2025, showing a rise of 0.10 per cent. This increase was mainly due to a sharp rise in the price of Tomato (66.37 per cent), while the price of Coconut also increased by 22.94 per cent. Up to December 2025, the average RRPI was 145.12, indicating a decrease of 1.27 per cent compared to the corresponding period of the previous year (146.99).

1.20.4 The detailed Urban and Rural Retail Price Index Numbers for Karnataka are presented in **Appendix 1.18**.

1.21 WAY FORWARD

1.21.1 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is expected to achieve 8.1 per cent growth during 2025-26 as compared to 7.3 per cent during 2024-25.

- ❖ The Government has constituted an advisory committee on GSDP to review the methodology, quality, Consistency of input data used for the estimation of GSDP and also recommend suitable measures for timely flow of data and data sources.
- ❖ Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India is proposing to revise the base year of Gross Domestic Product and Index of Industrial Products from 2011-12 to 2022-23. With the guidance of MoSPI, Directorate of Economics and Statistics will also revise the base year to 2022-23.
- ❖ To increase the GSDP of the state, The Government of Karnataka unveiled the new IT Policy 2025–30, reinforcing the state's leadership in deep-tech and Artificial Intelligence while accelerating the growth of emerging clusters across the Beyond Bengaluru region. Anchored on four strategic pillars—Smart & Green Infrastructure, Future-Ready Talent, Business-Ready Support and Market Acceleration
- ❖ To increase the service sector contribution, the Government of Karnataka has introduced India's first Global Capability Centers (GCC) Policy 2024–29, designed to position the state as a global hub for GCCs. The policy sets an ambitious vision to attract 500 new GCCs, create 3.5 lakh jobs and contribute USD 50 billion to Karnataka's economy by 2029.
- ❖ Karnataka Acceleration Network is India's first-of-its-kind state-wide initiative dedicated to accelerating growth-stage startups. It connects Bengaluru-based accelerators with regional incubators in cities such as Mysuru, Mangaluru, Hubballi-Dharwad and Belagavi. The program supports startups through structured mentorship, fundraising assistance, customer access, IP services and go-to-market strategies.





Appendix 1.1 GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT – AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Industry	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 SRE	2024-25 FRE	2025-26 AE
1	Crops	152409	174913	164141	159119	166414	179590
2	Livestock	56743	65795	78104	85214	94765	108961
3	Forestry and Logging	14389	16709	16330	17376	18477	19786
4	Fishing	5294	10426	11794	12452	12701	14420
5	Mining and Quarrying	10714	15956	14383	14727	18361	19598
6	Manufacturing	198917	260122	266865	292411	310890	339609
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	23933	26787	30949	36298	40221	44660
8	Construction	81185	108071	123973	143092	156435	176277
9	Trade and Repair Services	129422	162166	195850	215764	240981	267600
10	Hotel and Restaurants	11584	17501	32450	39394	46158	56340
11	Railways	4624	4429	5618	6416	7381	8732
12	Road Transport	42320	64353	69781	72310	82485	88662
13	Water Transport	394	564	643	670	765	821
14	Air Transport	1136	1058	1921	3565	2287	2454
15	Services Incidental to Transport	754	1166	1409	1670	1677	1799
16	Storage	1655	1847	2092	2453	2671	2866
17	Communication	19060	22463	26031	28509	30786	33304
18	Financial Services	73688	79347	100205	113271	123132	137004
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	553575	656271	819950	940068	1073276	1237075
	a) Computer related Services and R & D	399733	476718	611133	705603	816883	954321
	b) Real estate, Other Professional Services	67594	82466	103073	122512	135084	150295
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	86248	97088	105744	111953	121310	132459
20	Public Administration	39659	43233	47894	46129	58290	67798
21	Other Services	86566	105815	124761	145743	164735	189109
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	1508020	1838991	2135143	2376652	2652888	2996465
	Product Taxes	168696	204694	242439	272236	301126	338752
	Product Subsidies	35904	51656	51511	55321	47951	54152
	GSDP at Market Prices	1640811	1992029	2326071	2593567	2906063	3281065
	Population ('000)	66627	67092	67515	67939	68362	68785
	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	246268	296910	344527	381749	425099	477003
	Primary Sector	239549	283799	284752	288888	310718	342354
	Secondary Sector	304035	394980	421786	471801	507546	560546
	Tertiary Sector	964435	1160212	1428605	1615962	1834624	2093564
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	1508020	1838991	2135143	2376652	2652888	2996465
	I. Agriculture	228836	267844	270369	274161	292357	322756
	II. Industry	314749	410936	436169	486528	525907	580144
	III. Services	964435	1160212	1428605	1615962	1834624	2093564
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	1508020	1838991	2135143	2376652	2652888	2996465

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





Appendix 1.2

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT – AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Industry	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 SRE	2024-25 FRE	2025-26 AE
1	Crops	74853	76097	72546	62035	68825	74477
2	Livestock	31271	34053	37397	39598	41047	45383
3	Forestry and Logging	8951	9140	8467	8678	8833	9037
4	Fishing	2988	5281	6214	6511	6285	7478
5	Mining and Quarrying	9023	9323	10484	10926	13697	14531
6	Manufacturing	167979	188607	190570	210848	218515	234267
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	18345	19402	20923	22725	22330	23997
8	Construction	60441	70849	74741	86545	89922	94748
9	Trade and Repair Services	80434	93906	108018	113763	120771	125321
10	Hotel and Restaurants	7147	10079	17860	20726	23065	26281
11	Railways	2344	2430	3238	3639	4580	6108
12	Road Transport	50330	51299	54629	57625	60725	62585
13	Water Transport	279	355	391	400	444	458
14	Air Transport	805	665	1169	2131	1328	1370
15	Services Incidental to Transport	534	733	857	998	974	1005
16	Storage	1037	1077	1160	1301	1348	1355
17	Communication	13453	14112	15780	16983	17789	18545
18	Financial Services	55911	56222	62314	68952	73896	81240
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	342150	377168	448893	494240	537796	586265
	a) Computer related Services and R & D	250471	277948	338606	374001	412109	455405
	b) Real estate, Other Professional Services	42521	48261	57341	65151	68495	71443
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	49158	50959	52946	55087	57193	59417
20	Public Administration	26080	26465	27761	25162	31479	34195
21	Other Services	51829	60254	67790	75155	80488	86886
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	1006183	1107517	1231200	1328941	1424137	1535530
	Product Taxes	142083	162061	171180	187333	195821	215226
	Product Subsidies	23956	31109	29703	30934	25742	27750
	GSDP at Market Prices	1124311	1238468	1372677	1485341	1594216	1723006
	Population ('000)	66627	67092	67515	67939	68362	68785
	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	168747	184593	203314	218629	233202	250492
	Primary Sector	127085	133894	135109	127748	138687	150905
	Secondary Sector	246765	278858	286234	320119	330767	353012
	Tertiary Sector	632333	694764	809858	881074	954683	1031613
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	1006183	1107517	1231200	1328941	1424137	1535530
	I. Agriculture	118062	124571	124625	116822	124990	136374
	II. Industry	255788	288181	296718	331045	344464	367543
	III. Services	632333	694764	809858	881074	954683	1031613
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	1006183	1107517	1231200	1328941	1424137	1535530

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



Appendix 1.3 NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT – AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Industry	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 SRE	2024-25 FRE	2025-26 AE
1	Crops	140784	161770	150241	144110	150717	162650
2	Livestock	56205	65105	77242	84249	93691	107726
3	Forestry and Logging	14253	16538	16156	17189	18278	19573
4	Fishing	4905	9655	10928	11639	11872	13478
5	Mining and Quarrying	8830	13328	12437	12635	15753	16815
6	Manufacturing	174030	230482	232472	256463	272670	297859
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	16092	18138	20543	25902	28701	31869
8	Construction	74085	99967	112503	129953	142071	160091
9	Trade and Repair Services	123539	155190	187449	206734	230819	256135
10	Hotel and Restaurants	9862	15439	29803	36366	42749	52495
11	Railways	3275	2952	3994	4475	5148	6090
12	Road Transport	36914	58383	63078	64900	74221	79781
13	Water Transport	301	461	531	545	626	672
14	Air Transport	147	75	742	2177	740	791
15	Services Incidental to Transport	602	966	1181	1426	1405	1507
16	Storage	1485	1634	1836	2121	2310	2478
17	Communication	12414	14986	17657	19266	20805	22507
18	Financial Services	71750	77258	97856	110643	120276	133826
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	484103	578260	725003	839000	957887	1104075
	a) Computer related Services and R & D	250471	277948	338606	374001	412109	455405
	b) Real estate, Other Professional Services	42521	48261	57341	65151	68495	71443
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	49158	50959	52946	55087	57193	59417
20	Public Administration	32876	35709	39462	36859	46575	54173
21	Other Services	77763	95194	112462	132131	149348	171446
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	1344217	1651489	1913575	2138781	2386662	2696034
	Product Taxes	168696	204694	242439	272236	301126	338752
	Product Subsidies	35904	51656	51511	55321	47951	54152
	NSDP at Market Prices	1477008	1804527	2104504	2355696	2639837	2980634
	Population ('000)	66627	67092	67515	67939	68362	68785
	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	221683	268963	311709	346737	386156	433326
	Primary Sector	224977	266396	267005	269822	290311	320242
	Secondary Sector	264207	348586	365517	412318	443442	489818
	Tertiary Sector	855032	1036507	1281054	1456641	1652908	1885974
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	1344217	1651489	1913575	2138781	2386662	2696034
	I. Agriculture	216147	253068	254567	257187	274558	303427
	II. Industry	273037	361914	377954	424953	459195	506633
	III. Services	855032	1036507	1281054	1456641	1652908	1885974
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	1344217	1651489	1913575	2138781	2386662	2696034

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





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

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Industry	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 SRE	2024-25 FRE	2025-26 AE
1	Crops	67221	67915	63675	52557	58310	63098
2	Livestock	30866	33596	36874	39010	40438	44709
3	Forestry and Logging	8850	9027	8361	8564	8717	8918
4	Fishing	2672	4668	5557	5872	5669	6745
5	Mining and Quarrying	7732	7498	9196	9582	12012	12743
6	Manufacturing	147527	165664	167824	187058	193860	207834
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	11898	12808	13398	15300	15034	16157
8	Construction	53899	63744	67085	77767	80801	85138
9	Trade and Repair Services	75835	88926	102524	107895	114495	118706
10	Hotel and Restaurants	5805	8618	16141	18773	20977	24079
11	Railways	1319	1373	2125	2321	2921	3895
12	Road Transport	46074	46814	50154	52685	55598	57300
13	Water Transport	207	277	310	314	354	366
14	Air Transport	28	-73	320	1171	331	343
15	Services Incidental to Transport	415	585	695	827	796	822
16	Storage	906	930	993	1085	1125	1131
17	Communication	8137	8339	9526	10180	10663	11116
18	Financial Services	54363	54636	60604	67062	71870	79012
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	289249	320605	387179	428688	466467	508507
	a) Computer related Services and R & D	211744	236265	292054	324397	357449	395003
	b) Real estate, Other Professional Services	35947	41023	49458	56510	59410	61968
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	41557	43316	45667	47781	49607	51536
20	Public Administration	20526	20788	21801	18696	23390	25408
21	Other Services	44938	52616	59491	66049	70737	76359
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	878467	969353	1083832	1171455	1254562	1352386
	Product Taxes	142083	162061	171180	187333	195821	215226
	Product Subsidies	23956	31109	29703	30934	25742	27750
	NSDP at Market Prices	996595	1100304	1225310	1327855	1424642	1539862
	Population ('000)	66627	67092	67515	67939	68362	68785
	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	149578	163999	181487	195448	208397	223866
	Primary Sector	117342	122703	123662	115585	125144	136213
	Secondary Sector	213324	242216	248307	280125	289695	309129
	Tertiary Sector	547801	604434	711863	775745	839723	907045
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	878467	969353	1083832	1171455	1254562	1352386
	I.Agriculture	109610	115205	114467	106003	113133	123470
	II.Industry	221056	249714	257503	289707	301706	321871
	III.Services	547801	604434	711863	775745	839723	907045
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	878467	969353	1083832	1171455	1254562	1352386

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



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

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



Sl. No	Year	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) (Rs. Lakhs)		Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) (Rs. Lakhs)		Per Capita Income (Per Capita NSDP) at Current Prices (in Rs.)
		Current Prices	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Prices	
37	1996-97d	6517572	5030220	5807078	4473655	11670
38	1997-98d	7304576	5377782	6475689	4751682	12832
39	1998-99d	8784091	6061964	7875624	5396093	15396
40	1999-00e	10124741	10124741	9053192	9053192	17502
41	2000-01e	10836170	10268651	9634777	9113592	18344
42	2001-02e	11284650	10555966	9889675	9278843	18547
43	2002-03e	12088876	11035977	10589474	9776504	19621
44	2003-04e	13098974	11417352	11423011	9966856	20901
45	2004-05f	16674713	16674713	14872897	14872898	26882
46	2005-06f	19590407	18427703	17491121	16403065	31239
47	2006-07f	22723706	20266010	20381918	18108596	35981
48	2007-08f	27062879	22820215	24302840	20380990	42419
49	2008-09f	31031233	24442138	27853414	21830924	48084
50	2009-10f	33755850	24759029	30074742	21836349	51364
51	2010-11f	41070316	27272131	36833840	24081677	62251
52	2011-12g	60600981	60600981	55495220	55495220	90263
53	2012-13g	69541302	64303302	63592381	58655161	102319
54	2013-14g	81666615	70446604	74656904	63994016	118829
55	2014-15g	91392303	74842913	82578249	67128352	130024
56	2015-16g	104516810	83132178	95086639	74994348	148108
57	2016-17g	120760772	94177416	110263628	85139410	169898
58	2017-18g	133323999	101972354	120901930	91565726	185840
59	2018-19g	147939143	108510063	134599856	97730149	205245
60	2019-20g	161582653	115139320	146844145	103437971	222141
61	2020-21g	164081146	112431068	147700812	99659469	221683
62	2021-22g	199202931	123846845	180452679	110030425	268963
63	2022-23g	232607125	137267749	210450356	122530961	311709
64	2023-24 SRE	259356675	148534065	235569570	132785457	346737
65	2024-25 FRE	290606252	159421635	263983651	142464153	386156
66	2025-26 AE	328106502	172300617	298063431	153986178	433326

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

a) Computed with base year as 1960-61

b) Computed with base year as 1970-71

c) Computed with base year as 1980-81

d) Computed with base year as 1993-94

e) Computed with base year as 1999-2000

f) Computed with base year as 2004-05

g) Computed with base year as 2011-12

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



Appendix 1.6
GROSS / NET DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PER CAPITA INCOME 2024-25

(Rs. Crore) (Provi.)

Sl. No	District	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)		Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)		Per Capita Income (Per Capita NDDP at Current Prices) (in Rs.)
		Current Prices	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Prices	
1	Bagalkote	65909	37049	58621	32399	279919
2	Bengaluru Urban	1173574	635380	1111787	595656	855960
3	Bengaluru Rural	43485	24393	39071	21594	349559
4	Belagavi	111225	61133	96002	51423	183217
5	Ballari	59928	34033	51253	28533	324111
6	Bidar	39798	21778	34741	18538	185079
7	Vijayapura	54785	28949	47493	24320	187429
8	Chamarajanagar	35351	19092	31028	16341	304040
9	Chickballapur	37935	20400	33200	17442	252588
10	Chikkamagaluru	59955	33976	53629	29996	494787
11	Chitradurga	45577	23604	39724	19936	227554
12	Dakshina Kannada	154509	91011	140476	82009	626279
13	Davangere	47801	24954	41272	20882	242159
14	Dharwad	68591	38164	61615	33709	300627
15	Gadag	28603	15813	24964	13508	224073
16	Kalaburagi	50039	28204	42722	23523	144449
17	Hassan	66247	36257	58835	31552	338877
18	Haveri	39571	21541	34456	18278	203257
19	Kodagu	21510	11257	18935	9557	353701
20	Kolar	46568	25472	40659	21761	249201
21	Koppal	33020	17699	28820	15003	181152
22	Mandya	66775	37556	59325	32812	341159
23	Mysuru	99527	53757	88325	46647	269333
24	Raichur	45167	25151	39130	21235	178888
25	Bangalore South	44055	24371	39077	21278	319088
26	Shivamogga	78037	41523	69681	36330	389743
27	Tumakuru	100988	56518	88719	48835	334980
28	Udupi	75198	43057	68646	38842	600683
29	Uttara Kannada	48509	26692	42780	23061	295116
30	Vijayanagara	37307	20572	31824	17071	193230
31	Yadagiri	26517	14860	23028	12573	164388
	KARNATAKA	2906063	1594216	2639837	1424642	386156



Appendix 1.7
DISTRICT WISE PER CAPITA INCOME FOR THE YEARS
1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1985-86 & FROM 1990-91 TO 2024-25

(in Rupees)

Sl.	District	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	Bagalkote *								
2	Bangalore Urban	256	699	2114	3914	6832	9547	10546	11609
3	Bangalore Rural						5901	7693	7910
4	Belagavi	267	559	1407	2304	4585	6206	6524	7307
5	Ballari	306	797	1586	2288	4618	5293	5314	6340
6	Bidar	199	503	1335	2304	3220	3725	4232	4910
7	Vijayapura	203	479	977	1635	3784	4413	4861	5890
8	Chamarajanagar*								
9	Chickballapur*								
10	Chickmagalur	479	1176	1865	3008	6768	8065	8572	9850
11	Chitradurga	274	674	1628	2226	4035	5147	5989	6476
12	Dakshina Kannada	357	786	1704	2888	5350	7203	7569	8157
13	Davangere *								
14	Dharwad	257	586	1289	1904	3695	5108	5583	6003
15	Gadag *								
16	Kalaburgi	223	622	1386	2185	4223	4732	4928	6037
17	Hassan	301	674	1385	2245	3842	4924	5610	5915
18	Haveri *								
19	Kodagu	728	1851	3079	5395	10583	10810	11150	13066
20	Kolar	238	481	862	1649	3276	4151	4195	4961
21	Koppal *								
22	Mandya	258	607	1599	2332	3865	4827	5513	6347
23	Mysuru	259	742	1466	2623	4240	6400	6812	7227
24	Raichur	227	751	1452	1991	3483	4159	4354	5239
25	Bangalore South*								
26	Shivamogga	578	968	1810	2690	4682	5812	6734	7724
27	Tumkuru	283	514	1179	1987	3648	5045	5534	5516
28	Udupi *								
29	Uttara Kannada	577	869	1673	3098	4909	6339	7037	6965
30	Vijayanagar*								
31	Yadagiri*								
	State	296	685	1528	2520	4631	5898	6443	7155



Appendix 1.7 (Contd.)
DISTRICT WISE PER CAPITA INCOME FOR THE YEARS 1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1985-86 & FROM 1990-91 TO 2024-25

(in Rupees)

Sl.	District	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	Bagalkote *					12970	14331	16560	15638
2	Bangalore Urban	13555	15556	17918	25740	28305	27984	28512	31804
3	Bangalore Rural	7519	8471	9040	12215	12508	15360	24880	21821
4	Belagavi	8246	8356	10235	13377	13738	14919	17966	15106
5	Ballari	7661	8544	9971	12200	14914	15760	16065	15819
6	Bidar	5865	7023	6770	7861	9231	9902	10611	11075
7	Vijayapura	7052	7350	8351	10049	10543	13618	12644	13085
8	Chamarajanagar*					11433	12744	16274	13880
9	Chickballapur*								
10	Chickmagalur	10594	14783	15732	17609	17262	19294	19123	19175
11	Chitradurga	7097	7921	9087	10989	11181	11764	13782	13567
12	Dakshina Kannada	9158	10665	11381	20167	29962	34296	25291	27373
13	Davangere *					11612	13342	14356	14056
14	Dharwad	7168	7953	9333	10397	14861	16253	18842	16878
15	Gadag *					9922	11100	15227	14013
16	Kalaburgi	6710	8967	9568	9516	11078	12259	12720	12049
17	Hassan	6688	7961	8967	12346	10859	13475	13722	13794
18	Haveri *					10132	12393	16213	11996
19	Kodagu	12864	20120	19437	24623	25573	27615	26318	24200
20	Kolar	5638	6223	7017	10013	10992	12600	13414	13550
21	Koppal *					11335	12548	13387	15170
22	Mandya	7692	7619	7402	11081	11182	14066	13985	13739
23	Mysuru	9197	9896	10615	14576	15632	17568	19555	18027
24	Raichur	6293	7418	7874	8688	9866	10403	11369	10970
25	Bangalore South*								
26	Shivamogga	9130	10121	12097	13970	15246	17584	18158	16787
27	Tumkuru	5891	7427	8349	9011	11936	12435	14579	12945
28	Udupi *					13831	17488	21019	21087
29	Uttara Kannada	8422	8632	10465	12019	13581	16016	15465	16337
30	Vijayanagar*								
31	Yadagiri*								
	State	8237	9384	10504	13621	14909	16654	17847	17518



Appendix 1.7 (Contd.)
DISTRICT WISE PER CAPITA INCOME FOR THE YEARS
1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1985-86 & FROM 1990-91 TO 2024-25

(in Rupees)

Sl.	District	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Bagalkote *	15510	15016	18712	23474	25900	31520	33326
2	Bangalore Urban	36427	43236	62879	71208	85044	110943	131031
3	Bangalore Rural	19021	23874	28425	33405	38485	53777	61458
4	Belagavi	15464	16399	19858	23907	26150	30037	32383
5	Ballari	18649	26014	31596	41171	51362	50969	53147
6	Bidar	11820	12887	14701	16264	19727	23687	24122
7	Vijayapura	13918	13456	16239	18740	22877	28117	29978
8	Chamarajanagar *	13642	13298	15738	16820	19164	23403	26848
9	Chickballapur*						26361	30457
10	Chickmagalur	19154	21118	29178	32660	32428	33709	38786
11	Chitradurga	14355	14669	17343	21036	23331	31390	30843
12	Dakshina Kannada	32234	39564	42701	45968	50298	52703	62905
13	Davangere *	15251	15270	21251	24186	28146	31739	34590
14	Dharwad	21257	22281	24481	31472	37237	41778	49394
15	Gadag *	15778	15017	18469	22900	23552	30393	31998
16	Kalaburgi	13477	14587	17674	21266	23005	27118	27758
17	Hassan	13935	16461	18309	21433	24705	26549	30680
18	Haveri *	11858	12887	17543	20627	24630	25890	27124
19	Kodagu	24992	22982	37979	44701	49011	57964	66747
20	Kolar	12942	14569	18354	20463	23332	31601	36082
21	Koppal *	16942	20159	21154	27278	31569	26110	28539
22	Mandya	13407	15289	17846	19895	21383	23985	28057
23	Mysuru	19229	20968	26176	29566	33510	35794	38605
24	Raichur	11978	13288	15653	19479	21447	26099	27682
25	Bangalore South*						32336	40613
26	Shivamogga	17862	18963	22722	25692	30073	35511	41764
27	Tumkuru	13529	14063	17274	20393	22670	27734	31521
28	Udupi *	23613	26160	27775	31215	36798	43913	55496
29	Uttara Kannada	15840	18590	22599	25911	30279	31593	35606
30	Vijayanagar*							
31	Yadagiri*							
	State	18859	21238	26882	31239	35981	42419	48084



Appendix - 1.7 (Contd.)
DISTRICT WISE PER CAPITA INCOME FOR THE YEARS
1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1985-86 & FROM 1990-91 TO 2024-25

(in Rupees)

Sl.	District	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Bagalkote *	33250	41516	78041	87733	99743	111275	127565	139603
2	Bangalore Urban	139108	155063	185767	216858	256343	280992	333625	391220
3	Bangalore Rural	90104	91668	95787	102710	116903	126638	146415	170200
4	Belagavi	36179	44181	54114	59789	67457	76510	85904	95737
5	Ballari	52356	75231	77760	87067	101100	112261	122130	136132
6	Bidar	24769	33476	49614	59196	65799	69259	76653	89577
7	Vijayapura	28967	40832	51077	57781	66596	74583	78333	91246
8	Chamarajanagar *	27978	32342	70818	76677	86974	97052	104763	117813
9	Chickballapur*	28834	33455	66617	72805	84187	89223	103230	114901
10	Chickmagalur	42382	54030	124460	138469	156173	159564	181071	206927
11	Chitradurga	34248	44798	51790	59427	72070	81388	91270	94647
12	Dakshina Kannada	70421	84306	156164	179096	201610	218166	251444	295373
13	Davangere *	37002	43562	58728	65972	77147	83322	93103	100420
14	Dharwad	56066	70571	76745	84433	99819	109152	119023	136127
15	Gadag *	30557	39576	60551	64617	78195	86553	93084	105622
16	Kalaburgi	26869	38115	45101	51423	63002	69997	68640	85701
17	Hassan	37094	46771	79114	86455	98861	107161	119261	131147
18	Haveri *	27456	33979	59190	62538	74884	79004	87991	98615
19	Kodagu	71904	85983	102471	109058	115613	102161	99533	116604
20	Kolar	46046	48027	69007	77462	86858	93749	103870	118560
21	Koppal *	32314	40001	54401	61117	69011	73232	78616	85654
22	Mandya	27293	36175	85749	95298	107371	118202	134585	146687
23	Mysuru	45289	58735	65218	71871	84611	93447	105061	116948
24	Raichur	28694	35614	51951	59504	69281	74213	81748	93076
25	Bangalore South*	37296	60922	84883	92889	106693	119708	132026	154037
26	Shivamogga	41070	49745	87943	102046	119918	132341	151901	164684
27	Tumkuru	35186	43061	81757	89017	102378	114211	127861	152127
28	Udupi *	52452	67933	127780	144489	164420	180496	210853	240550
29	Uttara Kannada	32899	48541	69408	80133	90277	103666	117527	131729
30	Vijayanagar*								
31	Yadagiri*	27527	29895	46130	53127	64551	67224	71756	85102
	State	51364	62251	90263	102319	118829	130024	148108	169898



Appendix 1.7 (Contd.)
DISTRICT WISE PER CAPITA INCOME FOR THE YEARS
1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1985-86 & FROM 1990-91 TO 2024-25

(in Rupees)

Sl.	District	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Bagalkote *	150230	164966	174365	170456	204598	229559	253403	279919
2	Bangalore Urban	399912	440929	476744	476925	560367	683559	766762	855960
3	Bangalore Rural	179853	198741	205166	196191	319946	294418	307860	349559
4	Belgavi	105886	115673	118116	116299	137178	150726	162803	183217
5	Ballari	146595	159196	169668	166928	202576	263160	279821	324111
6	Bidar	98082	102224	113571	108074	131970	154246	171368	185079
7	Vijayapura	90906	102768	112566	108121	135968	165035	168234	187429
8	Chamarajanagar *	133634	148388	160388	157311	193119	221130	261219	304040
9	Chickballapur*	129452	137812	139123	148848	185923	210622	235155	252588
10	Chickmagalur	236407	267334	314916	307708	382893	431326	452140	494787
11	Chitradurga	110776	125379	136857	146577	171484	189573	205158	227554
12	Dakshina Kannada	327199	358931	381911	367678	468888	515059	567544	626279
13	Davangere *	118067	126760	131884	134751	168707	202943	214715	242159
14	Dharwad	147345	163402	178830	168265	206505	239904	269276	300627
15	Gadag *	118050	121235	142397	128815	160918	180284	198690	224073
16	Kalaburgi	90222	98434	99180	95694	116317	134601	145377	144449
17	Hassan	151230	165947	188612	192889	239060	264074	297825	338877
18	Haveri *	113552	117908	120239	122983	152461	164922	188368	203257
19	Kodagu	121913	134152	211088	214621	272336	290759	295375	353701
20	Kolar	130550	139146	147990	151136	179551	198533	220874	249201
21	Koppal *	94270	99459	109707	113234	134992	148928	163318	181152
22	Mandya	166898	186134	200092	201408	242899	269532	299794	341159
23	Mysuru	128616	145221	157345	156453	188798	220371	247082	269333
24	Raichur	93702	104847	116763	117267	135194	159891	170485	178888
25	Bangalore South*	163230	180085	194200	188052	224099	250493	281908	319088
26	Shivamogga	185358	215799	229970	241015	293320	315813	359664	389743
27	Tumkuru	165223	188910	200278	203035	249554	272942	308851	334980
28	Udupi *	277902	307630	327487	329367	417807	474935	544191	600683
29	Uttara Kannada	145524	164190	176793	171980	211508	242660	272064	295116
30	Vijayanagar*						160199	172416	193230
31	Yadagiri*	100286	94178	109966	104997	121045	141736	149101	164388
	State	185840	205245	222141	221683	268963	311709	346737	386156

* Note : 1. Break-up not available for Bangalore (U) & Bangalore (R) districts for the years 1960-61, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 hence value of undivided district of Bangalore is shown against Bangalore (U) district

2. Bagalkote, Chamarajanagar, Davangere, Gadag, Haveri, Koppal and Udupi districts were from 1998-99

3. Chikkaballapur and Bangalore South districts were from 2007-08

4. Yadgiri district was from 2009-10.

5. Vijayanagar district was from 2022-23



Appendix 1.8 INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA

Base Year:2011-12=100

Sl. No	Item group	Weight	2023		2024		2025		Percentage Variation in December over April		
			April	December	April	December	April	December	2023	2024	2025
1	Primary Articles	22.62	177.8	182.9	186.7	193.8	185.4	194.2	2.87	3.8	4.75
2	Fuel & Power	13.15	152.7	154.2	154.8	149.9	145.7	148.3	0.98	-3.17	1.78
3	Manufactured Products	64.23	141.4	140.1	140.8	143	144.9	145.6	-0.92	1.56	0.48
	All Commodities	100	151.1	151.6	153	155.4	154.2	157	0.33	1.57	1.82

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

Appendix 1.9 ALL – INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Year	Primary Articles	All Commodities	Percentage Variation in December over April	
			Primary Articles	All Commodities
Base Year :2011-12=100				
2016-17	128.9	111.6	3.43	1.73
2017-18	130.6	114.9	1.38	2.92
2018-19	134.2	119.8	2.74	4.27
2019-20	143.3	121.8	6.77	1.68
2020-21	145.7	123.4	1.67	1.31
2021-22	159.9	139.4	9.75	12.97
2022-23	176.8	152.5	10.57	9.40
2023-24	182.9	151.4	3.47	-0.71
2024-25	191.2	153.9	4.51	1.65
(January 2025 to December 2025)				
January 2025	189.7	155.0	-2.12	-0.26
February 2025	186.8	154.9	-1.53	-0.06
March 2025	185.5	154.8	-0.70	-0.06
April 2025	185.4	154.2	-0.05	-0.39
May 2025	184.8	153.7	-0.32	-0.32
June 2025	186.1	153.7	0.70	0.00
July 2025	188.5	154.4	1.29	0.46
August 2025	191.0	155.2	1.33	0.52
September 2025	189.4	155.0	-0.84	-0.13
October 2025	188.7	155.1	-0.37	0.06
November 2025	192.1	155.9	1.80	0.52
December 2025	194.2	157.0	1.09	0.71

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





Appendix 1.10

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL \ COMMODITIES IN KARNATAKA

Base Year: 1981-82=100

Year	Index	Percentage Variation over previous year/month
2012-13	978	9.76
2013-14	1042	6.54
2014-15	1151	10.46
2015- 16	1201	4.34
2016-17	1198	-0.25
2017-18	1205	0.58
2018-19	1257	4.32
2019-20	1338	6.44
2020-21	1404	4.93
2021-22	1545	10.04
2022-23	1647	6.60
2023-24	1788	8.56
2024-25	1969	10.12
(January 2025 to December 2025)		
January 2025	1976	-1.05
February 2025	1981	0.25
March 2025	2029	2.42
April 2025	1957	-3.55
May 2025	1919	-1.94
June 2025	1945	1.35
July 2025	1898	-2.42
August 2025	1946	2.53
September 2025	1978	1.64
October 2025	1995	0.86
November 2025	1991	-0.20
December 2025	2063	3.62

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.





Appendix 1.11 GROUPWISE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN KARNATAKA

Base Year 1981-82=100

Sl. No	Commodity Group	Weight	2023		2024		2025		Percentage Variation in December over April		
			April	December	April	December	April	December	2023	2024	2025
1	Cereals	29.89	1618	1897	1852	1927	1752	1970	17.24	4.05	12.44
2	Pulses	4.92	1900	2321	2374	2207	1773	1697	22.16	-7.04	-4.29
3	Oilseeds	17.31	1481	1743	1667	1427	1478	1666	17.69	-14.40	12.72
4	Gur & Sugar	14.56	732	733	804	781	773	763	0.14	-2.86	-1.29
5	Fiber	9.64	1464	1427	1478	1291	1375	1365	-2.53	-12.65	-0.73
6	Condiments	2.27	1886	1704	1523	1493	1781	1702	-9.65	-1.97	-4.44
7	Miscellaneous*	21.41	2451	2546	3120	3706	3758	3834	3.88	18.78	2.02
	All Commodities	100	1649	1811	1921	1997	1957	2063	9.82	3.96	5.42

Note: *Miscellaneous items include coffee, onion, potato, tobacco, tamarind, coconut and areca nut.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statics, GOK.

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

Month	All India			Karnataka		
	Base year: 2016=100			Base year: 2018=100		
	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
April	134.2	139.4	143.5	126.9	133.7	138.4
May	134.7	139.9	144.0	127.6	134.6	139.3
June	136.4	141.4	145.0	129.0	136.2	140.3
July	139.7	142.7	146.5	131.6	136.6	141.7
August	139.2	142.6	147.1	131.2	136.5	142.6
September	137.5	143.3	147.3	130.2	137.4	142.9
October	138.4	144.5	147.7	131.0	138.4	142.6
November	139.1	144.5	148.2	132.0	138.2	143.1
December	138.8	143.7	148.2	132.2	138.0	143.6
January	138.9	143.2		132.7	137.8	
February	139.2	142.8		133.2	137.3	
March	138.9	143.0		132.8	137.4	

Note: *Average of 16 centres (9 State Series + 7 Central Series)

Source: 1) Labour Bureau, Chandigarh, GOI. 2) Directorate of Economics and Statics, GOK.





Appendix 1.13
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
AT ALL INDIA AND KARNATAKA

Sl. No	Centres	2023- 24		2024-25		2025-26		Percentage Variation in December over April		
		April	December	April	December	April	December	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Central Series (Base year: 2016=100)										
1	Bengaluru	127.8	133.8	135.1	138.5	139.0	145.5	4.69	2.52	4.68
2	Belagavi	137.8	141.6	142.5	148.8	148.2	152.9	2.76	4.42	3.17
3	Hubballi-Dharwad	131.6	136.1	136.8	140	139.8	144	3.42	2.34	3.00
4	Madikeri	130.8	135.4	137.7	145.3	146.6	154.8	3.52	5.52	5.59
5	Mysuru	134.8	141.2	142.7	146.7	146.5	151	4.75	2.80	3.07
6	Davanagere	140.8	144.4	144.9	149.1	147.4	159.2	2.56	2.90	8.01
7	Chikmagalore	127.7	132.6	134.8	141.5	145.2	146.7	3.84	4.97	1.03
State Series (Base year:2018=100)										
8	Ballari	126.1	131.1	132.0	134.4	134.6	139	3.97	1.82	3.27
9	Bhadravathi	126.8	132.8	133.3	137.7	137.7	141.2	4.73	3.30	2.54
10	Dandeli	129.1	132	133.1	139	140.2	142.2	2.25	4.43	1.43
11	Kalaburagi	129.2	134.4	137.3	142.7	144.4	149.4	4.02	3.93	3.46
12	Hassan	128.9	134.3	136.6	142.5	142.6	148.4	4.19	4.32	4.07
13	Mandya	124.5	131.1	133.1	135.2	137.4	143.8	5.30	1.58	4.66
14	Mangaluru	125.6	132.2	134.2	137.8	136.4	143.1	5.25	2.68	4.91
15	Raichur	127.9	132.6	134.0	135.5	135.3	138.7	3.67	1.12	2.51
16	Tumkur	127.9	134.1	136.3	142.5	139.9	144.5	4.85	4.55	3.29

Source: 1) Labour Bureau, Chandigarh, GOI. 2) Directorate of Economics and Statics, GOK.



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

Base Year: 2016=100

Year/ Month	Bengaluru	Belagavi	Hubli - Dharwad	Madikeri	Mysuru	Davanagere	Chikmagalore
2020 - 21	113.2	116.0	115.2	109.2	113.6	121.3	110.6
2021 - 22	118.5	124.3	122.1	118.3	122.4	126.0	114.7
2022 -23	124.4	132.6	127.4	127.3	130.3	134.8	123.3
2023-24	132.5	140.8	132.0	135.1	135.0	138.1	144.1
2024-25	137.7	146.0	139.5	143.3	145.8	147.7	138.6
(January 2025 to December 2025)							
January 2025	138.4	149.2	140.2	145.2	145.3	148.1	142.0
February 2025	137.0	148.4	140.1	145.8	144.8	146.7	142.7
March 2025	137.5	148.2	140.6	145.4	145.1	147.0	143.9
April 2025	139.0	148.2	139.8	146.6	146.5	147.4	145.2
May 2025	140.4	148.4	139.9	150.2	146.6	149.1	146.3
June 2025	143.6	148.9	140.4	151.6	146.7	150.2	144.8
July 2025	145.5	150.0	141.7	152.7	148.5	152.5	146.5
August 2025	146.1	151.9	142.5	153.3	149.4	156.4	147.5
September 2025	146.2	152.3	143.1	152.5	151.0	156.8	146.3
October 2025	145.4	152.2	143.6	152.6	150.1	157.1	145.2
November 2025	145.6	152.4	143.1	153.4	150.7	158.2	145.2
December 2025	145.5	152.9	144.0	154.8	151.0	159.2	146.7

Source: 1) Labour Bureau, Chandigarh, GOI.



Appendix 1.15
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
AT SELECTED CENTRES IN KARNATAKA STATE
STATE SERIES (General index)

Base Year: 2018=100

Year/ Month	Ballari	Bhadravathi	Dandeli	Kalaburagi	Hassan	Mandya	Mangaluru	Raichur	Tumakur
2020-21	108.2	109.5	110.9	109.0	110.0	107.3	108.0	109.9	109.8
2021-22	115.2	115.4	117.5	116.9	115.8	114.2	114.0	117.2	116.3
2022-23	122.7	123.6	125.7	125.2	125.2	121.2	121.7	124.9	124.2
2023-24	129.9	131.2	131.5	132.9	132.8	129.5	130.6	131.4	132.2
2024-25	134.5	136.8	137.3	141.5	141.0	135.6	137.1	135.5	139.7
(January 2025 to December 2025)									
January 2025	134.6	138.7	138.9	142.9	141.9	136	136.5	136.1	140.8
February 2025	134.3	137.6	139.4	143.3	142	135.9	135.2	135.7	139.3
March 2025	133.8	137.3	139.5	143.1	140.9	135.8	135.0	135.3	140.0
April 2025	134.6	137.7	140.2	144.4	142.6	137.4	136.4	135.3	139.9
May 2025	134.7	137.4	140.6	144.5	144.0	137.9	137.2	136.0	140.3
June 2025	135.0	136.7	140.9	145	145.3	140.5	139.1	136	139.9
July 2025	136.0	137.7	141.6	145.5	146.9	142.1	140.6	136.6	140.9
August 2025	137.0	138.6	141.8	146.5	148.7	142.4	141.6	136.1	142.7
September 2025	137.2	138.9	141.9	148.3	147.5	142.5	141.6	136.8	143.7
October 2025	137.5	139.0	142	149.1	146.7	142.9	141.5	136.6	143.5
November 2025	138.2	140.0	141.9	149.1	148.5	143.0	143.0	137.4	144.9
December 2025	139.0	141.2	142.2	149.4	148.4	143.8	143.1	138.7	144.5

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK.

Appendix 1.16
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AT
ALL INDIA AND KARNATAKA

Base Year: 2019=100

Sl. No	Item	2023		2024		2025		Percentage Variation in December over April		
		April	December	April	December	April	December	2023	2024	2025
Karnataka										
1	Food	120.89	137.33	134.69	141.30	139.13	140.83	13.60	4.91	1.22
2	General	119.76	130.42	131.69	138.43	139.62	140.29	8.90	5.12	0.48
All-India										
1	Food	121.32	132.42	131.98	138.68	135.49	137.79	9.15	5.08	1.69
2	General	121.78	129.72	130.34	136.22	134.88	137.12	6.53	4.51	1.66

Source: 1) Labour Bureau, Chandigarh, GOI.



Appendix 1.17 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers at All India and Karnataka

Base Year: 2019=100

Year / Month	All India		Karnataka	
	Food	General	Food	General
2012 – 13	72.31	69.35	69.66	65.94
2013 – 14	80.99	77.40	79.02	74.23
2014 – 15	85.49	82.56	81.29	78.60
2015 – 16	88.68	86.17	88.00	84.52
2016 – 17	92.42	89.78	95.94	91.17
2017 – 18	92.97	91.74	101.61	96.27
2018 – 19	93.41	93.60	95.56	93.72
2019 – 20	102.42	101.14	101.80	96.54
2020 – 21	108.79	106.71	110.21	106.19
2021 – 22	135.71	128.07	95.75	97.91
2022 – 23	118.24	118.47	118.53	116.67
2023 – 24	128.35	126.83	131.57	126.59
2024-25	136.15	134.06	138.56	136.16
(January 2025 to December 2025)				
January 2025	137.91	135.81	141.12	139.16
February 2025	136.48	135.09	138.94	138.16
March 2025	135.60	134.78	138.56	138.80
April 2025	135.49	134.88	139.13	139.62
May 2025	132.31	133.13	140.36	140.53
June 2025*	133.74	134.08	139.26	138.72
July 2025	135.69	135.31	139.34	138.88
August 2025	137.07	136.34	140.36	139.71
September 2025	136.60	136.23	139.88	139.62
October 2025	136.85	136.40	139.85	139.68
November 2025	138.49	137.40	140.95	140.33
December 2025	137.79	137.12	140.83	140.29

Source: 1) Labour Bureau, Chandigarh, GOI

*Base year Revision from current base year 1986-87 to 2019 effective from the Month of June 2025. Linking Factor is used for Conversion of data.



Appendix 1.18
URBAN AND RURAL RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS IN KARNATAKA

Year / Month	Urban Retail Price Index Numbers		Rural Retail Price	
	Index	Percentage Variation over Previous year/month	Index	Percentage Variation over Previous year/month
Base Year: 1970=100				
2012 – 13	2441	12.96	3565	10.34
2013 – 14	2810	15.12	3923	10.05
2014 – 15	2996	6.62	4189	6.78
2015 – 16	3263	8.91	4671	11.50
2016 – 17	3207	-1.71	4877	4.41
2017 – 18	3382	5.45	5042	3.38
2018 – 19	3353	-0.85	5017	-0.49
2019 – 20	3712	10.69	5247	4.59
2020 – 21	3997	7.68	5661	7.89
New Base Year: 2018				
2021 – 22	121.00	-	123.04	-
2022 - 23	135.4	11.90	125.2	1.46
2023-24	150.7	11.30	137.8	10.06
2024-25	165.3	9.73	147.4	6.97
(January 2025 to December 2025)				
January 2025	167.83	-0.29	150.24	-0.25
February 2025	167.19	-0.38	148.31	-1.28
March 2025	166.34	-0.51	147.1	-0.82
April 2025	163.52	-1.70	145.42	-1.14
May 2025	163.65	0.08	143.84	-1.09
June 2025	163.86	0.13	144.79	0.66
July 2025	164.39	0.32	145.70	0.63
August 2025	165.10	0.43	146.46	0.52
September 2025	165.13	0.02	146.50	0.03
October 2025	164.45	-0.41	144.16	-1.60
November 2025	164.82	0.22	143.66	-0.35
December 2025	166.40	0.96	145.56	1.32

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK.



FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Budget for 2025–26 reflects Karnataka’s balanced approach to development, combining the pursuit of higher economic growth with a strong commitment to fiscal discipline and macroeconomic stability. This growth momentum has been supported by prudent financial management, prioritisation of productive expenditure, and sustained efforts to strengthen revenue mobilisation.

Although containing the fiscal deficit remains a persistent challenge in a developing economy, the State has demonstrated a consistent commitment to fiscal prudence. The fiscal deficit for 2024–25 (RE) has been estimated to contain at 2.90 percent of GSDP, and for 2025–26 (BE), it has been targeted at 2.95 percent. These levels remain comfortably within the statutory ceiling of 3 percent stipulated under the Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2002, underscoring the State’s commitment to prudent and responsible fiscal management.

2.2 FISCAL CONSOLIDATION

Fiscal consolidation, which reflects both the extent of fiscal discipline and the quality of public expenditure, has remained a central pillar of Karnataka’s fiscal strategy. Since the enactment of the Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act (KFRA), 2002, the State has consistently pursued prudent financial management and placed fiscal sustainability at the core of its policy framework. Over the years, Karnataka has largely succeeded in maintaining its fiscal deficit below 3 percent of GSDP, preserving revenue surpluses and containing public debt within 25 percent of GSDP. This disciplined approach has strengthened the State’s credit profile, reduced borrowing costs and reinforced overall macroeconomic stability.

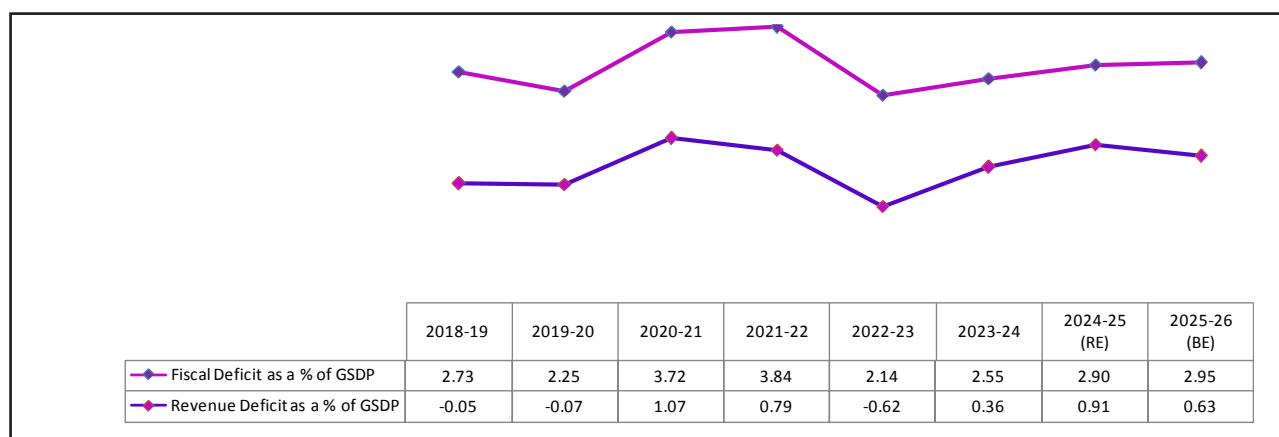
The few deviations from prescribed fiscal targets reflect responsiveness to extraordinary economic circumstances rather than fiscal laxity. In 2009–10, the fiscal deficit rose to 3.24 percent in response to the global financial crisis. Similarly, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the deficit increased to 3.72 percent in 2020–21 and 3.84 percent in 2021–22, as higher public spending became essential to support health systems, livelihoods and protect vulnerable sections during periods of severe stress.

Although the Fifteenth Finance Commission permitted States to raise fiscal deficits to 4 percent of GSDP, Karnataka has chosen to budget a lower deficit of 2.95 percent for 2025–26 (BE). This voluntary adherence to tighter limits reflects the State’s long-term commitment to fiscal sustainability.

On the revenue account, a modest deficit of 0.6 percent of GSDP is anticipated in 2025–26. This represents a limited shift from earlier surpluses, primarily arising from the discontinuation of GST compensation from 2023–24 and a reduction in devolution under the Fifteenth Finance Commission Grants. Fiscal and revenue deficits for the period 2018-19 to 2025-26 (BE) are presented in **Figure 2.1**.



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



Source: Economic Survey 2024-25, Planning Department, GoK and Overview of Budget 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK.

2.3 KARNATAKA VIS-À-VIS OTHER SOUTHERN STATES

When the fiscal situation of Karnataka is compared with other southern states, which is largely comparable in terms of strength, structure, inter-connectedness as well as proximity of the economies, it is clear that Karnataka has performed better in managing its fiscal position. This is reflected in **Table 2.1**, **Figure 2.2** and some other tables discussed in subsequent sections. With regards to capital outlay (Rs.68172.20 crore), outstanding debt as % GSDP (24.91%) and fiscal deficit as % GSDP (2.90%), the State stands first among all southern states. Similarly, with regards to revenue deficit (Rs.19262.00 crore) and interest payment to revenue receipts (15.59%), the State stands second after Telangana.

Table 2.1: Major Fiscal Indicators of Karnataka and other Southern States:2025-26

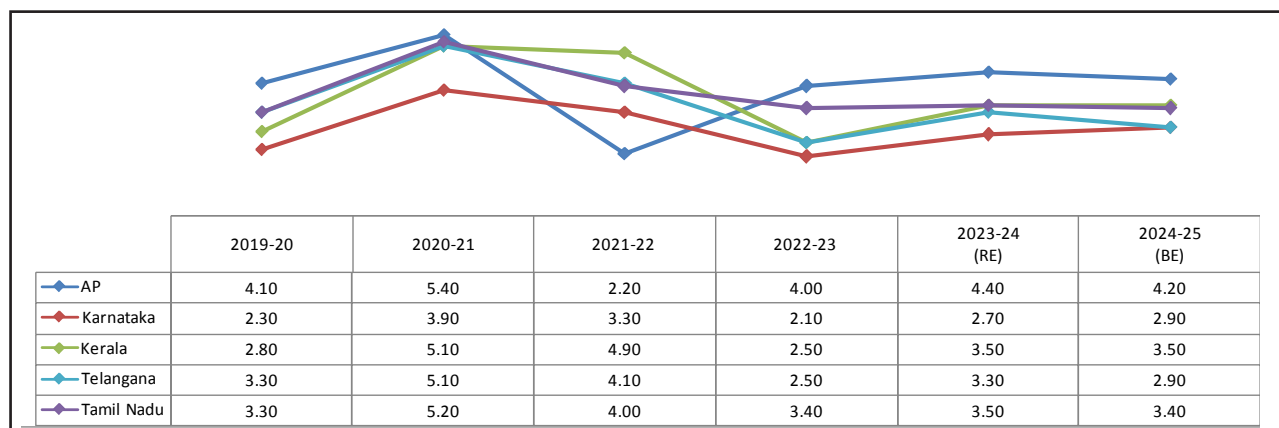
(Rs.crore)

State	Revenue Deficit	Capital Outlay	Outstanding Debt as % GSDP	Interest payment as % Revenue Receipts
Andhra Pradesh	33186.00	40635.70	35.40	16.06
Karnataka	19262.00	68172.20	24.91	15.59
Kerala	27124.50	16938.10	35.50	20.89
Tamil Nadu	41634.90	57231.10	29.20	20.84
Telangana	-2738.30	36504.40	27.50	8.43

Source: RBI-Study of Budget 2025-26, Appendices 1, 2 and Statement 4



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



Source: Economic Survey 2024-25 Planning Department, GoK and RBI Report on State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2024-25, Annexure II.1.

2.4 STATE FINANCES

Karnataka has been in the forefront in terms of adhering to the fiscal consolidation efforts as mandated by the FRA 2002. To achieve this, similar to the Centre's Expenditure Management Commission, the state had its own Expenditure Reforms Commission. Based on the Commission's recommendations, by and large, the state has been protecting the targets on the capital outlays even when there are some distresses on the revenue side. In other words, the state has been trying not to resort to compression of capital outlays even when there are revenue shortages compared to budgeted numbers. In addition to expenditure reforms, the state has also undertaken tax reforms and revamped the tax administration, which seems to have yielded results in terms of higher revenue receipts. This may be noted in **Table 2.2**. The revenue receipts have been increasing every year with a focus on strengthening tax administration and improving GST collection efficiency. Nontax revenues will also be optimized through better asset utilization and streamlining of user charges. Similarly, the revenue expenditure have also been increasing every year, the rise in revenue expenditure is on account of implementing various subsidies and financial assistance schemes in order to ensure equity and social justice. However, the State has maintained revenue surplus for several years and has an insignificant revenue deficit in recent years. The capital receipts have increased from Rs.84843.03 crore in 2020-21 to Rs.116170.02 crore in 2025-26 (an increase of 36.92%). The capital expenditure has increased from Rs.59091.02 crore in 2020-21 to Rs.97810.51 crore in 2025-26 (an increase of about 65.52%). Receipts and expenditure of both revenue and capital as a percent of GSDP augurs well for the state in order to double the state's income in coming years.

Table 2.2: Receipts and expenditure

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	2020-21 (A/Cs)	2021-22 (A/Cs)	2022-23 (A/Cs)	2023-24 (A/Cs)	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)
Revenue receipts	156716.40	195761.83	229079.75	233342.88	257800.73	292476.54
Revenue expenditure	176053.91	209428.06	215583.96	242614.43	283927.76	311738.73
Capital receipts	84843.03	80773.58	45029.24	90622.02	100856.01	116170.02
Capital Expenditure	59091.02	61845.88	76541.05	79045.54	81937.40	97810.51
Capital Expenditure (outside the revenue account)	45406.05	47874.34	57348.17	52120.05	54411.87	68172.24





Particulars	2020-21 (A/Cs)	2021-22 (A/Cs)	2022-23 (A/Cs)	2023-24 (A/Cs)	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)
% of GSDP						
Revenue receipts	8.69	11.37	10.50	9.09	9.01	9.53
Revenue expenditure	9.76	12.17	9.88	9.45	9.92	10.15
Capital receipts	4.70	4.69	2.06	3.53	3.52	3.78
Capital Expenditure	3.28	3.59	2.63	2.03	1.90	2.22
Capital Expenditure (outside the revenue account)	2.52	2.78	3.51	3.08	2.86	3.19

Sources: (i) Economic Survey 2024-25, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Annual Financial Statement 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK. (iii) Overview of Budget 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK.

2.4.1 Revenue Receipts and its Composition:

As may be noted in **Table 2.3**, the major component of the State's revenue receipts is the own tax collections. The annual average share of the state's own tax in GSDP in the last six years(2020-26) is about 6.90 percent. However, serious cause for concern is the declining share of central taxes, which has been declining from 1.93 percent in 2021-22 to 1.69 percent in 2025-26(BE). The trend is expected to be similar when we look at the grants from the centre which has declined from 1.22 percent to as low as 0.52 percent for the same reference period. The other source of revenue receipts, i.e., non-tax revenue, has been sticky at around 0.5 percent. This shows that Government faces constraints in mobilizing additional non-tax revenues.

Table 2.3: Composition of revenue receipts

(% of GSDP)

Particulars	2020-21 (A/Cs)	2021-22 (A/Cs)	2022-23 (A/Cs)	2023-24 (A/Cs)	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)
State own tax	6.83	7.54	7.52	6.42	6.30	6.78
Share of central taxes	1.20	1.93	1.59	1.60	1.64	1.69
Grants from Centre	0.90	1.22	0.76	0.60	0.56	0.52
Non-Tax Revenue	0.44	0.68	0.64	0.51	0.51	0.54

Sources: (i) Economic Survey 2024-25, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Overview of Budget 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK.

2.4.2. 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 from **Table 2.4**, the overall share of the Finance Commission grants for Karnataka is about 3.7 percent which is reduction of over one percentage point compared to 14th Finance Commission, which was at 4.71 percent, which is going to pose a sever challenge for the state to cope up in the coming years.



Table 2.4: Finance Commission Grants :2021-26

(Rs. crore)

State	Revenue Deficit Grants	Grants for Local Bodies	Sector Specific Grants	Grants under Disaster Management	State Specific Grants	Total
Karnataka	1631 (0.60)	21877 (5.0)	4560 (3.5)	4369 (3.6)	6000 (12.1)	38437 (3.7)
Andhra Pradesh	30497 (10.4)	18063 (4.1)	5994 (4.6)	6183 (5.0)	2300 (4.6)	63037 (6.10)
Tamil Nadu	2204 (0.7)	25526 (5.8)	4784 (3.7)	5637 (4.6)	2200 (4.4)	40351 (3.9)
Kerala	37814 (12.8)	12554 (2.9)	2412 (1.9)	1738 (1.4)	1100 (2.2)	55618 (5.3)
Telangana		13111 (3.0)	3024 (2.3)	2483 (2.0)	2362 (4.8)	20980 (2.0)
All States	294514	436361	129987	122601	49599	1033062

Figures in bracket indicates % share in all States value

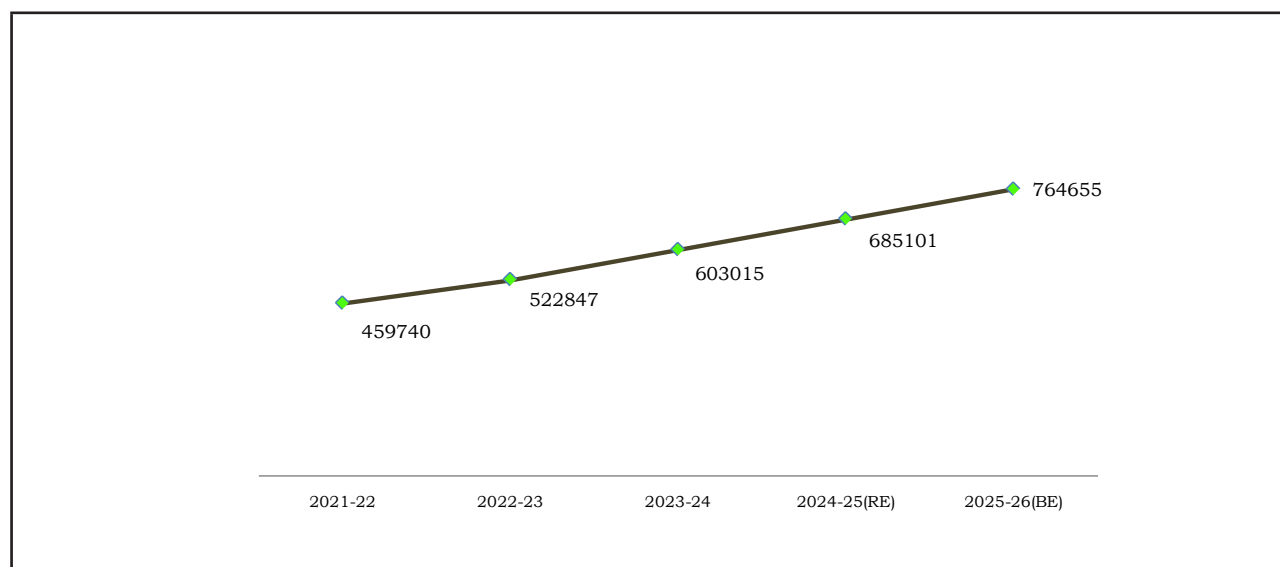
Source: Fifteenth Finance Commission Report

2.4.3 Total Liabilities

As presented in the Medium-Term Fiscal Plan of 2025-29, the total liabilities (as percent of GSDP) is expected to have decreased by over 1.80 percentage between 2021-22 and 2025-26 (**Figure 2.4**) and in terms of levels, it is expected to increase by around Rs.3.04 lakh crore in the same reference period (**Figure 2.3**).

Figure 2.3: Total liabilities of State Government

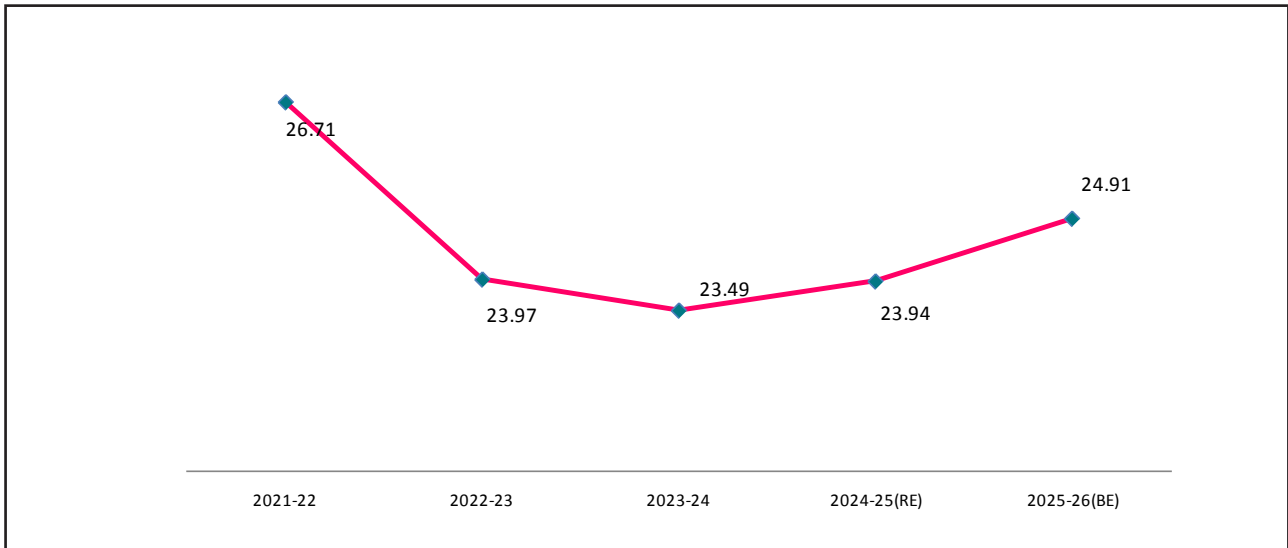
(Rs. crore)



Sources: (i) Economic Survey 2024-25, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2025-29), Finance Department, GoK



Figure 2.4: Total liabilities (as a % to GSDP)



Sources: (i) Economic Survey 2024-25, Planning Department, GoK, (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2025- 29), Finance Department, GoK.

2.5 BUDGETARY DEVELOPMENTS IN 2025-26

2.5.1. Main Trends

Revenue receipts largely follow the extent of economic activities. With the recovery in most of the economic activities from 2021-22, the state is in a position to improve its revenue collection capacity. This may be noted from **Table 2.5**, the growth rate of revenue receipts is 13.45 percent in 2025-26, the growth rate of capital receipts for the same reference year is 15.18 percent and the overall receipts are expected to increase by 13.94 percent. In terms of shares, the share of revenue and capital receipts in total receipts is 71.57 and 28.43 percent respectively.

In case of expenditures, Revenue expenditure is expected to increase by 9.80 percent in 2025-26, capital expenditure is expected to increase by 19.37 percent and the overall expenditure is expected to increase by 11.94 percent for the same reference period.

Table 2.5: Overall Budgetary Position

(Rs. crore)

	Receipts and Expenditure	2023-24 (A/Cs)	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)	% variation in 2025-26 over 2024-25
A.	Receipts				
1	Revenue Receipts	233342.88	257800.73	292476.54	13.45
2	Capital Receipts	90622.02	100856.01	116170.02	15.18
	Total A: (1+2)	323964.90	358656.74	408646.56	13.94
B.	Expenditure				
1	Revenue Expenditure	242614.43	283927.76	311738.73	9.80
2	Capital Expenditure	79045.54	81937.40	97810.51	19.37
	Total B :(1+2)	321659.97	365865.16	409549.24	11.94

Sources: Annual Financial Statement 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK



Table 2.6 provides the details about some of the crucial indicators between 2024-25 (RE) and 2025-26 (BE). The revenue receipts (Rs.292476.54 crore) being more than developmental expenditure (Rs.262001.05 crore) for 2025-26 suggest that the increase being used for financing non-developmental expenditures such as debt servicing.

Table 2.6: Important Budgetary Indicators

(Rs. crore)

Indicator	Unit	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)
Aggregate Receipts (Revenue + Capital)	Rs. Crore	358656.74	408646.56
Revenue Receipts	Rs. Crore	257800.73	292476.54
State's Own Tax Revenue	Rs. Crore	180368.00	208100.00
Sales Tax / VAT Collection	Rs. Crore	23538.00	26410.00
Share of Sales Tax /VAT in the State's Own Tax Revenue	%	13.05	12.69
Non-Tax Revenue including Grants from the Centre	Rs. Crore	30500.00	32500.00
Share of Non-Tax Revenue in Revenue Receipts	%	11.83	11.11
Debt Receipts	Rs. Crore	100706.00	116000.00
Share of Debts Receipts in Aggregate Receipts	%	28.08	28.39
Aggregate Expenditure (Revenue + Capital)	Rs. Crore	365865.16	409549.24
Developmental Expenditure	Rs. Crore	241195.69	262001.05
Share of Developmental Expenditure in Total Expenditure	%	65.92	63.97

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

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK.

2.5.2 Receipts

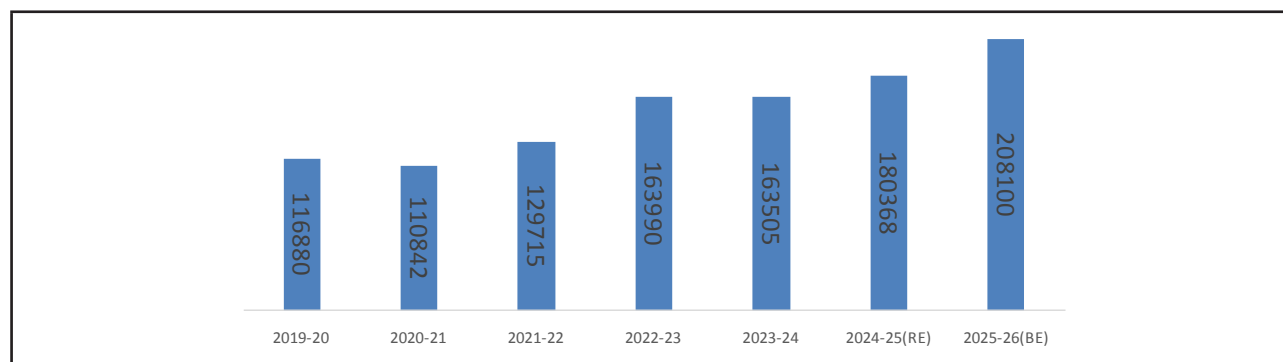
2.5.2.1 Revenue Receipts

By definition, total revenue receipts include four major components: Own tax revenue, non-tax revenue, devolution from the Central Government and Grants-in-Aid & contributions. The large chunk of revenue receipts is coming from state's own tax revenue which is estimated to be 71.15 percent in 2025-26(BE). The tax devolution from Government of India constitutes 17.74 percent of revenue receipts. The lowest contributor to the revenue receipts is Grants from Centre at 5.47 percent (**Table 2.7**).

Tax Revenues and Tax effort: The State's own tax revenues (SOTR), which is identified as a crucial parameter to understand the fiscal strength of the State, is expected to increase from Rs. 180368 crore in 2024-25(RE) to Rs.208100 crore in 2025-26(BE), an increase of 15.38%, which reflect the efficiency of the tax administration in the state. The year wise State's own tax revenue from 2019-20 to 2025-26(BE) is given in **Figure 2.5**.

Figure 2.5 : State's Own Tax Revenue

(Rs. crore)



Source: (i) Economic Survey 2024-25, Planning Department, GoK
(ii) Overview of Budget 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK



With respect to the composition of the total revenue receipts, while there are various sources, as shown in **Table 2.7**, the State's own tax revenue has been performing very well. The total revenue receipts (consisting of taxes on income & expenditure, entry tax, taxes on property and capital transactions, VAT, sale of goods, commodities & services, State excise, motor vehicle taxes and the State's share in central taxes) is estimated at Rs.292476.54 crore in 2025-26(BE) as against Rs.257800.70 crore in 2024-25(RE). Taxes on property and capital transaction (39.15%) and Goods and Service Tax (GST) is the main source of indirect tax revenue (31.50%) in 2025-26 (BE).

The State's share in central taxes: It is anticipated to increase from Rs.46932.67 crore in 2024-25(RE) to Rs.51876.54 crore in 2025-26(BE) with a growth of 10.53 percent.

Non - tax Revenues: The non-tax revenues, which is largely through the usage of social, economic and general services as well as a small component of interest and dividends, is expected to increase from Rs.14500.00 crore in 2024-25(RE) to Rs.16500.00 crore in 2025-26(BE). The share of these revenues in the total revenues has been at 5.62 percent and 5.64 percent in 2024-25(RE) and 2025-26(BE) respectively. This suggest that there are increasing implicit subsidies in the form of un-recovered user charges across the services. This could pose serious challenge to the fiscal strength of the state. Any effort to reduce these subsidies could be beneficial for increasing social sector expenditure in the state. For a state like Karnataka with non-tax revenue being just about one percent of GSDP, it suggests a substantial increase in recovery costs, user charges, fees, etc. is essential. Hence, it is necessary to relook at the recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission and implement in order to improve this source of revenues.

2.5.2.2 Capital Receipts

Capital receipts could come in the form of loans from Central Government, internal debt management (excluding ways & means, advances and market loans), recoveries of loans and advances, and miscellaneous capital receipts. The state has budgeted an increase in capital receipts from Rs.100856.00 crore in 2024-25(RE) to Rs.116170.00 crore in 2025-26(BE), which is higher by 15.18 percent compared to 2024-25(RE). Details of the Revenue and Capital Receipts are given in **Table 2.7**.

Table 2.7: Revenue and Capital Receipts, Karnataka 2023-24 to 2025-26

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Category of Receipts	2023-24 (A/Cs)	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)	Percent Variation 2025-26 over 2024-25	2023-24 (A/Cs)	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)
1	Revenue Receipts					% to Total Revenue Receipts		
A.	State's Tax Revenue (i+ii+iii+iv+v)	205889.06	227300.70	259976.54	14.38	88.23	88.17	88.89
(i)	Taxes on Income and Expenditure	1341.04	1346.00	1458.00	8.32	0.57	0.52	0.50
(ii)	Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions of which	91122.53	98906.03	114510.00	15.78	39.05	38.37	39.15
	(a) Sales Tax / VAT	20810.87	23538.00	26410.00	12.20	8.92	9.13	9.03
	(b) Taxes on Vehicles	11287.26	12500.00	15000.00	20.00	4.84	4.85	5.13
	(c) State Excise	34628.98	36500.00	40000.00	9.59	14.84	14.16	13.68
	(d) Taxes on Goods & Passengers	-5.29						



Sl. No.	Category of Receipts	2023-24 (A/Cs)	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)	Percent Variation 2025-26 over 2024-25	2023-24 (A/Cs)	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)
	(e) Others	24400.71	26368.03	33100.00	25.53	10.46	10.23	11.32
(iii)	GST Compensation	1191.40				0.51		
(iv)	State Goods and Service Tax	71041.45	80116.00	92132.00	15.00	30.45	31.08	31.50
	State's Own Tax Revenue (i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)	164696.43	180368.03	208100.00	15.38	70.58	69.96	71.15
v)	Tax Devolution from Centre	41192.63	46932.67	51876.54	10.53	17.65	18.21	17.74
B.	Non-tax Revenues	13117.00	14500.00	16500.00	13.79	5.62	5.62	5.64
C.	Grants-in-aid from Central Government (excl. GST compensation)	14336.44	16000.00	16000.00		6.14	6.21	5.47
	Total : Revenue Receipts (A+B+C)	233342.87	257800.70	292476.54	13.45			
2	Capital Receipts					% to total Capital Receipts		
(i)	Loans from Govt. of India	5945.81	6855.00	7000.00	2.12	6.56	6.80	6.03
(ii)	Internal Debt	84334.12	93851.00	109000.00	16.14	93.06	93.05	93.83
(iii)	Recovery of Loans & Advances	306.11	112.00	134.00	19.64	0.34	0.11	0.12
(iv)	Misc. Capital Receipts	35.99	38.00	36.00	-5.26	0.04	0.04	0.03
	Total : Capital Receipts (i) to (iv)	90622.02	100856.00	116170.00	15.18			
	AGGREGATE RECEIPTS: 1+2	323964.89	358656.70	408646.54	13.94			
	Total Tax Revenue as percent of Aggregate Receipts	63.55	63.38	63.62				

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

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK

2.5.3 Major items in Revenue Expenditures:

As may be noted in **Table 2.8**, the Budget for 2025-26 had reverted back to pre-pandemic levels in terms of expenditures. The subsidies and financial assistance has increased from Rs.77412 crore in 2024-25(RE) to 79925 crore in 2025-26 (BE). The rise in revenue expenditure is also on account of implementing various subsidy and financial assistance schemes in order to ensure equity and social justice. The interest payment as a percent of revenue receipts has increased from 14.21 % in 2024-25 (RE) to 15.59 % in 2025-26 (BE). This is the outcome of increase in borrowings of the State to meet its developmental obligations of the State in the context of declining central transfers to State. This compel the Govt to cutdown productive expenditure affecting medium term growth perspective and the capital expenditure as % GSDP would become around 3%. This calls for fiscal reforms with emphasis on improving quality of expenditure.





Table 2.8: Major Expenditure Indicators in Karnataka

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	2023-24 (A/Cs)	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)
Revenue Receipts	233342.88	257800.72	292476.54
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	242614.43	283927.76	311738.73
Of which			
(i) Subsidies & Financial Assistance	62899.00	77412.00	79925.00
(ii) Interest Payment	30826.00	36634.00	45600.00
Interest payment as a % of Revenue Receipts	13.21	14.21	15.59

Sources: Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2025- 29), Finance Department, GoK.

2.5.3.1 Functional Categories of Expenditure

In terms of various types of expenditures by the government, they are divided into three functional categories namely, General, Social and Economic and this forms the basis for allocating resources as per the broad objectives of the governments. The composition of the functional categories of expenditure reveal that the government focuses on social services covering the sectors such as education, health, housing, water supply etc. For the year 2025-26(BE), Karnataka has budgeted to spend 35.39 percent of the total budget on social services, while its spending proposal on economic and general services are 27.81 percent and 28.00 percent respectively (Table 2.9).

1. Economic Services cover activities or assistance provided to agencies in the fields of production and trade such as Agriculture, Industry, Power, Transport, Communication, Storage etc.
2. Social Services cover activities associated with provision of basic social services to consumers such as Education, Health, Social Security services and provision of services needed for community living such as Water Supply & Sanitation.
3. General Services covers services such as Police, General Administration etc., which are indispensable to the existence of an organized State and can't be conceptually allocated to particular group of beneficiaries.
4. Public Debt: This has two components, viz., Repayment Internal debt of the State Government and repayment of GoI loans & advances.
5. Loans & Advances: Loans and advances for different activities viz., loans for (i) Urban development (ii) Water supply and Sanitation (iii) Food Storage & Warehousing (iv) Agricultural Financial institutions etc.
6. Assistance to Local Bodies: Assistance is being given to both rural and urban local bodies in the form of untied grants.

Table 2.9: Major Classification of Expenditure of State Budget-2025-26

(Rs. crore)

Department	Economic Services	Social Services	General Services	Grants to Local Bodies	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Total
Agriculture	5096.92	50.00					5146.92
Animal Husbandry & Fisheries	3976.02	1.00					3977.02
Commerce & Industries	1640.33					1008.88	2649.21
Co-operation	2372.54					63.54	2391.08
DPAR	97.05	601.34	1104.40				1802.79
DPAR-AR		1.87	45.71				47.58
E-Governance	97.47		20.43				117.90



Department	Economic Services	Social Services	General Services	Grants to Local Bodies	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Total
Energy	26853.22		42.92				26896.18
Food & Civil Supplies	8274.66						8274.66
Forest, Ecology & Environment	2690.03						2690.03
Health & Family Welfare		12486.91					12486.91
Higher Education		5858.27					5858.27
Home		21.65	13113.72				13135.37
Horticulture	1536.07						1536.07
Housing	145.00	3010.44					3155.44
Information & Publicity		209.19					209.19
Information Technology & Bio Technology	1078.50						1078.50
Infrastructure Development	1067.12						1067.12
Kannada & Culture	39.98	250.01	1.89				291.88
Labour		901.39					901.39
Law			2536.51				2536.51
Medical Education		4986.51					4986.51
Minor Irrigation	3354.20						3354.20
Minority welfare		4537.40					4537.40
Parliamentary Affairs			491.91				491.91
Planning & Statistics	3890.67	12.53					3903.20
Public Works	8303.68	205.00	3332.46				11841.15
Revenue	176.41	13604.87	3419.55				17200.83
RDPR	13934.76	12560.13	240.06				26734.95
SC welfare		6155.74					6155.74
School Education & Literacy		39334.45	93.32				39427.77
Sericulture	462.10						462.10
Skill Development	395.00	1942.43		40.00			2377.43
Sports & Youth Empowerment	6.75	277.94					284.69
ST welfare		2133.69					2133.69
Tourism	191.70	92.52					284.23
Transport	6898.03	2.00	589.78				7489.81
Urban Development	3600.00	5724.26		6345.45		2580.00	18249.71
Water Resources	18826.95						18826.95
Welfare of OBCs		4127.81					4127.81
Women & Child Development		34954.91					34954.91
Finance	8152.00	2054.93	41439.72			11.38	51658.02
Debt Servicing			48600.24		26474.46		75074.70
Add Recoveries	-9208.61	-11160.64	-389.28		0.01	-500.00	-21258.52
Grand Total	113903.58	144938.57	114683.39	6385.45	26474.47	3163.80	409549.24
% to total	27.81	35.39	28.00	1.56	6.46	0.77	

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK.





2.5.3.2 Expenditure Highlights: 2025-26

The expenditure incurred on activities related to economic development is called developmental expenditure. Hence, expenditure incurred on education, health care, scientific research, infrastructure etc., is developmental expenditure. Expenditure incurred on general essential services required for normal running of the government is called non-developmental expenditure. Expenditure incurred on general administration, police, judiciary etc. is non-developmental expenditure. In this section, disaggregated information on developmental and non-developmental expenditures is discussed and the same is presented in **Table 2.10** and **Table 2.11**.

Between 2024-25(RE) and 2025-26(BE), the overall developmental expenditure appears to have increased from Rs.241195.69 crore to Rs.262001.05 crore (8.63% increase). Since the pandemic, with the increased pressure on the health care services, the overall expenditure on social services within the developmental expenditure has increased from Rs.133462.83 crore in 2024-25(RE) to Rs.147018.56 crore in 2025-26 (BE) (10.15% increase). Similarly, the expenditure under economic services is expected to increase Rs.107726.36 crore to Rs.114975.99 crore (6.72 percent increase) for the same reference period.

Table 2.10: Trends in Key Expenditure Components

(Rs. crore)

	Category of Expenditure	2023-24 (A/C)	%*	2024-25 (RE)	%*	2025-26 (BE)	%*	Percent Variation (2025-26 over 2024-25)
I	Developmental Expenditure							
A	Economic Services (1 to7) of which	105464.82	49.22	107726.36	44.66	114975.99	43.88	6.72
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	23225.77	10.84	27199.30	11.27	26649.01	10.17	-2.02
2	Rural Development	9759.81	4.55	10317.88	4.27	10994.39	4.19	6.55
3	General Economic Services	10115.64	4.72	9256.69	3.83	9707.25	3.70	4.86
4	Irrigation & Power Development	43699.01	20.39	41873.69	17.36	49039.20	18.71	17.11
5	Industry and Minerals	2568.33	1.20	2896.43	1.20	3218.23	1.22	11.11
6	Transport and Communication	16006.99	7.47	16092.44	6.67	15280.80	5.83	-5.04
7	Others	89.27	0.04	89.93	0.03	87.11	0.03	-3.13
B	Social Services (8 to13) of which	1088827.47	50.78	133462.83	55.34	147018.56	56.12	10.15
8	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	33926.44	15.83	36991.30	15.33	40953.90	15.63	10.71
9	Medical & Public Health, Family Welfare, Watersupply & Sanitation	20640.59	9.63	25262.58	10.47	32839.10	12.53	29.99
10	Social Security &Welfare Including SC/ST/OBCs/ Minorities Welfare	41707.44	19.46	56478.42	23.41	59895.54	22.86	6.05
11	Housing and Urban Development	7128.87	3.33	6166.21	2.55	7417.31	2.83	20.28
12	Information and Publicity	302.33	0.14	205.20	0.08	209.10	0.07	1.94
13	Others	5123.50	2.39	8365.62	3.46	5710.02	2.17	-31.76
	Total Developmental Exp. (A+B)	214293.99		241195.69		262001.05		8.62



	Category of Expenditure	2023-24 (A/C)	%*	2024-25 (RE)	%*	2025-26 (BE)	%*	Percent Variation (2025-26 over 2024-25)
II	Non-Developmental Expenditure							
C	General Services (14 to 21)	78671.21	73.27	92794.09	74.42	11468.37	77.72	23.58
14	Organs of the State	3033.84	2.83	3428.54	2.74	3274.43	2.21	-4.49
15	Fiscal Services	2899.56	2.70	3383.31	2.71	3387.17	2.29	0.11
16	Interest payment & servicing of debt	32826.32	30.57	38633.54	30.98	48600.24	32.93	25.79
17	Administrative Services	11805.86	10.99	14962.59	12.00	15977.71	10.82	6.78
18	Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	25196.69	23.46	30393.79	24.37	38062.49	25.79	25.23
19	Capital Outlay on Police	569.99	0.53	272.01	0.21	450.18	0.30	65.78
20	Capital Outlay on PWD	2338.95	2.17	1720.31	1.37	4929.65	3.34	186.55
21	Capital outlay on Stationery & Printing					1.50		
22	Compensation and Assignment to local bodies	6229.09	5.80	6885.95	5.52	6385.45	4.32	-7.26
23	Loans & Advances to Govt. Servants	13.00	0.01	15.08	0.01	4.88		-67.63
	Total non- developmental Expenditure	78684.21		92809.17		114688.25		23.57
III	Grant-in-Aid & Contributions	6229.09		6885.95		6385.45		
IV	Public Debt	20773.44		23334.96		24484.90		
V	Loans from GoI	1679.19		1639.33		1989.57		
	Aggregate Expenditure (I+II+III+IV+V+VI)	321659.92		365865.10		409549.24		
	Developmental Exp as % of Total Exp	66.62		65.92		63.97		

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

Source: RBI-Study of Budget 2025-26, Appendices 1 and 2.

Table 2.11: Department-wise Developmental and Non-Developmental Expenditure: 2025-26

(Rs.crore)

Department	Developmental Expenditure	Non- Developmental Expenditure	Total Expenditure	% of Developmental Expenditure	% of Non Developmental Expenditure
Agriculture	5044.50		5044.50	100.00	
Horticulture	1532.38		1532.38	100.00	
Sericulture	417.35		417.35	100.00	
Animal Husbandry & Fisheries	3763.34		3763.34	100.00	
Forest, Ecology & Environment	2309.31		2309.31	100.00	
Co-operation	2389.70		2389.70	100.00	
Energy	26853.22	42.96	26896.18	99.84	0.16
Water Resources	18826.93		18826.93	100.00	
Minor Irrigation	3344.05		3344.05	100.00	





Department	Developmental Expenditure	Non-Developmental Expenditure	Total Expenditure	% of Developmental Expenditure	% of Non Developmental Expenditure
Revenue	12453.74	3208.51	15662.25	79.51	20.49
Commerce & Industries	2603.87		2603.87	100.00	
Information Technology & Bio Technology	1078.50		1078.50	100.00	
Planning & Statistics	3886.33		3886.33	100.00	
Infrastructure	1033.12		1033.12	100.00	
Public Works	6507.98	3332.46	9840.45	66.14	33.86
Tourism	284.23		284.23	100.00	
Sports & Youth Empowerment	276.17		276.17	100.00	
Food & Civil Supplies	8274.36		8274.36	100.00	
Rural Development& Panchayat Raj	25267.72	171.83	25439.55	99.32	0.68
Kannada & Culture	289.76	1.89	291.65	99.35	0.65
E-Governance	97.47	17.13	114.60	85.06	14.94
Home	21.65	13023.72	13045.37	0.17	99.83
Transport	6810.03	569.78	7379.81	92.28	7.78
Law		2536.51	2536.51		100.00
School Edn & Literacy	34344.24	93.32	34437.56	99.73	0.27
Higher Edn	5858.27		5858.27	100.00	
Health & Family welfare	12032.48		12032.48	100.00	
Medical Education	4986.51		4986.51	100.00	
Labour	901.04		901.04	100.00	
SC welfare	6021.75		6021.75	100.00	
ST welfare	2080.54		2080.54	100.00	
BC welfare	4013.83		4013.83	100.00	
Minority welfare	4514.80		4514.80	100.00	
Urban Development	10162.12		10162.12	100.00	
Housing	3128.96		3128.96	100.00	
Information & Publicity	209.19		209.19	100.00	
Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood	2337.43		2337.43	100.00	
DPAR	698.39	1107.69	1806.08	38.67	61.33
DPAR-AR	1.87	45.71	47.58	3.94	96.06
Parliamentary Affairs		491.91	491.91		100.00
Women & Child Development	34184.41		34184.41	100.00	
Debt Servicing		48600.24	48600.24		100.00
Finance	3159.05	41444.60	44604.10	7.07	92.93
Grant-in-Aid and Contributions			6385.45		
Public Debt			24484.90		
Loans from GoI			1989.57		
Grand Total	262001.05	114688.27	409549.24	63.97	28.00

Source: Budget Documents 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK.



2.5.3.3 Central Grants

Historically, central grants have been major component of state budgets. The composition of these grants is broadly under three categories. (i) Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) (ii) Finance Commission Grants for Rural Local Bodies/Urban Local Bodies/State Disaster Response Fund. (iii) Other Transfers/Grants to State Legislatures (including Grants towards National Disaster Response Fund and Compensation for loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST). The overall central grants as a percent of revenue receipts is very insignificant and also declining every year (**Table 2.12**).

Table 2.12: Trends in Central Grants

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	2023-24 (Accounts)	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)
FC Grants	3768.61 (1.62%)	5518.08 (2.14%)	6287.41 (2.15%)
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	9866.21 (4.22%)	6483.96 (2.51%)	8667.09 (2.96%)
Other Transfers/Grants to State Legislatures	1893.00 (0.81)	3997.96 (1.55%)	1045.50 (0.36%)
Total Grants	15527.83 (6.65%)	16000.00 (6.20%)	16000.00 (5.47%)
Total Revenue Receipts	233342.88	257800.73	292476.54

Source: Detailed Estimates of Revenue and Other Receipts 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK
The figures in bracket indicates % to total revenue receipts

2.5.3.4 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

Since 2022-23, in the budget, a separate head of account being shown for state share and central share of CSS to capture the releases by GoI. In 2025-26, about 200 CSS are there with an allocation of Rs.45891.61 crore, out of which Central share is Rs.21171.03 crore and the State share is Rs.24720.58 crore. The Department wise number of CSS and fund provided in 2025-26 is given in **Table 2.13**.

Table 2.13: Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS): 2025-26

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No	Department /Sector	Number of CSS	Funds Proposed under CSS (Central Share + State Share)	Central Share of CSS	State Share of CSS	Total Budget of the Dept/ Sector (BE)
1	Women & Child Development	35	3390.72	910.23	2480.49	32719.80
2	Agriculture	15	2205.22	593.83	1611.39	4029.95
3	Animal Husbandry	13	92.39	57.05	35.34	1841.73
4	Directorate of Municipal Administration	10	1465.87	602.08	863.79	9968.26
5	RDPR	9	2542.83	2067.28	475.55	11865.70
6	Skill Development	9	243.31	152.01	91.30	663.24
7	Horticulture	8	716.41	399.74	316.67	1532.38
8	Directorate of ST welfare	8	385.28	337.01	48.27	1432.12



Sl. No	Department /Sector	Number of CSS	Funds Proposed under CSS (Central Share + State Share)	Central Share of CSS	State Share of CSS	Total Budget of the Dept/ Sector (BE)
9	Family Welfare	7	739.95		739.95	1152.51
10	Forestry & Wild life	7	104.46	61.82	42.64	2671.39
11	Commissionerate of SC welfare	8	807.95	367.63	440.32	4059.79
12	Police	6	377.18	292.77	84.41	11782.19
13	Social Security	5	6084.70	490.71	5593.99	10880.02
14	Primary Education	5	2504.47	1523.16	981.31	24566.63
15	Welfare of OBCs	5	284.12	171.71	112.41	3561.83
16	Housing	5	1196.00	746.00	450.00	3119.89
17	Registrar of cooperative Societies	5	4.32	3.21	1.11	2025.36
18	Fisheries	4	152.66	93.00	59.66	435.30
19	Watershed	4	101.99	63.19	38.80	353.01
20	Health	4	3523.71	1237.91	2285.79	10912.04
21	MSME	4	31.10	23.51	7.59	742.14
22	Medical Education	3	39.61	22.13	17.48	4986.51
23	Rural Water Supply	3	10813.04	5215.82	5597.22	12091.08
24	KUIDFC	3	48.56	28.98	19.58	654.57
25	Water Resources	3	2655.02	1857.40	797.62	18694.39
26	Minor Irrigation	3	1144.00	684.00	460.00	3304.20
27	DSERT	2	9.87	5.92	3.95	255.03
28	Collegiate Edn.	2	90.02	54.01	36.01	3397.72
29	Rural Communication	2	215.68	93.96	121.72	2770.68
30	Ports & Light houses	2	64.36	32.18	32.18	169.55
31	PWD	2	2000.00	2000.00		8303.68
32	Sericulture	1	2.50		2.50	465.79
33	Law	1	22.00		22.00	2536.51
34	Jails	1	10.00	10.00		500.80
35	Buildings	1	175.00	105.00	70.00	3537.46
36	Sports & Youth Empowerment	1	3.95		3.95	284.69
37	Indian System of Medicine	1	100.00	60.00	40.00	346.44
38	Directorate of Minorities	1	457.96	269.77	188.19	3809.62
39	Employment & Training	1	0.01	0.01		1705.86
40	Welfare of Disabled	1	0.50	0.50		272.88
41	Nutrition	1	1084.88	537.49	547.39	1970.55
42	State Disaster Mitigation	1	0.02	0.01	0.01	2570.82
	Total	212	45891.61	21171.02	24720.58	409549.24*

Source: Budget Documents 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK.

* overall budget of the State



2.5.4 Review of trends in Receipts and Expenditure during April-November 2025

This section analyses the fiscal situation of the state from April to November of the current financial year. The summary of state's financial performance for the first eight months of 2025-26 is compared with Budget Estimates of 2025-26 and with the corresponding period in the previous year (2024-25) which is summarized in **Table 2.14**. Further, various components of own tax revenue have been compared and the same is presented in **Table 2.15**.

The total revenue receipt of the state during the first eight months of financial year 2025-26 from April to November 2025 is Rs.177226.69 crore. The state achieved 60.60 percent of its revenue receipts targets for 2025-26 within first eight months which includes the states own tax revenue of Rs.123278.30 crore, State's non-tax revenue of Rs. 12241.79 crore, the devolution from Government of India of Rs 34156.42 crore and grants-in-aid from Government of India of Rs.7550.19 crore. Component wise, the government collected 59.24 percent of own tax revenue during April-November of budget estimates 2025-26. Further, the collection of non-tax revenue reached 74.19 percent of the budget estimates 2025-26 for the same reference period. There is a growth of total receipts of 8.57 percent during April-November 2025 compared to the corresponding period of 2024. The State own tax revenue also rose by 7.47 percent for the same reference period, which shows that the economy is on the recovery path.

State's own tax revenue includes, among others, the four major state taxes viz. commercial taxes, state excise, motor vehicle taxes and taxes on stamps and registration. The large proportion of the own tax revenue is coming from commercial tax collections. Out of the total own tax revenue of Rs.123278.30 crore collected during April–November 2025, Rs.72011.33 crore is from the commercial taxes, which is 60.01 percent of the budget estimated and 6.71 percent higher than the achievement made during the corresponding period in 2024-25. State excise collections for first eight months of 2025-26 is Rs.26213.69 crore which is 65.53 percent of the budget estimate 2025–26, and 10.45 percent over the achievement made during the corresponding period of 2024-25. Taxes from motor vehicles during April-November 2025 is Rs.8333.32 crores, which is 55.56 percent of the budget estimates 2025-26 and 7.04 percent higher than the achievement made during the corresponding period of 2024-25. The revenue collected under the stamps and registration is Rs 15969.78 crore in the first eight months of 2025-26, which is 57.03 percent of the budget estimates and an improvement of 6.14 percent over the achievement made during the corresponding period in 2024-25.

On the expenditure front, the share of total expenditure spent during first eight months of 2025-26 with respect to the budget estimates is 51.17 percent and 5.13 percent higher than the expenditure happened during corresponding period of 2024-25. This suggests the smooth fund flow to the needy sectors of the economy. The revenue expenditure was spent by 54.76 percent of the budget estimates during April-November 2025 and it is 3.48 percent higher to the revenue expenditure during the corresponding period of 2024. Similarly, April-November 2025 witnessed 35.50 percent of capital expenditure estimates 2025-26 and it is 17.82 percent higher to the capital expenditure during the corresponding period of 2024.

The total expenditure (including public debt) spent during the first eight months is 50.82 percent of the total budget estimates 2025-26 and it is 4.28 percent higher than the total expenditure made during the corresponding period in 2024-25. This seems to have been largely supported by better revenue mobilization. The total receipts (including public debt) during April-November 2025 is 44.53 percent of the budget estimates 2025-26. The experience of the state in the revenue collection and expenditure happened during the first eight months of 2025-26 indicates that the fiscal management of the state is satisfactory during 2025-26.



Table 2.14: Receipts and Expenditure during April-November 2025

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2025-26 BE	April to Nov. 2025	% to BE	April to Nov.2024	% change over previous year
I	Revenue Receipts	292476.54	177226.69	60.60	163232.74	8.57
(i)	Own Tax Revenues	208100.00	123278.30	59.24	114714.10	7.47
(ii)	Non-tax Revenues	16500.00	12241.79	74.19	9136.37	33.99
(iii)	Devolution from Centre	51876.54	34156.42	65.84	29615.98	15.33
(iv)	GIA and Contributions	16000.00	7550.19	47.19	9766.29	-22.69
II	Capital Receipts (Non-debt)	170.01	33.96	19.98	44.00	-22.81
(i)	Recovery of Loans and Advances	134.01	33.73	25.17	29.04	16.17
(ii)	Other Non-Debt Capital Receipts	36.00	0.23	0.65	14.97	-98.45
III	Total Receipts (I+II)	292646.55	177260.66	60.57	163276.74	8.56
	Public Debt	116000.01	4726.19	4.07	32884.24	-85.63
	Total Receipts including Public Debt	408646.56	181986.85	44.53	196160.98	-7.23
IV	Revenue Expenditure	311738.73	170694.19	54.76	164953.09	3.48
IV(a)	Interest Payments	45600.24	23432.85	51.39	20357.54	15.11
V	Capital Expenditure	71336.04	25324.60	35.50	21493.58	17.82
V(a)	Loans and Advances disbursed	3163.80	1792.04	56.64	1306.09	37.21
VI	Total Expenditure (IV+V)	383074.77	196018.78	51.17	186446.67	5.13
VII	Public Debt	26474.47	12110.36	45.74	13144.99	-7.87
VIII	Total Expenditure including Public Debt (VI + VII)	409549.24	208129.15	50.82	199591.66	4.28

Source: (i) Economic Survey, 2024-25, Planning Department, GoK; (ii) Budget Documents 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK.

Table 2.15: State's Own Tax Revenue during April-November 2025

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	2025-26 BE	April -Nov 2025	% to BE	April -Nov 2024	Growth over previous year
Commercial Taxes	120000.00	72011.33	60.01	67484.71	6.71
State Excise	40000.00	26213.69	65.53	23733.08	10.45
Motor Vehicle Taxes	15000.00	8333.32	55.56	7785.10	7.04
Stamp and Registration Fees	28000.00	15969.78	57.03	15045.71	6.14
Others	5100.00	750.19	14.71	665.51	12.72
Total State's Own Tax Revenue	208100.00	123278.30	59.24	114714.10	7.47

Source: (i) Economic Survey, 2024-25, Planning Department, GoK;
(ii) Budget Documents 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK.

2.6 MAJOR FISCAL INDICATORS COMPARED WITH SOUTHERN STATES

State's performance in some of the major fiscal indicators comparing with southern states has been analysed and given in **Table 2.16** and **Figure 2.6**. From the analysis, it implies that among southern states, Karnataka has the highest State Own Tax Revenue as a % of Revenue receipts at 71.15% and stands first, whereas the central transfers (Devolution and Grants from Centre) to state constitute 23.21% of Revenue receipts and stands at second lowest. This underscores Karnataka's growing fiscal self-reliance and declining central transfers to State.



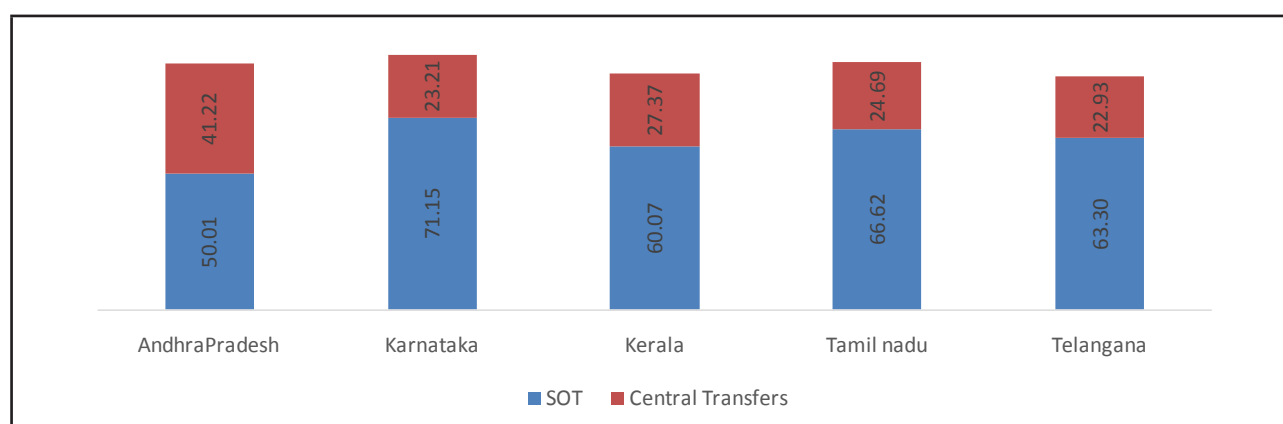
Table 2.16 : Analysis of Major Fiscal Indicators: 2025-26(BE)

(Rs.crore)

State	Total Revenue Receipts	State's Own Tax Revenue	Grants from Centre	Devolution from Centre
Andhra Pradesh	217976.53	109006.78	32284.44	57566.31
Karnataka	292476.54	208100.00	16000.00	51876.54
Kerala	152351.67	91514.75	13074.90	28616.50
Tamil Nadu	331568.76	220894.57	23834.10	58021.50
Telangana	229720.62	145419.58	22782.50	29899.77

Source: A Study of Budgets 2025-26, RBI Report, Appendix 1.

Figure 2.6: State's Own Tax Revenue (SOT) and Central Transfers as % Revenue Receipts: 2025-26



Source: A Study of Budgets 2025-26, RBI Report, Appendix 1.

2.7 RESOURCE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BUDGET: 2025-26

2.7.1 Resources of the Budget (2023-24 to 2025-26)

For the year 2025-26, while the budget assumes a nominal GSDP growth of 7.27 percent (as per MTFP 2025-29) over 2024-25(RE), the increase in the size of the budget is about 11.94 percent for the same reference period. The Budget size in the current year is about Rs. 4.09 lakh crore. In terms of resources for the budget, a large part of the resources in 2025-26(BE) is state own resources at 67.77 %. The borrowings constitute about 28% of the resources however, these borrowings underscore the State's commitment to capital investment that drive long term economic benefits apart from maintaining fiscal prudence. With expected increase in own revenue in 2025-26, the overall borrowings of the state in 2025-26 could be less than the budgeted level of Rs.116000.01 crore. The share of central assistance in the total resources of the budget is very insignificant and also declining every year (Tables 2.17 & 2.18).

Table 2.17: Financial Resources of the Budget: 2023-24 to 2025-26

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2023-24 (Accounts)	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)	% Variation in 2025-26 (BE) Over 2024-25 (RE)
1	State Own Resources	215852.06 (67.11)	249159.16 (68.10)	277549.23 (67.77)	11.39



Sl. No.	Particulars	2023-24 (Accounts)	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)	% Variation in 2025-26 (BE) Over 2024-25 (RE)
2	State Borrowings	90279.92 (28.07)	100706.00 (27.53)	116000.01 (28.32)	15.19
3	Central Assistance	15528.00 (4.83)	16000.00 (4.37)	16000.00 (3.91)	0.00
	Total	321659.98	365865.16	409549.24	11.94

Source: Budget Documents 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK.

Note: Figures in bracket indicate % to total

Table 2.18: Scheme of Financing of the Budget: 2023-24 to 2025-26

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2023-24 (Accounts)	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)
A.	State Own Resources			
1	Own Tax Revenue	163505.00	180368.03	208100.00
2	Non-Tax Revenue	13117.00	14499.98	16500.00
3	Devolution from Centre	41193.00	46932.73	51876.54
4	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	35.98	38.00	36.00
5	Contingency Fund (Net)			
6	Public Account (Net)	-393.79	7066.26	-7215.63
7	Opening & closing Balance (Net)	-1911.13	142.18	8118.31
8	Loans & Advances	306.11	112.01	134.01
	Total State Own Resources (1 to 8)	215852.17	249159.18	277549.23
B	Borrowings			
9	Market Borrowings	81000.00	90000.00	105000.00
10	Negotiated Loans	3334.12	3850.00	4000.00
11	Ways & Means		1.00	0.01
12	Special Assistance	3879.24	4500.00	4500.00
13	Loans for EAPs	2066.56	2355.00	2500.00
	Total Borrowings (9 to 12)	90279.92	100706.00	116000.01
C	Central Grants*	15528.00	16000.00	16000.00
	Total Budget (A+B+C)	321659.98	365865.16	409549.24

Source: Budget Documents 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK

*excluding GST compensation as it included under state own resources

2.7.2. Inter-sectoral Outlays of the Budget (2024-25 and 2025-26)

The expenditure proposals of the state could depend on the needs as well as growth and development priorities. For the year 2025-26, as there is recovery in the economic activities, Karnataka has reprioritized the economic sectors that could help reviving the growth as well as employment opportunities in the state. Some of the crucial departments that the state has focused in this year's Budget on capital expenditure are Water Resources (Rs.17641.68 crore), Rural Development and Panchyathraj (Rs.13446.87 crore), Urban Development (Rs.11064.88 crore), PWD (Rs.9243.91 crore) Planning & Statistics (Rs.3685.06 crore) etc.,



(Table 2.19). All these expenditures help to uplift the growth potential of the state as well as support the state's efforts in achieving the development of the State.

In 2025-26 budget, State Govt. continuing the five Guarantee schemes, namely, 1) Shakti Scheme for Women (Transport Department): Allows women domiciled in Karnataka to travel within State free of cost. An amount of Rs.5300.00 crore is provided. 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.6426.00 crore is provided. 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.10100.00 crore is provided. 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.28608.40 crore is provided. 5) Under Yuva Nidhi scheme (Skill Development Department), 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.600.00 crore is provided. All these guarantees amount to Rs.51034.40 crore which is about 12.46% of the State Budget.

Table 2.19: Department-wise Budgeted Outlays

(Rs. crore)

Department	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)	Revenue Expr.	Capital Expr.
School Education and Literacy	34848.87	39427.77	38321.68	1106.09
Women & Child Development	34581.78	34959.91	34660.17	294.73
Energy	23210.87	26896.18	26196.18	700.00
Rural Development & Panchayat Raj	22261.59	26734.95	13288.08	13446.87
Water Resources	16334.63	18826.95	1185.27	17641.68
Urban Development	16030.18	18249.71	7184.83	11064.88
Revenue	23322.33	17200.83	16919.63	281.20
Home	12495.93	13135.37	12421.94	713.43
Health & Family welfare	10226.26	12486.91	11206.34	1280.56
Public Works	11267.32	11841.15	2597.24	9243.91
Food & Civil Supplies	9955.74	8274.66	8270.45	4.21
Transport	6891.70	7489.81	6813.68	676.13
Welfare of SCs	5741.71	6155.74	4569.95	1585.79
Higher Education	5634.89	5858.27	5458.13	400.14
Agriculture	4974.31	5146.92	4839.28	307.64
Medical Education	4081.58	4986.51	4106.89	879.62
Minority welfare	3013.78	4537.40	2244.43	2292.97
BC Welfare	3489.83	4127.81	3539.72	588.09
Animal Husbandry & Fisheries	3415.70	3977.02	3770.19	206.83
Planning & Statistics	3843.47	3903.20	218.14	3685.06
Minor Irrigation	2344.68	3354.20	409.08	2945.12
Housing	3303.41	3155.44	2785.44	370.00



Department	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)	Revenue Expr.	Capital Expr.
Forest, Ecology & Environment	2835.86	2690.03	2044.02	646.01
Commerce & Industries	2371.45	2649.21	1529.83	1119.39
Law	2387.61	2536.51	2443.33	93.17
Co-operation	2257.63	2391.08	2240.14	150.94
Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood	1675.30	2377.43	2042.29	335.14
ST Welfare	1822.86	2133.69	1463.70	669.99
DPAR	1405.72	1802.79	1794.58	8.21
Horticulture	1180.30	1536.07	1504.40	31.67
Information Technology and Bio-Technology	700.53	1078.50	1048.90	29.60
Infrastructure	983.58	1067.12	151.76	915.36
Labor	712.70	901.39	897.38	26.90
Parliamentary Affairs	428.20	491.91	479.52	12.39
Kannada & Culture	304.11	291.88	264.98	26.90
Sports and Youth Empowerment	253.04	284.69	178.69	106.00
Tourism	372.24	284.23	160.12	124.11
Information & Publicity	205.20	209.19	208.69	0.50
E-Governance	100.28	117.90	102.90	15.00
DPAR(AR)	46.55	47.58	47.58	
Finance	35019.08	51658.02	42517.86	9140.16
Debt Servicing	63607.83	75074.70	48600.24	26474.46
Add Recoveries	-14521.73	-21258.52	-9394.96	-11863.56
Grand Total	365865.16	409549.24	311738.74	97810.50

Source: Budget Documents 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK

2.7.3 Heads of Accounts (H/Acs) in the Budget

State has introduced various schemes to address the needs of the regions, sectors, sections, etc., from time to time. However, as most of the schemes lack sunset clauses, they are expected to continue even after achieving the scheme's objectives, thus putting continuous pressure on the state fiscal space. This could also have potential to limit the state's capacity to address some of the emerging challenges that may need substantial resources. It may be noted from **Table 2.20** that there are about 1876 H/Acs in 2025-26 (BE). Within that, about 820 H/Acs have allocations up to 10.00 crore. To improve the public delivery mechanism and to ensure resources for other pressing needs of the state, there is an urgent need to rationalize the H/Acs and bring down the number of H/Acs substantially. The same has also been recommended by Expenditure Reforms Commission of the state, Administrative Reforms Commission and also the successive Central Finance Commissions. The State Finance Commission, as and when it is formed, may relook at these H/Acs. Department-wise classification of H/Acs is given in **Table 2.21**.



Table 2.20 : Budget Classification 2025-26(BE)

(Rs. crore)

Range	No. of H/ACs	Fund Allocation	% to total Fund Allocation
Upto one Crore	280	105.79	0.03
Upto to 10 Crore	540	2416.02	0.68
Upto 100 Core	687	27599.60	7.76
More than 100 Crore	369	325611.64	91.53
Total*	1876	355733.05	

*Excluding debt servicing Rs.75074.70 crore Add recoveries Rs. -21258.51 crore.

Source: Budget Documents 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK.

Table 2.21: Department-wise Analysis of H/ACs:2025-26

(Rs. crore)

Department	Total funds provided (under the category upto one crore allocations)	Total funds provided (under the category upto 10 crore allocations)	Total funds provided (under the category upto 100 crore allocations)	Total funds provided (under the category more than 100 crore allocations)	Grand Total
Agriculture	0.95(5)	67.74(16)	1003.71(26)	4074.52(15)	5146.92(62)
Horticulture	0.19(2)	38.12(9)	433.35(10)	1060.72(5)	1532.38(26)
Sericulture		17.24(4)	342.63(7)	105.93(1)	465.79(12)
Animal Husbandry & Fisheries	5.42(12)	107.46(23)	803.42(25)	3060.73(5)	3977.02(65)
Cooperation	5.59(13)	14.40(6)	411.09(8)	1959.99(3)	2391.08(30)
Forest, Ecology & Environment	4.60(9)	89.64(20)	611.79(22)	1984.00(8)	2690.03(59)
Commerce & Industries	4.31(8)	62.86(14)	791.46(22)	1790.58(4)	2649.21(48)
Information Technology & Biotechnology	0.01(1)	35.39(7)	185.60(5)	857.50(3)	1078.50(16)
Energy		7.22(1)	67.96(2)	26821.00(3)	26896.18(6)
PWD	0.86(3)	21.04(4)	845.55(15)	10973.70(21)	11841.15(43)
Transport	0.63(6)	24.80(6)	458.27(12)	7006.11(10)	7489.81(34)
Infrastructure		25.23(4)	265.88(7)	776.00(2)	1067.12(13)
Tourism	1.38(3)	20.33(3)	262.51(10)		284.23(16)
Planning & Statistics	1.75(3)	50.79(15)	250.66(6)	3600.00(2)	3903.20(26)
Revenue	10.23(23)	100.24(23)	1259.68(33)	15830.69(22)	17200.83(101)
Labour	0.37(3)	47.91(6)	81.23(2)	771.87(2)	901.39(13)
Information & Publicity	0.61(2)	12.10(5)	61.48(3)	135.00(1)	209.19(11)
E-Governance	0.26(3)	19.95(5)	97.69(3)		117.90(11)
Water Resources	0.08(6)	49.43(7)	518.48(12)	18258.98(18)	18826.95(43)
Minor Irrigation	0.06(4)	11.59(4)	350.42(7)	2992.14(11)	3354.20(26)
RDPR	3.65(9)	68.18(11)	1188.05(28)	25475.08(29)	26734.95(77)



Department	Total funds provided (under the category upto one crore allocations)	Total funds provided (under the category upto 10 crore allocations)	Total funds provided (under the category upto 100 crore allocations)	Total funds provided (under the category more than 100 crore allocations)	Grand Total
School Education	0.21(1)	86.24(17)	865.70(23)	38495.64(22)	39447.77(63)
Higher Education	1.33(6)	111.70(24)	1156.85(26)	4588.38(9)	5858.27(65)
Health & Family welfare	2.00(7)	57.57(12)	673.82(21)	11733.52(25)	12466.91(65)
Medical Education	0.10(1)	64.23(10)	1038.04(22)	3884.13(18)	4986.51(51)
Welfare of SCs	4.90(7)	23.43(6)	1240.31(26)	4887.10(11)	6155.74(50)
ST welfare	1.80(3)	31.20(7)	859.13(19)	1241.57(5)	2133.69(34)
Welfare of OBCs	1.00(4)	60.43(12)	789.39(16)	3277.00(9)	4127.81(41)
Minority welfare	0.01(1)	25.03(6)	590.38(12)	3921.99(14)	4537.40(33)
WCD	7.93(21)	149.91(34)	1277.47(32)	33519.60(9)	34954.91(96)
Sports & Youth Empowerment	1.00(1)	26.70(5)	256.99(10)		284.69(16)
Urban Development	12.96(32)	467.82(112)	4382.04(113)	13386.89(27)	18249.71(284)
Housing		8.72(2)	530.72(12)	2616.00(8)	3155.44(22)
Kannada & Culture	0.55(2)	75.18(19)	216.15(10)		291.88(31)
Food & Civil Supplies	0.90(4)	21.80(6)	199.97(4)	8052.00(2)	8274.66(16)
Home	2.56(9)	85.33(14)	858.99(18)	12188.48(14)	13135.37(55)
Law	2.25(4)	41.23(12)	281.73(6)	2211.30(3)	2536.51(25)
DPAR	6.84(19)	49.86(11)	652.38(13)	1093.71(4)	1802.79(47)
DPAR(AR)		17.90(6)	29.69(2)		47.58(8)
Parliamentary Affairs	6.88(12)	36.27(9)	448.76(12)		491.91(33)
Finance	8.27(23)	29.19(10)	412.84(11)	51207.72(19)	51658.02(63)
Grand Total*	105.80 (280)	2416.02 (540)	27599.60 (687)	325611.64 (369)	355733.06 (1876)

Note: Figures in bracket indicates number of H/Acs in the corresponding category

*Excluding debt servicing Rs. 75074.70 crore and Add recoveries Rs. -21258.51 crore.

Source: Budget Documents 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK.

2.7.4 District Sector Outlay: 2025-26

Karnataka has been forefront in the country in terms of District Level Planning. As district being a major implementing agency with respect to execution of social sector programs, ensuring adequate resources and tracking those resources becomes utmost important for the state as well as for the nation as a whole. In this section, a summary of the allocations made to ZP schemes, TP schemes and GP schemes under different districts is discussed. More than half of the total district sector outlay is allocated to TP schemes in 2025-26(BE) (about 68 percent of total district sector outlay), ZP schemes consists of about 26 percent of the district sector outlay and GP schemes consist of about 6 percent of the total district sector outlay (**Table 2.22**).



Table 2.22: District Sector Outlay for the year 2025-26

(Rs. crore)

District	BE	Rank	Flow under ZP	Rank	Flow under TP	Rank	Flow under GP
Belagavi	3515.22	1	1018.90	1	2496.32	1	
Tumakuru	2207.34	2	613.10	3	1594.23	2	
Vijayapura	2114.56	3	578.09	5	1536.47	3	
Kalaburagi	2079.34	4	600.64	4	1478.69	4	
Bengaluru (Urban)	2013.96	5	709.86	2	1304.09	5	
Mysuru	1844.86	6	548.21	6	1296.63	6	
Bagalkot	1633.76	7	444.52	12	1189.22	7	
Hassan	1598.49	8	470.10	8	1128.38	8	
Shivamogga	1587.65	9	460.12	9	1127.52	9	
Chitradurga	1516.96	10	501.17	7	1015.78	11	
Bidar	1452.24	11	414.12	14	1038.11	10	
Haveri	1399.25	12	427.98	13	971.26	13	
Davanagere	1397.67	13	453.41	10	944.25	14	
Uttara Kannada	1376.04	14	378.70	16	997.33	12	
Mandya	1297.09	15	389.19	15	907.88	15	
Dharwad	1279.95	16	446.23	11	833.71	18	
Raichur	1259.64	17	363.73	17	896.00	16	
Vijayanagara	1164.10	18	309.74	22	854.35	17	
Koppal	1130.70	19	322.02	20	808.67	20	
Chikkamagaluru	1102.42	20	338.49	19	763.91	21	
Dakshina Kannada	1088.81	21	360.45	18	728.35	22	
Kolar	1081.56	22	249.95	24	831.60	19	
Gadag	920.27	23	320.99	21	599.27	24	
Chikkaballapura	919.94	24	228.31	28	691.62	23	
Yadgiri	807.64	25	233.21	26	574.42	25	
Ramanagara	757.63	26	237.77	25	519.88	26	
Ballari	756.73	27	255.41	23	501.31	28	
Udupi	726.80	28	231.30	27	495.48	29	
Bengaluru (Rural)	710.85	29	197.68	30	513.16	27	
Chamarajanagar	683.62	30	204.49	29	479.13	30	
Kodagu	400.01	31	171.32	31	228.68	31	
Districts Total	41825.07		12479.27		29345.81		
Lumpsum Grants	49776.85		11476.26		32520.39		5780.16
Gand Total	91601.92		23955.53		61866.20		5780.16

Source: Budget Documents 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK



2.7.5 Beneficiary Oriented Schemes

There are around 960 beneficiary-oriented schemes in the budget of 2025-26 amounting to Rs.220104.98 crore, which is 53.74% of total budget (Rs.409549.24 crore). There are 367 direct benefit schemes and allocation provided for these schemes is Rs.98797.68 crore. There are 592 indirect benefit schemes and the allocation provided for these schemes is Rs. 121307.30 crore. Department wise details is given in **Table 2.23**.

Table 2.23: Department wise Beneficiary Oriented Schemes 2025-26

(Rs. crore)

Department	Direct Benefit Schemes		Indirect Benefit Schemes		Total	
	No. of Schemes	Amt.	No. of Schemes	Amt.	No. of Schemes	Amt.
Agriculture	26	2802.31	22	1050.20	48	3852.50
Horticulture	14	819.49	10	465.88	24	1285.37
Sericulture	7	217.97	1	56.10	8	274.07
Animal Husbandry & Fisheries	27	2048.30	21	1482.22	48	3530.52
DPAR			2	6.76	2	6.76
Home	5	20.75	14	861.71	19	882.45
Transport	16	6155.97	7	655.76	23	6811.73
Revenue	19	10865.43	5	269.43	24	11134.86
RDPR	7	12701.11	41	10165.24	48	22866.35
Forest, Ecology & Environment	3	10.00	18	842.13	21	852.13
Food & Civil Supplies	4	8060.54	6	60.92	10	8121.46
Co-operation	4	1751.00	8	142.84	12	1893.84
Welfare of SCs	29	4071.33	18	1845.87	47	5917.21
Welfare of STs	21	1127.60	11	923.52	32	2051.12
Welfare of OBCs	21	2616.12	17	1283.32	38	3899.44
Welfare of Minorities	11	1094.76	17	3043.29	28	4138.05
Women and Child Development	44	31712.36	46	3189.89	90	34902.25
Information & Publicity	1	0.11	4	153.40	5	153.51
Tourism	2	70.07			2	70.07
S&Y Empowerment	6	73.32	6	152.69	12	226.01
Law	2	3.00	9	116.88	11	119.87
Energy			3	26146.00	3	26146.00
Commerce & Industries	17	937.51	10	301.01	27	1238.52
Information Technology & Bio technology	1	6.85	12	1057.63	13	1064.48
School Education & Literacy	17	4480.15	41	32028.10	58	36508.24
Higher Education	3	38.85	60	5723.35	63	5762.20
PWD			9	3065.01	9	3065.01



Department	Direct Benefit Schemes		Indirect Benefit Schemes		Total	
	No. of Schemes	Amt.	No. of Schemes	Amt.	No. of Schemes	Amt.
Health & Family welfare	13	3337.32	52	8561.62	65	11898.94
Medical Education	3	22.41	47	4591.97	50	4614.38
Labour	4	30.01	7	651.86	11	681.87
Urban Development	1	10.00	28	5315.74	29	5325.74
Housing	13	2648.08	6	425.32	19	3073.41
Planning & Statistics			6	3684.76	6	3684.76
Skill Development	19	945.48	14	892.74	33	1838.22
Kannada & Culture	7	119.48	12	85.33	19	204.80
Water Resources			1	8.79	1	8.79
Finance			1	2000.00	1	2000.00
Grand Total	367	98797.70	592	121307.30	959	220104.98

Source: Budget Documents 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK.

2.8 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT RATIOS

Analysis of spending on Human Development sectors will be made in terms of four ratios suggested by UNDP. They are (i) Public Expenditure Ratio (PER) (ii) Social Allocation Ratio (SAR) (iii) Social Priority Ratio (SPR) and (iv) Human Expenditure Ratio (HER). PER refers to total budgetary expenditure as a proportion of GSDP. The SAR refers to expenditure under social services (includes Education, Health and Rural Development) as a proportion of total budget expenditure. SPR refers to expenditure under human priority areas (Elementary Education / Health (excluding Medical Education) / Rural Development / Nutrition) as a proportion of social sector expenditure. HER is the product of above three ratios. As per UNDP norms, PER should be around 25 percent; SAR should be around 40 percent; SPR should be around 50 percent and HER should be round 5 percent. Human Development ratios computed for 2023-24 to 2025-26 is given in **Table 2.24**.

Table 2.24 : Human Development Ratios: 2023-24 to 2025-26

Human Development Ratios	2023-24 (A/Cs)	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)
PER	12.53	12.78	13.34
SAR	38.00	40.31	39.46
SPR	43.00	40.52	41.73
HER	2.05	2.09	2.20
Social Sector Expr. as a % of GSDP	4.76	5.15	5.26

Source: Budget Documents 2025-26, Finance Department, GoK.

2.9. FISCAL CHALLENGES OF THE STATE AND WAY FORWARD

Similar to all India trends: Fiscal situation even in the state of Karnataka also has come under pressure. However, with some prudent fiscal management, the state could ensure that the fiscal deficit has not crossed 3.0 per cent of GSDP. However, following the trends in outstanding liabilities, it appears that the medium-term fiscal risk is for real. And this could put pressure on the quality of expenditures in the coming years. In





addition to this, there are other challenges that the state is expected to address in the coming years. They are as follows:

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

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

Ensuring flow of resources for SDGs: SDG needs are going to put pressure on the government finances. It is very apt time to think about sources of SDG financing, its impact on the fiscal conditions, as well as its impact on the other macroeconomic conditions. In a way, the time is very conducive to work on SDG-consistent macro frameworks that take a little longish perspective up to 2030. Without such exercise, the realization of such homogeneous target could be very limited.

Rationalization of various Heads of Accounts(H/Acs): As discussed earlier, Karnataka currently has about 1876 heads of accounts. While allocating resources could be one issue, management of such a large number of H/Acs could limit the administration capabilities and reduce the efficiency of those expenditures sharply. The Central Government has taken an exercise to bring down the Centrally Sponsored Schemes substantially. As was done by the Centre, rationalization of these H/Acs and bringing down to manageable level may be an utmost priority.

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

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

Nontax Revenue: The State has taken several measures to increase the revenue generation from nontax sources. They are:

- (i) The allocation of new mines through a transparent online auction mechanism has resulted in substantially higher premium on royalty.
- (ii) Concerted efforts to resolve issues related to forest clearances for new mining blocks is expected to aid higher resource mobilization.
- (iii) Stricter enforcement, including periodic tariff updates for utilities, transport and urban services, digital tracking, automated billing and tighter compliance is expected to reduce leakages, improve transparency and payment efficiency.





Regional Imbalance: State has suffered with major setback in resource sharing as per 15th Finance Commission recommendations. The devolution has cutdown from 4.74% to 3.64%. This is because of high income per-capita. Largely, it comes from Bangalore and southern Districts of the State. But the state also have severe regional imbalances. The socio-economic indicators or Human development indicators are far less than backward states in the Country. State Government is providing funds to the tune of Rs.3000 crore per year for seven districts of the backward region of the State. GoI should supplement the efforts by providing matching contribution for the development of this region.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes: (i) There should be clear indication of allocation to each State under various CSS Schemes in the Union Budget Volumes, so that the States can prepare their budget on a realistic basis. (ii) In several CSS Schemes, there is a significant gap between approved annual action plan and actual release. This leads to State Government to bear the unreleased portion of GoI. Hence, the entire funds as approved in the annual action plan should be released by GoI. (iii) Release of funds under CSS Schemes should be changed from reimbursement mode to advance release mode.

State's fiscal policy and debt management strategy: This is firmly rooted in the fiscal discipline indicators outlined in Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act. This approach judiciously balances welfare commitments with infrastructure development, ensuring the fiscal space is preserved for priority investments.



Appendix 2.1

Trends in Revenue and Capital Receipts in Karnataka

(Rs. crore)

Year	State's Own Tax Revenues	Share in Central Taxes	Total Tax Receipts	Total Non-Tax Receipts	Total Revenue Receipts	Total Capital Receipts	Aggregate Receipts
2011-12	46476.01	11074.99	57551.00	4086.86	69806.27	15317.53	85123.80
2012-13	53753.56	12647.14	66400.70	3966.11	78176.22	16878.51	95054.73
2013-14	62603.54	13808.27	76411.81	4031.89	89542.52	19533.42	109075.94
2014-15	70180.30	14654.14	84834.44	4688.24	104142.13	21994.02	126136.15
2015-16	75566.45	23967.07	99533.52	5355.04	118817.31	22337.72	141155.03
2016-17	82956.21	28759.86	111716.07	5794.53	133213.79	32405.92	165619.71
2017-18	93376.34	31751.98	125128.32	6476.53	146999.63	35384.55	182384.18
2018-19	107667.09	35811.28	143478.52	6773.00	164978.52	42399.55	207461.74
2019-20	116879.29	30899.42	147778.68	7681.47	175442.79	42952.25	218395.04
2020-21	110862.79	21673.11	132535.90	7893.84	156716.41	71252.66	227969.07
2021-22	129749.19	33249.58	162998.77	11777.03	195761.80	80773.59	276535.39
2022-23	163990.29	34539.18	198586.49	13914.15	229079.74	45029.23	274108.97
2023-24	164696.43	41192.63	205889.06	13117.00	233342.87	90622.02	323964.89
2024-25(RE)	180368.03	46932.67	227300.70	14500.00	257800.70	100856.00	358656.70
2025-26 (BE)	208100.00	51876.54	259976.54	16500.00	292476.54	116170.00	408646.54

RE=Revised Estimates, BE=Budget Estimates

Sources: Annual Financial Statements-2025-26, Finance Department GoK.

Economic Survey 2024-25, Planning Department, GoK



Appendix 2.2

Trends in Developmental and Non-developmental Expenditure in Karnataka

(Rs. crore)

Year	Developmental Expenditure	Developmental Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	Non-Developmental Expenditure	Non-Developmental Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	Aggregate Expenditure
2011-12	60929.69	72.14	23533.97	27.86	84463.66
2012-13	68067.53	71.66	26922.26	28.34	94989.79
2013-14	76328.45	69.99	32729.25	30.01	109057.70
2014-15	88904.73	70.44	37312.82	29.56	126217.55
2015-16	100440.69	71.12	40794.06	28.88	141234.75
2016-17	123989.38	74.94	41455.39	25.06	165444.77
2017-18	136285.13	73.09	50177.82	26.91	186462.95
2018-19	154527.55	74.61	52584.47	25.39	207112.02
2019-20	157822.41	72.49	59903.41	27.51	217725.82
2020-21	162219.00	71.13	65825.87	28.87	228044.87
2021-22	191282.64	69.33	84620.73	30.67	275903.37
2022-23	197049.13	67.45	95075.83	32.55	292124.96
2023-24	214293.99	66.62	78684.21	24.46	321659.92
2024-25(RE)	241195.69	65.92	92809.17	25.36	365865.10
2025-26(BE)	262001.05	63.97	114688.25	28.00	409549.24

RE=Revised Estimates, BE=Budget Estimates

Sources: RBI A Study of Budgets 2025-26, Appendices 2 and 4
Economic Survey 2024-25, Planning Department, GoK



INVESTMENT AND EXPORTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

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

3.2 INVESTMENT IN KARNATAKA

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

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

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

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

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



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

3.3 SCHEMES AND POLICY SUPPORT

3.3.1 Karnataka IT Policy 2025-30

The Government of Karnataka unveiled the new IT Policy 2025–30 at the Bengaluru Tech Summit 2025, reinforcing the state's leadership in deep-tech and Artificial Intelligence while accelerating the growth of emerging clusters across the Beyond Bengaluru region. Anchored on four strategic pillars—Smart & Green Infrastructure, Future-Ready Talent, Business-Ready Support and Market Acceleration—the policy introduces key interventions to strengthen R&D, nurture innovation and enable global competitiveness. By fostering inclusive regional growth and building robust innovation ecosystems, the policy aims to position Karnataka as a premier destination for next-generation technologies and AI-driven transformation.

3.3.2 Karnataka Data Centre Policy 2022-27

The Government of Karnataka has introduced the Data Center Policy 2022–27 with the vision of positioning the State as a preferred destination for next-generation data centers and as an integral component of the global data center ecosystem. The policy seeks to strengthen Karnataka's digital infrastructure in alignment with its overarching mission to lead the world in the Digital Industrial Revolution and to leverage emerging technologies such as big data and high-performance computing.

To achieve this vision, a three-pronged strategy has been adopted. The policy emphasizes the promotion of emerging technology clusters, facilitation of ease of doing business for the establishment of data centers and the creation of an enabling environment for data management, security, transactions and storage services catering to technology-driven industries. A strong focus has been placed on sustainability, with measures aimed at ensuring low-carbon operations and the adoption of renewable energy sources for powering data centers.

The policy offers a comprehensive framework of incentives and support mechanisms to attract investments in the data center industry within the State. It targets the development of more than 200 MW of data center capacity and aims to attract investments of approximately INR 10,000 crore during the policy period. Through these initiatives, Karnataka seeks to establish itself as a hub for data-driven innovation and global connectivity.

Achievements under Data Center Policy 2022-27

With eight Data Centre companies registered till date under this Policy with KITS in Bengaluru, Karnataka as of today has exceeded its own target of 200 MW a year before the policy deadline, reaching at 245.5 MW. Karnataka is now also expecting inauguration of NTTs latest 100 MW DC in Bengaluru. NTTs, STT and Nxtra are also preparing for expansions, whose DCs are expected to be operational by mid – end 2027. M/s. Tata Communications, M/s. Reliance, M/s. Sify, M/s. CtrlS, M/s. DataSamudra, M/s. NxtGen, M/s. CapitaLand, M/s. ESDS are few of the other major players in Karnataka.

3.3.3 Karnataka Cybersecurity Policy 2024-29

The Karnataka CyberSecurity Policy 2024 has been formulated to establish a secure and resilient digital ecosystem within the State. The policy emphasizes the protection of critical infrastructure, adoption of global





best practices and strengthening of data security measures to ensure trust and reliability in Karnataka's digital economy. It seeks to promote cybersecurity awareness and foster innovation in security technologies through strategic initiatives.

To achieve these objectives, the policy encourages collaboration among government, industry and academia while extending incentives to cybersecurity start-ups. By creating an enabling environment for R&D and deployment of advanced security solutions, Karnataka aims to position itself as a leading hub for cybersecurity and safeguard its digital infrastructure against emerging threats.

Achievements under Cybersecurity Policy 2024-29

With around 13 companies already applying for incentives within a year of launch, Karnataka hosts a robust policy around cyber security, promoting start-ups in the sector. To add more light to the growth ecosystem, KITS has recently co-signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Coinbase. This growth in the sector is promising for the industry to invest in the state of Karnataka.

3.3.4 Karnataka Global Capability Center (GCC) Policy 2024-2029

The Government of Karnataka has introduced India's first Global Capability Centers (GCC) Policy 2024–29, designed to position the state as a global hub for GCCs. The policy sets an ambitious vision to attract 500 new GCCs, create 3.5 lakh jobs and contribute USD 50 billion to Karnataka's economy by 2029.

Beyond job creation, the policy focuses on fostering innovation, strengthening infrastructure and building strategic partnerships. It aims to make Karnataka the preferred destination for global technology leaders by streamlining regulations, offering incentives for sustainable development and driving skill development programs tailored to GCC-specific roles. These measures reaffirm Karnataka's leadership in technology and global collaboration, cementing its reputation as a hub for business excellence and talent.

Key achievements under the GCC Policy

- ❖ The Government has launched KATALYST – Ease of Doing Business Cell, a dedicated facilitation mechanism to assist GCCs in setting up and expanding operations in Karnataka. The cell operates on three guiding principles: Empower, Enrich and Engage, ensuring seamless support for businesses.
- ❖ The Government conducted a high-level U.S. Roadshow from June 16–25, 2025, covering Boston, New York and San Francisco. The delegation included senior officials from KITS and KEONICS. The objective was to position Karnataka as a global hub for innovation, attract strategic investments in key sectors such as semiconductors, biotechnology and digital technologies and build long-term partnerships with academia, industry and the startup ecosystem. The delegation engaged with over 50+ companies and participated in two international conferences. This initiative generated prospective investments of INR 5,500 crore with a potential employment generation of 7200+ over the coming years.

3.3.5 Nipuna Karnataka (Skill Locally Work Globally)

The Government of Karnataka launched the Nipuna Karnataka Scheme on 24th September 2024, with an outlay of Rs.100 crore to enhance youth employability by bridging the gap between industry requirements and existing skill levels. This flagship initiative aims to build a future-ready workforce through upskilling, reskilling and vocational training in high-growth sectors such as Information Technology, Biotechnology, Artificial Intelligence, Data Science and Cybersecurity.

The scheme is implemented through strong public-private partnerships, bringing together industry leaders, academic institutions and training providers to ensure alignment with global standards. A key focus is on





inclusive access, extending opportunities to both urban and rural areas to promote equitable growth across the State. Under Nipuna Karnataka, trainees receive industry-recognized certifications and comprehensive placement support, ensuring that skill development translates into tangible employment outcomes. By addressing the evolving needs of the digital economy and fostering collaboration among stakeholders, the scheme positions Karnataka as a national leader in skill development and future-ready talent creation.

Key Achievements

Following CHRO roundtables and inputs from the Skill Advisory Committee, 18 training proposals were received and evaluated by expert working groups. These proposals target over 15,000 beneficiaries in high-demand roles such as AI/ML, Cloud, Full Stack Development, Data Science, Digital Marketing and BFSI. Strong industry-academia partnerships and a focus on placement-linked, project-based learning have emerged as key strengths, while evaluators flagged gaps in cost-effectiveness and placement clarity.

The next phase will focus on onboarding partners, integrating skilling with real-time placements and activating cluster-specific talent pipelines. Digital assessments, live dashboards (in collaboration with vendors like Unstop) and institutional adoption across clusters are in progress, with rollout readiness planned for Q4 2025.

3.3.6 Karnataka Acceleration Network (KAN)

Karnataka Acceleration Network is India's first-of-its-kind state-wide initiative dedicated to accelerating growth-stage startups. It connects Bengaluru-based accelerators with regional incubators in cities such as Mysuru, Mangaluru, Hubballi-Dharwad and Belagavi. The program supports startups through structured mentorship, fundraising assistance, customer access, IP services and go-to-market strategies. The first cohort under KAN has been successfully completed. With six regional partners, KAN aims to support 360 growth-stage startups over three years, covering sectors such as technology, healthcare, industrial tech, agritech, mobility and finance.

3.3.7 Quantum Roadmap

The Government of Karnataka unveiled the Karnataka Quantum Roadmap during the Quantum India Summit in Bengaluru, reaffirming the state's ambition to become a global leader in quantum technologies. The roadmap adopts a strategic, phased approach to position Karnataka across the entire quantum value chain, with a vision to contribute USD 20 billion to the state's economy by 2035. Built on five pillars—Talent Development, R&D Excellence, Infrastructure Creation, Industry Enablement and Global Partnerships—it leverages Karnataka's strengths in deep tech, academia and startups through initiatives such as IISc's Quantum Research Park, Q-Daksha and Q-Karyashala. Key actions include launching the Karnataka Quantum Mission and Quantum Policy, establishing a Quantum Hardware Park and an international advisory board, creating Quantum Innovation Zones and developing indigenous hardware, skilling programs and pilot use cases. With phased goals spanning infrastructure development to full-scale commercialization and export, the roadmap aims to create over 10,000 jobs, nurture 100+ quantum startups, file 150+ patents and position Karnataka at the forefront of global quantum R&D and innovation.

3.3.8 Centers of Excellence (CoEs)

The Government of Karnataka has established 16 Centers of Excellence (CoEs) that are pivotal in advancing emerging technologies. These CoEs are strategically affiliated with prestigious academic institutions and industry associations, positioning them at the forefront of cutting-edge research and innovation. They play a crucial role in driving technological advancement and supporting the state's startup ecosystem.





These CoEs are dedicated to incubating and mentoring startups, providing them with essential funding and resources. Beyond their support for startups, these centers engage in deep collaborative research with industry partners, enhancing their ability to deliver innovative solutions. By fostering a synergy between academia, industry and startups, the CoEs contribute significantly to Karnataka's growth as a hub for technological excellence and entrepreneurial activity.

Some of the Centers of Excellence (CoEs) and focus area are as below.

Center of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence

The Centre of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence has been established in collaboration with the IIT Alumni Center Bengaluru (IITACB), with funding support of Rs.27.59 crore from the Government of Karnataka. A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) was signed on 6th February 2025. The Centre aims to serve as a premier accelerator for AI startups and a hub for responsible AI development, with key objectives including fostering AI innovation, accelerating startups, developing a skilled workforce and promoting responsible AI practices.

CySeCK - Cyber Security

The Centre of Excellence in Cybersecurity is envisioned as a transformative initiative to address emerging cybersecurity challenges, foster innovation and build a highly skilled workforce. By prioritizing research, advanced skill development, policy advocacy and collaborative partnerships, the Centre will play a pivotal role in strengthening the cybersecurity ecosystem at the state, national and global levels. A structured, phased approach will ensure long-term success, sustainability and meaningful impact.

ARTPARK - Robotics, Autonomous system, Artificial Intelligence

The Centre is committed to advancing artificial intelligence through a multi-pronged approach. It seeks to expand fellowship programs to include a wider pool of participants from across India, ensuring diverse talent development. It will scale up testing infrastructure to support larger projects and cater to varied industry requirements. A strong emphasis is placed on commercialization and deployment of mission-mode projects in critical sectors such as healthcare, climate solutions and autonomous systems. Additionally, the Centre aims to strengthen global partnerships to promote equitable and impactful AI solutions that address both local and international challenges.

Efficiency Augmentation - Smart Water, Home and Office Automation, Smart Manufacturing, Smart Energy

The Centre of Excellence in Efficiency Augmentation using Emerging Technologies represents a strategic investment in driving organizational productivity and innovation. By leveraging advanced technologies such as AI, ML, IoT, Cybersecurity and Blockchain, the Centre enables organizations to streamline operations, enhance decision-making and foster a culture of continuous improvement. The way forward involves a phased approach that prioritizes assessment, technology adoption, capacity building and performance measurement, ensuring that the Centre becomes a catalyst for sustainable and transformative growth.

Machine Intelligence and Robotics - Mentorship for Startups, Research projects, PhD Programs, Skill development

The Centre of Excellence in Machine Learning and Robotics is designed to position organizations at the forefront of technological innovation. By integrating intelligent automation with adaptive learning systems, the Centre enables organizations to achieve exponential growth, drive operational excellence and future-proof their operations. The strategic combination of Machine Learning and Robotics will pave the way for smarter, faster and more efficient systems, unlocking significant value across industries.





Centre for of Internet Ethical Things (CIET) - Ethical Policy, Framework for ethical software, Security for ethical IoT, Privacy for ethical IoT Test beds

The Centre of Excellence continues to demonstrate its leadership through key projects and innovations in ethical IoT solutions, advanced hardware design and healthcare technology. Moving forward, the Centre will focus on strengthening collaborations with governments, industries and research institutions, scaling innovations to achieve commercial viability and real-world impact and positioning itself as a global hub for sustainable, inclusive and accessible technology advancements. Through strategic partnerships, continuous innovation and a strong emphasis on societal impact, the Centre aims to deliver transformative solutions across technology and healthcare domains.

Wired and Wireless Technology - R&D in 5G and Wired Broadband Technologies, Encourage Standardization, Support Telecom Startups

The Centre is focused on advancing telecom innovation through a strategic approach. It plans to scale pilot projects and research and development efforts, ensuring readiness for large-scale implementation. The Centre will expand training programs to cover advanced telecom technologies, equipping professionals with future-ready skills. Additionally, it aims to strengthen partnerships with global technology leaders and academic institutions, fostering collaboration and accelerating the adoption of cutting-edge solutions.

Design - Design Awareness and Capabilities, Training Trainers, Awareness and Training in Design and Prototyping, Industry 4.0 Technologies

The Centre is committed to strengthening its impact through targeted initiatives. It plans to expand training cohorts and outreach programs to build a larger pool of skilled professionals. Efforts will focus on enhancing collaborations between industry and academia, fostering innovation and knowledge exchange. Additionally, the Centre aims to scale impactful design solutions across diverse sectors, ensuring practical applications that drive measurable outcomes.

3.3.9 Quantum Research Park, IISc

The Quantum Research Park at IISc is driving advancements in key areas such as Quantum Communication, Quantum Materials, Quantum Imaging and Quantum Computing. The focus remains on strengthening research and development initiatives, conducting advanced training programs and internships to build specialized talent and accelerating efforts to commercialize quantum technologies. Additionally, the Park is working to deepen industry-academia collaboration and create pathways for translating research into practical applications.

The Phase 1 of this program was successfully implemented, laying a strong foundation for quantum research. To further these efforts, the program is now being extended to Phase 2, with an approved budget of Rs.48 crore for a period of three years.

3.4 KARNATAKA ESDM

As per the budget Para of 2025-26 a state-of-the-art PCB Park will be developed in Mysuru on 150 acres of KIADB land, creating a dedicated ecosystem for electronics manufacturing with an aim to create a dedicated, integrated manufacturing cluster for Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs) and allied electronics activities.

❖ The key objectives are to:

- ◆ Establish Mysuru as a major hub for PCB manufacturing, including advanced technologies such as High-Density Interconnect (HDI) PCBs.





- ◆ Strengthen domestic manufacturing of PCBs to reduce import dependence and enhance value addition within the electronics manufacturing ecosystem.
- ◆ Provide plug-and-play industrial infrastructure and shared common facilities tailored to the specific requirements of PCB manufacturing.
- ◆ Serve as a launchpad for domestic and international PCB manufacturers and support the growth of downstream electronics manufacturing and assembly.
- ◆ Act as a catalyst for the overall development of the PCB supplier ecosystem in Karnataka.

❖ Expected Outcomes

- ◆ Creation of a cluster-based PCB manufacturing ecosystem with co-located units and shared infrastructure, improving operational efficiency and cost competitiveness.
- ◆ Enhanced domestic availability of bare PCBs and PCB assemblies, supporting large electronics manufacturers and EMS players in the State.
- ◆ Increased domestic value addition in electronics manufacturing and reduction in imports of critical components.
- ◆ Attraction of new investments, generation of employment and development of technical capabilities in advanced PCB technologies.
- ◆ Strengthening of Mysuru's position as a key node in Karnataka's and India's electronics manufacturing value chain.

❖ Status & Way Forward

- ◆ The Government of Karnataka, in the Budget for FY 2025-26, announced the development of a 150-acre PCB Park in the Mysuru region. Land for the project has been earmarked at Kochanahalli Phase-2, Mysuru, which also hosts an Electronics Manufacturing Cluster under MeitY's EMC 2.0 Scheme.
- ◆ Karnataka Innovation and Technology Society (KITS) has initiated consultations with industry stakeholders and several companies have expressed interest in setting up units in the proposed park. The project is proposed to be implemented through the Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB), which will undertake land development and provision of core infrastructure.
- ◆ Going forward, the proposal will be examined in detail, including the scope of infrastructure and common facilities required for PCB manufacturing, the implementation framework and the level of stakeholder participation. Further steps will be taken subject to approvals and in alignment with the State's broader objectives of strengthening domestic PCB manufacturing and the electronics supplier ecosystem.

3.4.1 Sensor Tech Innovation Hub

The Sensor Tech Innovation Hub will be set up at a total cost of INR 99 crore in collaboration with the Government of India and in partnership with industry to encourage research and development, skills and ecosystem development for sensors in Karnataka.

3.4.2 Important Policy and Schemes

The Government of Karnataka, through KITS, has announced the ESDM Policy 2017-30 on 1st December 2017, offering ecosystem support and various incentives/concessions to ESDM companies of the State. The policy has been extended till Dec 2030 and the amount disbursed till date is INR 19.62 Crores as various incentives like Prototype reimbursement, R&D grant, Patent reimbursement etc.,





In FY 2024-25 the amount disbursed was INR 2.02 Crores for 11 companies. In FY 2025-26 the amount disbursed was INR 0.98 crores till date to 10 companies.

3.4.3 Special Incentive scheme under ESDM 2020-30

The Government has approved the Special Incentive Scheme under ESDM for providing special incentives for ESDM sector. The incentives include capital investment subsidy, reimbursement of Stamp Duty and registration fee, Power Tariff Concession, Production Linked Incentive and Electricity Duty.

The Government of Karnataka significantly enhanced its support to industry by disbursing INR 10.19 crore in FY 2024–25, followed by a higher allocation of INR 158.12 crore in FY 2025–26, reflecting a substantial increase of nearly INR 148 crore. This marked rise in disbursement underscores the State's strengthened fiscal commitment to accelerating industrial growth, investment facilitation and ecosystem development across priority sectors. Under this scheme the Government has provided incentive to the tune of approximately INR 194.89 crores to 5 companies as on date.

In FY 2025-26, the Government of Karnataka also approved Special Incentives Packages to following companies under the Special Incentives Scheme for ESDM Sector 2020-2030:

- ❖ M/s Bharat Semi Systems Private Limited – sanction of 30% capital subsidy on Plant & Machinery without any internal capping on associated utilities, limited to INR 660 Crore on pari passu basis and other subsidies as the Scheme.
- ❖ M/s Lam Research was granted provision of special package of incentives for setting up two facilities: an advanced R&D lab with INR 6,790 crore investment and a semiconductor silicon component manufacturing unit with INR 9,111 crore investment, delivering capabilities in 2 nm tech and silicon ingots and generating employment for 1,400 persons.
- ❖ M/s Applied Materials was granted provision of special package of incentives for their investment of INR 4,851 crore to establish India's first R&D Fab – Innovation Center for Semiconductor Manufacturing (ICSM) in Bengaluru, expected to create 1,500 work opportunities.

3.4.4 Semiconductor Fabless Accelerator Lab (SFAL 1.0)

Semiconductor Fabless Accelerator Lab (SFAL), is a Centre of Excellence for the Fabless semiconductor and Electronics systems Design Community with a mission to enable fabless semiconductor and Electronics Systems from startups, across India and to supports the creation and development of semiconductor Products/ IPs from India. SFAL has established domestic and international ecosystem partnerships across Industry, Academia, Industry Associations, research organizations. EDA tools, IP Access, Partner network for Foundries, ATMP, Testing, access to capital, market outreach and workspace facilities, Mentor network Infrastructure are provided to startups.

3.4.5 Semiconductor Future Accelerator Lab (SFAL 2.0- Operational Period: 2025 to 2030)

SFAL 2.0 was approved in Oct 2025. SFAL 2.0 is proposed to accelerate the growth of the Semiconductor and ESDM ecosystem in Karnataka and India by building upon the foundation of SFAL 1.0. It aims to enable R&D of next-generation semiconductor IPs and products, drive indigenization of semiconductor content and support commercialization of domestic IPs for electronics deployed in India. SFAL 2.0 will provide infrastructure, ecosystem access and industry collaboration to support startups, academia and innovators in co-developing semiconductor IPs and products, facilitating import substitution and value addition in the electronics sector. The project cost is INR 82 crore INR with GoK contribution of INR 50.33 crore.

Expected Outcome: 500+ employment generation, 20+ company incubation, 75+ companies will be impacted.





3.4.6 Mysuru ESDM Cluster - Lahari

Lahari is world-class advanced electronics testing and certification facility established as a public-private partnership with support from the Government of India and the Government of Karnataka. Located at the Mysore ESDM Cluster, Mysuru. It provides end-to-end testing, quality assurance and regulatory compliance services from pre-compliance to full certification. The facility supports startups, MSMEs and large enterprises across sectors such as automotive, medical devices, IT & AV, telecom, aerospace and defence, in line with national and international standards.

3.4.7 Electronic Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) 2.0

- ❖ The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India, has introduced the Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme to complement national efforts to position India as a global Electronics Manufacturing Hub.
- ❖ Under the EMC 2.0 Scheme, the Government of Karnataka has identified and proposed four industrial land parcels for development of electronics manufacturing clusters in the following districts:
 - ◆ Mysuru District – Kochanahalli Industrial Area (235.5 acres)
 - ◆ Bengaluru Rural District – Adinarayanahosahalli Industrial Area (213.14 acres)
 - ◆ Tumakuru District – Vasanthanarasapura Industrial Area (218.20 acres)
 - ◆ Dharwad District – Kotur-Belur Industrial Area (224.5 acres)

3.4.8 Impact of the programs

Special Incentive Scheme under ESDM

Under the Special Incentive Scheme, the four companies were incentivized. The total Investment by these companies is INR 1331.06 crore and the total Employment Generation is 2825 Jobs.

USA Roadshow

In June 2025, the Government of Karnataka conducted a strategic multi-city U.S. Roadshow across Boston, San Francisco and New York to deepen economic and technological partnerships, showcase the State's progressive policy framework and position Karnataka as a preferred destination for innovation-led investments in emerging technologies, semiconductors, AI and biotech. The engagement facilitated high-impact collaborations with academia, industry, startups and venture capital communities, including interactions with leading ESDM and deep-tech companies such as MKS Instruments, District 23 Capital, Akeana, Keysight, D-Matrix, Inchfab, Kepler, Intel and Applied Materials, reinforcing Karnataka's global innovation footprint.

Semicon India

Semicon India 2025, held from 2–4 September 2025 at Yashobhoomi, New Delhi, emerged as South Asia's largest electronics and semiconductor event with 50,000+ visitors and 350+ exhibitors, providing a unified platform for industry, academia and government to engage through knowledge sharing and strategic networking. The Government of Karnataka leveraged the event to hold investor meetings and showcase its robust ESDM ecosystem through a dedicated pavilion highlighting progressive policies, four Electronic Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs), Centres of Excellence, skilled workforce availability, startup support mechanisms such as ELEVATE, SFAL and KITVEN and active engagement with startups, MSMEs and large enterprises exploring operations in the State.



Electronica and Productronica India

Electronica and Productronica India 2025, held from 17–19 September 2025 at BIEC, Bengaluru, attracted 50,000+ visitors and 250+ exhibitors from across the global electronics and semiconductor value chain, serving as South Asia's premier platform for industry–academia–government engagement.

3.4.9 Success Stories and Achievements

MoUs/Lols entered by the Government of Karnataka

The Government of Karnataka, over the course of FY 2025-26, has signed Letters of Intent (LoIs) and Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with the following companies/organisations that have shown a keen interest in making investments and establishing operations in the State:

- ❖ Drone Federation of India – INR 25-100 crore for setting up a Drone Testing Facility.
- ❖ Tsuyo Manufacturing Private Limited – INR 250 crore for setting up an Electric Vehicle Powertrain factory.
- ❖ Minimines Cleantech Solutions Pvt. Ltd. – INR 350 crore for setting up a Giga Critical Mineral Refining Complex.
- ❖ Elleve Solutions Pvt. Ltd. – INR 250 crore for setting up a PCB/Electronics Components/EMS facility.
- ❖ Global HDI PCB India – INR 1500 crore for setting up a HDI/Multi-layer PCB/Electronics Components manufacturing plant.
- ❖ EyeStem Research Pvt. Ltd. – INR 130 crore for setting up a product manufacturing/R&D facility for a cell therapy program.
- ❖ The Ghazi Group – INR 1300 crore for setting up Electronics Manufacturing & AI Systems Facility.
- ❖ Allegiance International Co. Ltd. – INR 1000 crore for setting up an industrial park in Karnataka.

3.4.10 Semiconductor Fabless Accelerator Lab - 1.0

- ❖ Supported 90+ beneficiary companies; 43 companies selected and 20+ companies incubated.
- ❖ Enabled multiple innovations and patent filings, including the world's first POSIT chip tape-out.
- ❖ Several startups selected under Govt's C2S Scheme (Rs.3+ crore grant) and DLI Scheme (Rs.15 crore grant).
- ❖ SFAL startups have secured market investments and multiple companies have successfully exited SFAL with substantial returns.
- ❖ SFAL was conferred the SKOCH Award 2025.
- ❖ Advisory contract signed with OCAC, Government of Odisha.

3.4.11 Deepening the Supplier and Market Ecosystem

While Karnataka has successfully attracted large and mega ESDM and semiconductor investments, a key priority going forward is to build a robust supplier and market ecosystem around these anchor firms.

3.4.12 Infrastructure Expansion and Ecosystem Readiness

To support the next phase of ESDM growth, Karnataka will continue to focus on timely development of industrial infrastructure and common facilities, including:





- ❖ Operationalisation and expansion of EMCs and sector-specific parks such as the PCB Park and upcoming semiconductor-related facilities.
- ❖ Provision of reliable power, water, logistics connectivity and plug-and-play industrial infrastructure tailored to electronics and semiconductor manufacturing requirements.
- ❖ Development of shared testing, certification and prototyping infrastructure to reduce entry barriers for MSMEs and startups.

3.4.13 Skills, Talent and Workforce Development

The ESDM sector is highly skill-intensive, particularly in advanced electronics, semiconductors and ER&D. Addressing talent gaps will remain a priority through:

- ❖ Alignment of skilling initiatives with industry needs in areas such as semiconductor manufacturing, equipment maintenance, PCB design, embedded systems and advanced packaging.
- ❖ Strengthening industry-academia collaboration and leveraging Centres of Excellence, innovation hubs and accelerator programs such as SFAL 2.0.
- ❖ Encouraging on-the-job training, apprenticeships and upskilling programs in partnership with industry.

3.4.14 Policy Stability and Investment Facilitation

Karnataka will continue to provide a stable, transparent and facilitative policy environment for ESDM investments by:

- ❖ Ensuring effective implementation and timely disbursement under existing ESDM policies and special incentive schemes.
- ❖ Offering targeted support for strategic and high-impact investments through customized incentive packages, where required.
- ❖ Strengthening single-window facilitation mechanisms to reduce approval timelines and improve ease of doing business.

3.4.15 Innovation, R&D and Startup Enablement

Innovation will remain a core pillar of Karnataka's ESDM strategy. Going forward, the State will focus on:

- ❖ Supporting R&D-led investments and advanced manufacturing through collaboration with global technology leaders.
- ❖ Expanding support for ESDM startups through funding programs, incubation, market access and industry partnerships.
- ❖ Promoting emerging areas such as sensors, advanced materials, semiconductor equipment and deep-tech electronics.

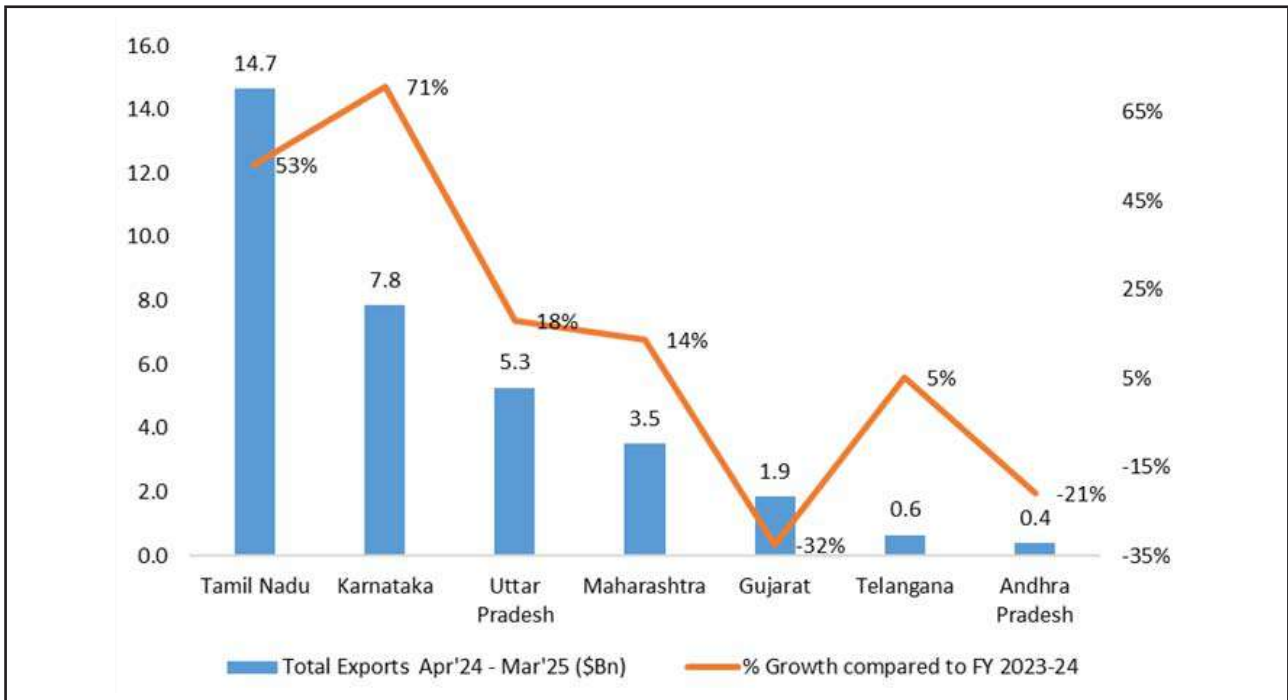
3.4.16 Graph on exports growth compared to other states and countries

Globally, electronics exports are dominated by a few large manufacturing hubs.

Source: International Trade Centre

Domestic: Karnataka recorded electronics exports of USD 7.8 bn in FY 2024-25, making it the second largest exporter after Tamil Nadu. The state accounts for 22% of the country's electronics exports.



**Figure 3.1: State-Wise electronics exports**

Source: NIRYAT

3.4.17 Space Technology

Important Schemes and Policies

Establishment of the Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Space Technology.

- ❖ Karnataka has set up a dedicated CoE to serve as the nerve centre for innovation, research and industry-academia collaboration in space technologies.
- ❖ The CoE will foster R&D, facilitate technology transfer and create a platform for startups, MSMEs and global partners to co-create solutions.

Launch of the Karnataka Space Technology Policy 2025–30

- ❖ The Karnataka Space Technology Policy 2025–30 was formally launched during the Bengaluru Tech Summit (BTS) 2025 held in November 2025. The policy provides a comprehensive framework to position Karnataka as India's premier space technology destination and a globally competitive ecosystem. The policy lays out a comprehensive roadmap to capture 50% of India's space market share and establish Karnataka as the country's foremost destination for space innovation, upstream manufacturing, downstream applications skilling, infrastructure and investment promotion and advanced R&D. The launch created strong national visibility and positioned Karnataka as a frontrunner among states with dedicated space policies.

Establishment of the Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Space Technology

The Government initiated the establishment of a first-of-its-kind state-level Centre of Excellence for Space Technology in partnership with the Satcom Industry Association (SIA-India). The CoE is designed to nurture NewSpace startups, provide advanced R&D capabilities, support satellite manufacturing and build a skilled





workforce. It is backed by a multiyear budgetary commitment and aligned with the State's vision of capturing a significant share of India's fast-growing space economy.

Participation and Sponsorship in Key Global and National Events

- ❖ Bangalore Space Expo, 2024
- ❖ GSTCE Singapore, 2025
- ❖ India Infrastructure Conclave, 2025
- ❖ Bangalore Aero Show, 2025
- ❖ World Economic Forum (WEF) Sessions on Space, 2024
- ❖ GeoSmart India, 2025

Way Forward and addressing key Challenges

Operationalise the Centre of Excellence (CoE)

- ❖ Fast-track operationalising the Centre of Excellence with focus on R&D, testing and startup support across upstream and downstream segments.
- ❖ Address capability gaps by launching targeted skilling programmes, specialist training and structured industry-academia collaboration mandated under the Policy's talent development pillar.

Implement of the Karnataka Space Technology Policy 2025–30

- ❖ Finalise and notify the Operational Guidelines to ensure smooth access to incentives and facilities.
- ❖ Overcome adoption challenges by conducting focused awareness sessions, helpdesks and industry-academia collaboration programmes.

Strengthen Industry Participation and Startup Growth

- ❖ Facilitate access to funding, testing facilities and markets through the CoE and the Policy.
- ❖ Continue active participation in national/global events and strengthen partnerships with international agencies, industry clusters and research organisations.
- ❖ Position Karnataka as a preferred destination for FDIs, Start-Ups and MSMEs in space-tech through targeted promotion campaigns.

3.5 BIOTECHNOLOGY

Karnataka's Bio Economy represents India's most mature and innovation-driven biotechnology ecosystem. The biotechnology sector has recently matured from foundational research to a vibrant, production-oriented industry, driven by cutting-edge R&D and entrepreneurial initiatives. At the policy level, Karnataka continues to stand apart as the only State with a dedicated Department of Biotechnology since 2001. The Biotech Policy 2024-2029 serves as the new roadmap, outlining sustainable growth, innovation and regulatory strategies.

3.5.1 Karnataka Biotechnology Policy 2024-2029

The Karnataka Biotechnology Policy 2024-2029 sets a forward-looking vision to position Karnataka as a global leader in biotechnology, focusing on sustainable and inclusive growth. Building upon its existing ecosystem,





the policy aims to leverage the state's rich talent pool, advanced infrastructure and favourable government support to accelerate growth in key biotech areas.

The objectives are as detailed below:

1. Strengthen the biotech ecosystem through collaboration between academia, industry and government to foster innovation, entrepreneurship and global partnerships.
2. Support bio-manufacturing, aligning with health, climate and energy goals to establish Karnataka as a global bio-manufacturing hub.
3. Streamline regulations to promote ease of doing business and attract investments, especially in emerging biotech areas such as synthetic biology, AI/ML and medical technologies.
4. Skilling and workforce development through initiatives like the Biotechnology Skill Enhancement Programme (BiSEP), with a target of creating 30,000 high-quality jobs by 2029.
5. Promote R&D and commercialization by supporting emerging areas like cell and gene therapies, antimicrobial resistance, marine biotechnology and multi-omics.
6. Foster a robust startup ecosystem through funding, incubation and mentorship for early- and mid-stage biotech ventures.

The Key Initiatives of the policy are Fiscal incentives, Sectoral Focus, Biomanufacturing hubs and Innovation Clusters.

The integration of policy design and innovation delivery in Karnataka is visible across several initiatives that contribute to the growth and diversification of the bio-based economy. These include:

- ❖ The evolution of the Karnataka Biotechnology Policy, now oriented towards next-generation domains like synthetic biology, gene therapy, Bioinformatics, bioengineering and circular bioeconomy applications.
- ❖ The creation of dedicated innovation infrastructure, such as biotechnology parks, Centres of Excellence and incubation networks that connect startups with academic and industrial ecosystems.
- ❖ The deepening of funding mechanisms, enabling startups and researchers to move from proof-of-concept to commercial scale.
- ❖ Karnataka's bio-innovation framework thus rests on three interconnected pillars — policy continuity, ecosystem depth and innovation financing — each of which is elaborated through flagship programs.

3.5.2 Bengaluru Tech Summit 2025 - Biotechnology Track

BTS 2025, held under the theme "Futurize", marked a significant shift in India's innovation narrative. From high-level policy announcements to deep-tech showcases, from global delegations to founder-driven conversations, the Summit demonstrated how Karnataka is moving beyond incremental progress to bold, forward-looking leadership in frontier technologies. The Life Stage chronicled India's emerging leadership in biomanufacturing, genomics, med-tech, regenerative medicine, environmental biotech and agri-innovation.

3.5.3 Smart Bio Awards 2025 – Honoring Biotech Trailblazers

The Smart Bio Awards 2025 shone a spotlight on high-impact biotech innovators driving solutions in health, agriculture and sustainability.





Key recognitions included

- ❖ MicrobioTx Health – Startup of the Year, for pioneering work in microbiome-based health interventions.
- ❖ InnAccel Technologies – Innovator of the Year, for breakthrough med-tech solutions tailored to Indian and global healthcare needs.
- ❖ Payal Patel (Agropak) – Women Entrepreneur of the Year, for leadership in agri-biotech and value-chain innovation.
- ❖ Theraxcel Healthcare – Best Campus Company, highlighting how university-linked startups can drive commercialisable research.
- ❖ SGB Agroindustries – Beyond Bengaluru Startup of the Year, underscoring the rise of biotech entrepreneurship outside traditional metro hubs.

These awards reaffirmed Karnataka's position as a biotech powerhouse, with strong linkages between research, entrepreneurship and global markets.

3.5.4 Centre of Excellence for Agri Innovation at Centre for Cellular And Molecular Platforms (C-CAMP)

The CoE for Agri Innovation identifies regional agricultural gaps through an Immersion Program, sources solutions via a Grand Challenges Program and accelerates these innovations to market through incubation, funding and mentorship. The project has a total budget of Rs. 15.00 Crores for a period of 7 years with Department of Electronics, IT, BT and S&T and Agriculture Department sharing in 25:75 ratios. An amount of Rs. 12.6 Crores has been released.

Agriculture Grand Challenges: Cohort 3: C-CAMP has selected 10 startups as winners of the 3rd Edition under Agriculture Grand Challenges. These startups are addressing pressing needs in agriculture across Farm Mechanization, Value Chain, Agricultural Inputs, Animal Husbandry and other allied sectors.

Startup Success Stories

- ❖ Yara India signs Product Marketing Agreement with Sea6 Energy to retail Patented Biostimulant 'AG Boost' in India.
- ❖ Grow Indigo partners String Bio to help rice growers cut down methane emissions.
- ❖ Loopworm, a C-CAMP startup developing sustainable protein manufacturing platforms using farmed insects, has raised \$3.25 million in a pre-Series A funding round. The investment was co-led by WaterBridge Ventures and Japanese venture capital firm ENRISSON INDIA CAPITAL.
- ❖ Ultranutri, a C-CAMP startup developing sustainable aquafeed has raised INR 5 cr from Menterra Venture Advisors.

3.5.5 Karnataka Startup Advancement Program (K-SAP)

K-SAP is an integrated, comprehensive program initiated by the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Platforms (C-CAMP), Bengaluru and is supported by the Department of Electronics, IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka at a total cost of Rs. 652.39 lakhs targeting 85 startups during the five years of project period. The objective of K-SAP is to provide necessary impetus to life sciences startups early on in their entrepreneurial journey by identifying gaps and providing the required mentorship, knowledge, and network in a structured format to increase the chances of success of biotech startups. This program is aimed at increasing the chances



of success of startups by providing one-to-one mentoring sessions, performance assessment sessions, workshops, training programmes, seminars and networking events.

K-SAP Phase 2 received over 75 applications from 12 districts across Karnataka. Seventeen startups have been onboarded for this one-year programme, representing the sectors of Agriculture, Environment and Health tech.

3.5.6 Technology Business Incubator

Under the Karnataka Start-up Policy 2022–2027, the Government of Karnataka launched the TBI 2.0 initiative, announcing the establishment of 11 new Technology Business Incubators across the state, excluding Bengaluru Urban District. This initiative marks a significant step towards regional inclusivity by extending innovation infrastructure to Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities.

These TBIs are located across Mysuru, Dharwad, Bagalkot, Shivamogga, Belagavi, Mangalore, Tumkur and Hassan. Each TBI is eligible for funding support of up to Rs.10 crore over a period of five years. The incubators are designed to support start-ups in priority sectors such as ICT, electronics, biotechnology, clean technology, healthcare, agri-tech, aerospace, defence, food-tech and other emerging domains. The initiative emphasizes strong academic–industry linkages and provides start-ups with access to advanced infrastructure, mentorship, intellectual property support and funding opportunities.

The following Technology Business Incubators have been approved under the TBI 2.0 initiative with a total funding of Rs.110 crore:

1. Technology Business Incubator (NIE-TBI), National Institute of Engineering, Mysuru.
2. Technology Business Incubation Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Horticultural Biotechnology, University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot.
3. Yenepoya Foundation for Technology Incubation (TBI), Yenepoya (Deemed to be University), Mangalore.
4. Anvesana Innovation and Entrepreneurial Forum, PES Institute of Technology and Management, Shivamogga.
5. DREAM (Dharwad Research & ECOSPACE for Advancing Minds) Technology Business Incubator, Dharwad Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (DIMHANS), Dharwad.
6. VRIF's Technology Business Incubator, Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi.
7. Technology Business Incubator – KLE, KLE Technological University, Dr. M. S. Sheshgiri Campus, Belagavi.
8. SJCE Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Park, JSS Science and Technology University, Mysuru.
9. SSAHE Innovation and Incubation Council, Sri Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education, Tumkur.
10. Technology Business Incubator – MCE, Malnad College of Engineering, Hassan.
11. ROBIOT MMEC – TBI 2.0, Maratha Mandal's Engineering College, Belagavi.

Three Phase 1 TBIs were granted an extension to proceed into Phase 2 to continue their role in nurturing start-ups and promoting innovation-driven enterprises with a total funding of Rs.17.9 crore:

Achievements

- ❖ Blackfrog Technologies secured \$1.7 million in Pre-Series A funding (Apr–Jun'25).
- ❖ Curexel Technologies, an MGOK mentored startup, secured the prestigious Biotechnology Ignition Grant (BIG) from BIRAC, receiving Rs.50 lakhs to advance its painless drug delivery device, CuID.





- ❖ Krop AI received backing from Rainmatter by Zerodha (Jul-Sep'25).
- ❖ INFAB Semiconductors have secured funding support of USD 400K from Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) for the Cancer-on-chip project.
- ❖ Thera nautilus raised \$1.2M led by pi Ventures at a Rs.60 crore valuation, the startup uses nanorobots to solve dental issues like hypersensitivity in just 10 minutes.
- ❖ AGNIT Semiconductors, India's first startup dedicated to Gallium Nitride (#GaN) semiconductor technology raised funds of 3.5 Million Dollars from 3 one 4 Capital with participation from Zephyr Peacock India.

3.5.7 Institute For Bioinformatics And Applied Biotechnology (IBAB), Bengaluru

IBAB is a non-profit autonomous institute set up by the Department of Electronics, IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka to undertake research and development in advanced areas of Biotechnology including Bioinformatics, Cancer Biology, Synthetic Biology, Structural Biology etc., also to produce skilled manpower in these areas for the benefit of growing Biotechnology industry in the state.

IBAB offer PG Diploma, M.Sc. and Doctoral programs in the areas of Bioinformatics and applied Biotechnology. An amount of Rs. 916 lakhs annual grant was sanctioned and released for FY 2025-26 towards maintenance and academic activities. With the support from the GoK, two flagship projects on Synthetic Biology (Rs. 985 Lakhs) and Bio-IT (Rs. 946.02 Lakhs) were undertaken.

Sponsored projects worth Rs. 14.45 crore and Industry projects worth Rs. 4.54 crore are currently being carried out by various faculty members of the Institute. The major Institutional grants received by the Institute from national funding agencies and in operation during this period include DST-FIST (Fund for Improvement of Science and Technology infrastructure in Universities and Higher Educational Institutions), DBT-CCB (Centre for Disease Genomics, Bioinformatics and Big Data Analysis in Biology and Healthcare), DBT-NNP (National Network Project) and DBT-BUILDER (Boost to University Inter disciplinary Life Science Departments for Education and Research).

3.5.8 Centre of Excellence In Aqua-Marine Innovation (CoE in AMI), Mangaluru

The Department of Electronics, IT, BT and S&T has set up the Centre of Excellence in Aqua-Marine Innovation in Mangaluru with a budget of Rs. 741.98 lakhs for three years to boost Aqua marine biotech research, aiming to enhance production and create new Aqua marine bioactive products, with a focus on seaweed bioprospecting. An Aqua Marine Biotech Cluster, including several institutions and industries, is being established to provide training in Aqua marine agriculture, seaweed farming and genetic improvement programs.

3.5.9 Bengaluru Lifesciences Park (Industry Zone), Bengaluru

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

3.5.10 Centre for Human Genetics (CHG)

The Centre integrates interdisciplinary research, education and training at the interface of modern biology and medicine. By prioritizing translational research and public engagement, the Centre provides essential genetic services, including diagnosis, counselling and disease management. CHG along with Indira Gandhi



Institute of Child Health (IGICH) is a national Centre of Excellence for Rare Disease (COERD) under the National Policy for Rare Diseases, 2021, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. More than INR 30 crore has been utilized for rare disease therapy over the last two years.

The Department of Electronics, IT, BT and S & T, Government of Karnataka approved the establishment of the Institute of Advanced Genome Editing and Gene Therapy (IAGEGT) at CHG with a budget of INR 5 crore over five years. The focus of this centre will be the development of translational therapies and diagnostics for rare genetic disorders. An amount of Rs. 700 lakhs annual grant was sanctioned and released for FY 2025-26 towards maintenance and academic activities.

3.5.11 Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre (BBC)

Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre (BBC) is Karnataka's flagship life-sciences incubator, established in 2014 by the Department of Electronics, IT, BT & S&T, Government of Karnataka with support from the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India. BBC enables research, innovation, entrepreneurship, Skill development, GGC support and commercialization under the mission of life sciences. An amount of Rs. 800 lakhs annual grant was sanctioned and released for FY 2025-26 towards annual opex expenditure.

A Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 29,50,000/- was released to BBC for the Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes (ESDP) Government of India, for organizing Advanced ESDP, Advanced MDP, ESDP, MDP & EAP training programmes.

Achievements

1. Showbay Technologies Private Limited: Health tech/metaverse startup building a no-code AR/VR platform (Med Stream) for medical training and product demonstrations raised Rs. 80 Lakhs under SAMRIDH Cohort 2.0.
2. Renify Technologies Private Limited: Health tech startup developing AI-driven, contactless urine output monitoring systems for early detection of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) raised Rs. 15 Lakhs under SAMRIDH Cohort 2.0.
3. 4baseCare: Precision oncology company delivering genomics-based cancer care solutions raised \$6 Million in Series A Funding led by Yali Capital.
4. Pandorum Technologies: Regenerative medicine company working on tissue engineering and organ regeneration technologies raised: Rs.85 crore (\$10 million) in a Series B funding round from Protons Corporate.
5. BaculAI: AI-driven biotech platform accelerating biological research and discovery raised Rs. 18 crore in a pre-seed funding round from Avana Capital.

3.5.12 Implications for the Bioeconomy

The collective set of actions undertaken demonstrates that Karnataka's BioEconomy VISION is firmly moving from policy intent to tangible delivery. The State's innovation ecosystem now reflects an integrated model—linking regulatory facilitation, infrastructure deployment, startup funding and human capital development reports and an integrated monitoring dashboards enable transparency across grant disbursement, incubator performance and workforce development, while international research collaborations give companies access to global markets and BEST PRACTICES.

This alignment reinforces Karnataka's status as a leader in biotechnology, life sciences and circular bio-industries, while positioning it as a global reference point for sustainable and innovation-driven economic





growth. CHALLENGES remain in scaling pilot projects to manufacturing, broadening the regional startup ecosystem, developing skilled talent for biomanufacturing and integrating more deeply into global bio-value chains. GOING FORWARD, the strategic emphasis will be on consolidating biomanufacturing capacity, expanding regional innovation depth and accelerating international partnerships that advance both the State's and the nation's BioEconomy objectives.

Achievements

- ❖ \$39.2 billion — Total estimated value of Karnataka's BioEconomy in 2025, India's most mature biotechnology ecosystem.
- ❖ 1,451 Cumulative Startups — Active biotechnology and life-science enterprises across Karnataka.
- ❖ 218 New Startups — Added in 2025 alone, reflecting sustained innovation and entrepreneurial depth.
- ❖ Three Innovation Corridors — Mysuru, Belagavi and Dakshina Kannada emerging as regional bio-clusters under Beyond Bengaluru initiatives by Govt. of Karnataka.
- ❖ One among the states contributing to all segments of BT — BioPharma, Bio Industrial, Bio Services, Bio Agri and Bioinformatics driving Karnataka's bio-led transformation.

3.6 KARNATAKA STRAT-UP POLICY 2022-27

Karnataka has emerged as one of India's most dynamic hubs for innovation and entrepreneurship, driven by a strong policy framework, robust infrastructure and a thriving talent pool. The Government of Karnataka has consistently prioritized the growth of the startup ecosystem by introducing targeted programs and initiatives that nurture early-stage ventures, support research and development, facilitate funding, global market access and much more. These efforts have not only strengthened the state's position as a leader in technology-driven entrepreneurship but have also contributed significantly to investment inflows and inclusive economic growth. The details below present all the programs and initiatives undertaken, along with their objectives, impact and future vision, outlined one by one.

3.6.1 Entrepreneurship development initiatives

Entrepreneurship development initiatives by the Department have been designed to foster innovation, build capacity and create a supportive environment for aspiring entrepreneurs across diverse sectors. Through targeted programs such as the following, the state has enabled startups to elevate from ideation stage with greater ease. These initiatives not only strengthen the entrepreneurial ecosystem but also contribute to positioning of Karnataka as a leading hub for technology-driven enterprises.

3.6.2 WEscalate

One of the major priority areas for the Department of Electronics, IT and Biotechnology, Government of Karnataka is promoting the women entrepreneurship in the state. In this regard, the Department launched the WEscalate program with the following board objectives.

- ❖ To nurture and grow early-stage women entrepreneurs.
- ❖ To accelerate the growth stage women entrepreneurs to scale up their ventures.
- ❖ To make startup ecosystem in Karnataka more inclusive.

With WEscalate, to ensure the continuity of incubation program and handhold startups to be investment ready, a dual program with Incubation and acceleration has been implemented. Under this program, upon



successful completion of Incubation program, the Incubator/Accelerator will be eligible for funding under acceleration program. In the acceleration phase preference is given to incubates who have graduated in incubation program. To be eligible for acceleration grant, a minimum of 30% incubates from incubation program should be able to transition into acceleration phase. The Department intends to implement 2 cohorts every year with the support from Incubators/Accelerators. Each cohort will be sector specific. Incubators and Accelerators will be mapped and selected basis on their capability to execute region specific Incubation/Acceleration programme Impact and update.

The call for applications for WEscalate 2025–26 was announced in February 2025, following which two organizations were selected- IKP EDEN (IKP Knowledge Park Engineering Design and Entrepreneurship Network) and the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Platforms (C-CAMP). As part of the funding support, Rs. 20 lakhs were disbursed to IKP EDEN and C-CAMP for conducting the incubation program, while the acceleration tranche is yet to be released.

3.6.3 Rajiv Gandhi Entrepreneurship Programme

The Rajiv Gandhi Entrepreneurship Program (RGEP) is an early-stage entrepreneurship support program of the Government of Karnataka, designed with the following clearly defined objectives.

- ❖ To identify and nurture early sustainable and scalable entrepreneurial ventures.
- ❖ To enable talented graduates and innovators to transition from job-seeking to job-creating roles.
- ❖ Early stage structured funding that lets innovators focus on developing ideas without commercial pressure.
- ❖ To facilitate the development of prototypes, Minimum Viable Products (MVPs) or Proofs of Concept (PoCs) with clear commercial and societal relevance.
- ❖ To ensure continuous mentoring, monitoring and ecosystem support through milestone-based guidance from programme partners.
- ❖ Supporting technology-driven economic growth and job creation in Karnataka by assisting early-stage innovation ventures.

Impact and update

Thirty Innovators have been selected under RGEP 2024-25 and the mandate of Government Order for 2024-25 has been fulfilled. During 2025–26, two Calls for Applications were undertaken, under which 30 innovators were selected for support under the programme.

RGEP has contributed to strengthening the early-stage innovation and startup ecosystem in the State by providing financial sustenance and structured mentorship during the ideation phase for 60 innovators who have been selected under the Program across FYs 2024-25 and 2025-26.

A key outcome of the Rajiv Gandhi Entrepreneurship Program (RGEP) is the creation of a structured innovation pipeline within the Department's startup support ecosystem. RGEP innovators have subsequently progressed to and secured support under flagship Department-led initiatives such as ELEVATE, Grassroot Innovation and other sector-specific programs. This progression demonstrates that RGEP is effectively fulfilling its intended role as a feeder and validation layer, enabling early-stage ideas to mature into investable, scalable ventures that are competitive within more advanced funding and acceleration programs of the Department.





3.6.4 Grassroot Innovation

The Grassroot Innovation Programme is an initiative by the Department of Electronics, IT, BT and Science & Technology, Government of Karnataka. It aims to identify, promote and support grassroots-level innovations. The focus is on enhancing these innovations for broader applications and reducing the hardships faced by rural households. Assistance is offered to grassroots innovators such as farmers, artisans, laborers, technicians and others to refine their technologies and bring their solutions to the market.

3.6.5 ELEVATE

The Department's flagship Grant-in-Aid scheme ELEVATE is a testament to the Government of Karnataka's commitment to nurturing the startup ecosystem within the state and driving innovation across sectors. A one-time grant of up to INR 50 Lakhs is given to encourage startups who may need early-stage funding to develop a prototype, market development and scale-up. The aim of the initiative is to provide a comprehensive entrepreneurship platform for startups along with giving access to mentors, networking opportunities, funds, idea validation, incubation facilities, among others. The Department has set a benchmark of selection of innovative startups under ELEVATE within a period of 100 days from the date of announcement of applications to the final selection. The main objective of the programme is to promote innovation-driven entrepreneurship by providing early-stage financial support to technology-based startups for product development, proof of concept and market validation.

- ❖ To strengthen the startup ecosystem of Karnataka by enabling startups to scale through structured mentorship, incubation support and industry linkages.
- ❖ To facilitate access to seed funding for promising startups to accelerate commercialization and improve their readiness for further investments.
- ❖ To encourage inclusive entrepreneurship by supporting startups led by women, founders from underserved communities and entrepreneurs from Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities.
- ❖ To foster statewide startup development by promoting innovation beyond Bengaluru and ensuring balanced regional growth across Karnataka.
- ❖ To align startup growth with the Karnataka Startup Policy and enable startups to leverage policy incentives, Centre of Excellence and ecosystem partners.
- ❖ To position Karnataka as a global innovation hub by nurturing scalable, high-impact startups contributing to employment generation and economic development.

Table 3.1: Achievements

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Startups Beneficiaries	18	232	155	108	101	146
Funding (INR, Lakhs)	275	4729	3350	2664	2501	3850

Impact and Update

Since the inception of the program in 2017, it has supported over 1,230 startups till date across the state and has actively promoted inclusive entrepreneurship, with significant participation from women-led startups, SC/ST entrepreneurs, minorities and innovators from regions beyond Bengaluru. During 2025–26, three calls for application were announced under ELEVATE, the flagship startup support program of the Government



of Karnataka. By enabling startups across diverse sectors to scale, generate employment and contribute to economic growth, ELEVATE has played a pivotal role in strengthening Karnataka's position as a leading startup and innovation hub in the country.

Incentives for Startup Policy

For helping startups remain self-motivated, operate smoothly and successfully, GoK has announced a number of incentives and concessions. These include relief for cash-strapped startups by simplifying processes to curb tax evasion, opportunities for international conference participation to expand networks and rewards for commercial products alongside incentives for increased patent filings. Key objective is to relieve startups from cash crunch and curb tax evasion via simplified processes, facilitating international conference attendance for networking and incentivizing commercial innovations alongside increased patent registrations.

3.6.6 Centres of Excellence (CoEs)

CoE Fin-Tech

As per the budget announcement in 2024-25, the Department of Electronics, IT and Bt, Government of Karnataka has initiated the establishment of a Centre of Excellence (CoE) for FinTech under the aegis of the Karnataka Innovation and Technology Society (KITS), Department of Electronics, IT and Bt, GoK. Through a strategic partnership with NSRCEL, at IIM Bangalore, this CoE is envisioned to foster innovation, develop a robust Fin-Tech ecosystem and position Karnataka as a global Fin-Tech leader. The CoE has been sanctioned with INR 13.24 Crores earmarked over a period of five years. KITS and NSRCEL will collaborate to operationalize this initiative, focusing on incubation, mentoring, skill development and facilitating regulatory sandboxes to enable FinTech innovation. The objective of the programme is to incubate, mentor, regulate and skill FinTech startups and professionals for sustainable innovation and growth.

Objectives

- ❖ Provide structured incubation programs to early and growth-stage FinTech startups, enabling them to achieve scalability and sustainability.
- ❖ Offer tailored mentoring services by domain experts to address specific challenges faced by startups.
- ❖ Operationalize a regulatory sandbox to allow startups to test and validate innovative solutions in a controlled environment in collaboration with regulators, infrastructure providers and industry leaders.
- ❖ Develop a pipeline of skilled professionals through high-quality certification programs:
 - i. Fin-Tech Foundation Certificate Program (basic concepts of FinTech, blockchain, digital payments and statistics).
 - ii. Fin-Tech Advanced Certificate Program (Insurtech, regtech, AI in FinTech, financial modeling and trends)

Status of Implementation

The establishment of the Centre of Excellence (CoE) has been approved through a Government Order, with NSRCEL, IIM Bangalore, designated as the Implementing Partner. The Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been duly executed. A press meet was conducted on 11th August 2025 to announce the launch of the IIMBx Fintech Certification Program, which was formally launched on 24th October 2025 with an inaugural cohort of over 500+ learners. The Centre of Excellence (CoE) Fin-Tech is a landmark initiative aimed at accelerating





innovation, fostering entrepreneurship and building a skilled workforce in Karnataka's FinTech sector. By addressing industry challenges and facilitating collaboration among key stakeholders, the CoE will create a transformative impact on the state's economy and position Karnataka as a leading FinTech hub globally.

3.6.7 CoE IoT powered by NASSCOM

The K-Tech Center of Excellence for IoT, at Bangalore, is a Digital India Initiative to jump start the IoT ecosystem in India taking advantage of India's IT strengths and help country attain a leadership role in the convergent area of hardware and software. The main objective of the K-Tech CoE IoT is to help Indian IoT Startups leverage cutting edge technologies to build market ready product. The CoE, since its establishment in the year 2015 has impacted over 1400+ Startups and the employees generated is 3500+ with more than 30+ IPs created and INR 1370 crore funds raised by the Startups associated with CoE – IoT.

3.6.8 K-Tech Innovation Hub by powered by NASSCOM Startups

The Government of Karnataka in line with its IT policy has set up a K-Tech Innovation Hub by NASSCOM, which is located in K-Wings, HSR Layout, Bengaluru with an objective to provide state of the art incubation & support for startups working on all kind of IT based applications, platforms or products and shared services in area such as marketing, finance and human resources which will help startups focus on their innovations.

During 2026, the innovation hub will start its Deep tech programme which will focus on strengthening the deep-tech ecosystem of Karnataka by supporting startups working in advanced areas such as AI, robotics, biotechnology, semiconductors, clean energy and aerospace. The programs will provide structured incubation and acceleration, mentorship, access to funding and advanced infrastructure such as prototyping facilities, while fostering strong industry-academia collaboration and partnerships with corporates, investors and government agencies.

3.6.9 CoE AVGC

The AVGC Centre of Excellence (CoE) provides state of the art facilities to boost creative production in Karnataka. It offers advanced post production infrastructure and a Digital Production Lab equipped with Motion Capture, Body Scan, Green Screen and high speed rendering — all available on an affordable pay per use basis. The CoE also runs a Skilling Program with masterclasses, hands on tasks and industry veteran interventions to upskill graduates, enhancing their production readiness and employability.

It has upgraded infrastructure to support next generation AVGC XR production and innovation, including:

- ❖ Data Centre: High performance, scalable compute systems.
- ❖ Workstations: Advanced production grade systems for creators.
- ❖ Production Storage: Secure, high capacity storage for large pipelines.
- ❖ Experiential Labs (AR/VR): Immersive XR development and testing spaces.
- ❖ Network & Security: Enterprise grade connectivity and protection.
- ❖ Render Infrastructure: High speed rendering for animation & VFX.

3.6.10 KITVEN Fund-4 (AVGC)

KITVEN Fund-4 (AVGC), initiated by KITS and managed by Karnataka Asset Management Company (KAMCO), aims to promote innovation and entrepreneurship in the Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comics (AVGC) sector. The fund supports startups, early-stage enterprises and small & medium-sized businesses by investing in equity and equity-linked instruments, adhering to SEBI guidelines.





Progress and Disbursement Status

A SEBI-registered venture capital fund of Rs.20 crore has been established with contributions from:

Table 3.2:

Subscriber	Amount Committed (Rs.)	Amount Released (Rs.)
KITS (Sponsor)	10,00,00,000	6,23,80,911
KSIIDC Ltd	5,00,00,000	3,11,90,456
KEONICS	5,00,00,000	3,11,90,456
TOTAL	20,00,00,000	12,47,61,823

Achievements

- ❖ Play Shifu (Mobilizer Technologies): A global leader in AR-based educational toys and games, successfully supported through KITVEN Fund-4.
- ❖ Meta Shot (Gillidanda Pvt Ltd): A promising venture focusing on immersive gaming technologies, poised for significant growth.

3.6.11 KITVEN Fund-5

KITVEN Fund-5 focuses on investing in Deep Tech and disruptive technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), MedTech and Robotics. It aims to support startups and innovative enterprises that drive technological advancements in these sectors, fostering growth and innovation

Achievements

- ❖ HRS Navigation: Innovating in healthcare navigation solutions.
- ❖ Sociograph Solution (DaveAI): Driving personalized AI-powered sales experiences.
- ❖ Immunito AI: Revolutionizing healthcare with AI-driven immunology solutions.

3.6.12 Bengaluru Tech Summit 2025

- ❖ Held from 18–20 November 2025 at Bangalore International Exhibition Centre (BIEC)
- ❖ Flagship global technology event of the Government of Karnataka, positioning Bengaluru as the nerve center of India's Techade and future-ready innovation economy

The Government of Karnataka, in collaboration with leading venture capital funds, has announced investment commitments of nearly Rs.400 crore to accelerate the growth of AI and deeptech startups.

Green BTS – Asia's Largest Sustainable Tech Event

- ❖ 83% reduction in total emissions and 90% drop in per-capita footprint.
- ❖ Zero waste to landfill for the third consecutive year.
- ❖ Strong behavioral shift through green awareness campaigns reaching 12,000+ attendees.
- ❖ Launched Green BTS 2025 Sustainability Report; progressing toward ISO 20121 certification.





Technology-Driven Experience

- ❖ AI-powered delegate calling: 53K+ calls for event awareness.
- ❖ Verix blockchain certificates: 17,157 certificates issued, 18 lakh+ impressions.
- ❖ Introbot smart matchmaking on WhatsApp enabled 2.8K+ successful connections.

3.6.13 Startup activities at Bangalore Tech Summit

At the Bengaluru Tech Summit 2025, the Department successfully hosted three flagship engagements Investor Connect, Mentor–Mentee Sessions and Product Launch each reinforcing Karnataka's position as a hub for innovation and entrepreneurship. Investor Connect, the premier platform for early-stage funding, facilitated 140 startup pitches over three days, fostering a vibrant atmosphere of dialogue and collaboration while enabling investors to discover ventures aligned with emerging technologies, market trends and representing diverse sectors such as Artificial Intelligence, MedTech, EdTech, SaaS, Cybersecurity, FinTech, Cleantech, Agritech and more. The Mentor–Mentee Sessions provided a powerful forum for 107 knowledge-sharing interactions, where industry leaders, investors and subject-matter experts offered practical insights and constructive guidance to aspiring entrepreneurs.

At the landmark Product Launch event, 50 cutting-edge and innovative products spanning diverse sectors such as Artificial Intelligence, Food Processing, Agritech, MedTech and more were unveiled, showcasing the creativity and entrepreneurial spirit of the ecosystem. The occasion was graced by the Hon'ble Minister for Information Technology and Biotechnology, whose presence underscored the government's commitment to fostering innovation, supporting startups and accelerating technological advancement.

3.6.14 Bengaluru GAFX 2025 (Games, Animation, Visual Effects)

Bengaluru GAFX 2025 which took place between February 27th to March 1st 2025, emerged as one of India's largest and most impactful AVGC-XR (Animation, VFX, Gaming, Comics & XR) conferences, supported by the Government of Karnataka.

Outcome: The event has achieved strong industry impact with massive participation, global presence, high value business outcomes, talent engagement and wide digital research by implementing Karnataka's leadership in the AVGS and gaming ecosystem.

Progress: The event has showed strong progress through high participation, global industry engagement, successful business outcomes, talent development and significant media research strengthening Karnataka's AVGC ecosystem.

3.6.15 Global Linkages and Market Access

The Department of Electronics, IT, Biotechnology and Science & Technology has consistently advanced Karnataka's vision of building a globally competitive and inclusive startup ecosystem. In 2025–26, landmark initiatives such as the Global Innovation Alliance Connect (GIA), Preferential Market Access (PMA) and the Propel Platform have been instrumental in empowering startups to access international markets, integrate into public procurement systems and accelerate growth through structured industry collaborations. These programs collectively strengthen Karnataka's position as a hub for innovation-driven entrepreneurship by providing startups with global exposure, market validation and pathways to scale, while ensuring that government departments and industries benefit from cutting-edge technologies and solutions.



Global Innovation Alliance Connect (GIA)

The Objective of this programme is to explore technology and startup in GIA partner countries and also in Karnataka, connecting with the relevant stakeholders by understanding the regulations and other due diligence processes in GIA partner countries to help setup operations.

Achievements

- ❖ The Market Access Programs conducted across FY 2023–24 and 2024–25 connected Karnataka startups with global ecosystems through delegations to the UAE, Singapore, Belgium, Australia, Germany and Japan.
- ❖ Across these missions, startups working in sectors such as Deep Tech, FinTech, Health Tech, Travel Tech, Cleantech, Biotech and other emerging technologies engaged with innovation hubs and industry partners. Programs were held in major global cities including Dubai, Sharjah, Abu Dhabi, Singapore, Brussels, Sydney, New Castle, Parramatta, Frankfurt, Cologne, Düsseldorf and Tokyo.
- ❖ In total, 50 startups participated across these six international cohorts, gaining exposure to international markets, potential partnerships and investment opportunities.

Impact

The programme enables startups to access international innovation ecosystems in a structured way by reducing the financial barriers typically associated with global market exploration.

Key benefits include

- ❖ **Facilitated international exposure:** Startups gain curated access to global innovation hubs, including interactions with relevant industry stakeholders, ecosystem partners and institutional entities, enabling informed assessment of international market opportunities.
- ❖ **Ecosystem and market understanding:** The program enables startups to gain first-hand insights into regulatory environments, business practices and ecosystem dynamics of partner countries, supporting more informed internationalization decisions.
- ❖ **Cost support through reimbursement:** To ease the financial burden of participation, the program provides partial reimbursement of select travel-related expenses, subject to prescribed guidelines. This support is intended to encourage participation by reducing upfront costs associated with international engagement.
- ❖ **Risk mitigation for early market exploration:** By combining structured facilitation with financial support, GIA-MAP allows startups to explore global markets in a measured manner, without committing disproportionate resources at an early stage.
- ❖ **Long-term collaboration opportunities:** Beyond immediate exposure, the program helps startups establish initial international linkages that may be leveraged for future partnerships, pilots or expansion initiatives.

Preferential Market Access (PMA)

The Preferential Market Access (PMA) initiative is a key pillar of Karnataka's startup empowerment strategy. It integrates startups into the state's public procurement process, enabling them to compete for government tenders based on value creation rather than cost alone. 9 startups empanelled by the Department of E, IT &





BT. These startups now have direct access to government tenders, strengthening both economic growth and technological advancement in Karnataka.

Key Features

- ❖ **Value based Tendering:** Encourages startups to showcase innovative solutions tailored to public sector needs.
- ❖ **Market Validation:** Provides startups with credibility and growth opportunities through government contracts.
- ❖ **Scalability Support:** Helps startups expand by leveraging public procurement as a growth channel.
- ❖ **Inclusivity:** Lowers entry barriers for diverse and underrepresented startups, aligning innovation with state priorities.
- ❖ **Public Service Enhancement:** Ensures government departments benefit from cutting edge technologies.

Karnataka Innovation Authority (KIA)

Objectives

The primary objective of the Karnataka Innovation Authority is to foster and regulate innovation in the state through a statutory framework. Its specific goals is to position Karnataka as a prime destination for innovation and entrepreneurship, allowing businesses to conduct live testing of innovative products and services, by providing a safe and clear legal pathway for businesses to undertake product innovation, ensuring protection of citizens, consumers and workers from the potential harmful effects and risks associated with new technologies while innovation is encouraged, by allowing wide range of technological innovations to be tested.

Impact

The establishment of the KIA and the implementation of the Regulatory Sandbox are designed to have the following impacts on various stakeholders:

For the Government and Regulators

- ❖ It enables regulators to make faster and better-informed decisions regarding emerging technologies. By observing innovations in a sandbox, the government can understand their implications before framing permanent laws.
- ❖ It helps in identifying and addressing regulatory barriers that hinder innovation. Successful experiments can lead to amendments in state laws, ensuring the legal framework keeps pace with technological advancements.
- ❖ By lowering entry barriers for innovative solutions, the Authority fosters a more competitive market environment.

For Businesses and Startups

- ❖ It provides a “safe space” for businesses to test the viability of their products without the fear of regulatory punitive action during the testing phase.
- ❖ Innovations that are successfully tested and deemed “safe” and “workable” are granted a clear path to enter the market.



- ❖ If a product is successfully tested in the sandbox, businesses do not need to apply afresh for permissions to operate in the wider market, provided the legal framework is amended to accommodate them.

For Citizens and Consumers

- ❖ The framework includes rigorous risk mitigation strategies to ensure that innovations do not harm consumers. The sandbox acts as a filter to stop unsafe products from reaching the wider market.
- ❖ Citizens gain earlier access to beneficial technological solutions that might otherwise be delayed by outdated regulations.

3.7 VISVESVARAYA TRADE PROMOTION CENTRE

3.7.1 Exports of Karnataka

Karnataka maintains a distinguished legacy in overseas trade. Historically, the State has been a primary exporter of coffee, spices, silk, cashew nuts and handicrafts. However, in the current decade, it has evolved into a global powerhouse for Knowledge and Technology.

Karnataka has carved out a niche for itself in the global marketplace as India's premier knowledge and technology capital and a Global Innovation Hub. The State has made rapid and spectacular strides in the new economy. Information technology, biotechnology and a dense ecosystem of research and development institutions (like ISRO and DRDO) have significantly enhanced Karnataka's achievements at national and global levels. As of 2025, Karnataka accounts for over 40% of India's total computer software and services exports and is the undisputed leader nationally. The State of Karnataka also contributes to the country's aerospace-related exports. The state is also a leader in exports of traditional commodities like coffee, spices and engineering goods from the Southern Region.

3.7.2 Export performance of Karnataka

As of 2025, Karnataka continues its dominance as India's leading export powerhouse, ranking 1st in Services exports with a 41% national share and 4th in Merchandise exports. The State remains the national leader in overall combined exports. The Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC), under the Department of Industries and Commerce, serves as the Nodal Agency, facilitating global trade and promoting Karnataka's record 49 Geographical Indication (GI) products. Export performance analysis is conducted using data from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Kolkata.

Karnataka's overall exports have increased by 13.78% during 2025-26 as compared to the year 2024-25. Karnataka's exports in terms of value in 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 (April to September 2025) are shown in **Table 3.3**.

Karnataka's exports amounted to about Rs.16,02,865.29 Crores in 2024-25 which constituted about 22.96% of the Country's exports in the year. The share of Merchandise exports in the National exports constitutes around 6.96% and Software/ Service exports around 41 % for the year 2024-25. Exports of electronics and computer software and other service sector constitute the largest share in the State's exports. The other commodities which registered good increase in share of Karnataka's exports in 2024-25 as compared to 2023-24 are Coffee, Engineering Goods, Spices, Chemical and Allied Products, Plastic Goods, Aerospace and Optical and Medical Instrument. Decline in exports in 2024-25 comparison to 2023-24 were witnessed in the case of Petroleum, Agriculture and Processed Food Products, Iron Ore and Minerals, Gems & Jewellery, Semi-Conductor, Wool and Woolen Products. All other sectors recorded increase in State export performance.





Merchandise Exports during the period April to September 2025-26 as compared to April to September 2024-25 have shown a growth of 25.98%. Services Exports during the year April to September 2025-26 as compared to April to September 2024-25 registered 11.77% growth.

Table 3.3: Showing Export Performance of Karnataka

Value in INR Crores

No	Commodity	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (April to Sept - 2025)
A	Electronics and Computer Software	10,43,762.51	11,58,489.08	13,44,637.40	7,05,172.89
1	Engineering	63,751.91	69,770.11	1,02,411.23	66,651.00
2	Petroleum	62,800.82	47,468.55	46,850.51	24,884.01
3	Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics	17,613.02	21,751.11	24,184.35	13,336.38
4	Readymade Garments	20,668.51	19,568.57	20,742.58	10,586.15
5	Agriculture & Processed food including seeds & beverages	15,760.91	9,431.54	9,146.01	5,250.70
6	Iron Ore and Minerals	3,315.76	5,977.04	1,874.48	1,731.02
7	Coffee	5,214.70	5,904.61	9,700.64	5,557.17
8	Plastic Goods	1,974.89	2,022.14	2,400.37	1,271.51
9	Marine Products	2,021.01	1,741.36	1,835.36	924.52
10	Chemicals & Allied Products	1,190.42	1,246.16	1,495.97	1,074.43
11	Handicrafts	861.09	802.16	821.42	412.46
12	Gems and Jeweles	848.16	801.05	775.41	429.11
13	Spices	912.18	1,094.21	1,473.51	883.59
14	Leather Products	567.80	631.21	639.46	429.91
15	Silk Product	372.96	508.69	509.46	294.71
16	Cashew & Cashew Kernels	545.27	480.56	502.96	219.51
17	Wool & Woolen Products	29.99	48.74	41.62	21.12
18	Semiconductor	354.69	191.70	180.32	79.91
19	Aerospace	3,805.33	4,733.21	5,463.31	3,149.51
20	Automobile	5,529.12	9,068.97	9,728.50	6,256.07
21	Optical and Medical instrument	6,577.76	7,254.05	8,387.91	4,271.83
22	Others	9,176.85	9,978.62	9,062.50	5,329.25
B	Merchandise Exports	2,23,893.16	2,20,474.34	2,58,227.89	1,53,043.86
C	Total (Merchandise + Services Exports) C= (A+B)	12,67,655.67	13,78,963.42	16,02,865.29	8,58,216.75

Source: 1. For Sl. No. A - Software & Service Exports – RBI 2. For Sl. No. 1 to 22 - Merchandize Exports - DGCIS, Kolkata
 Note: For Sl. No. 22 - "Others" include Live Animals, Meat Products, Tobacco, Rubber, Wood Products, Carpets, Ceramic and Glass Products, Railway Equipment, Ships and Boats and Clocks, Watches and Arms, and Ammunition Parts.





Figure 3.2: Exports from Karnataka

(In Rs. Crores)

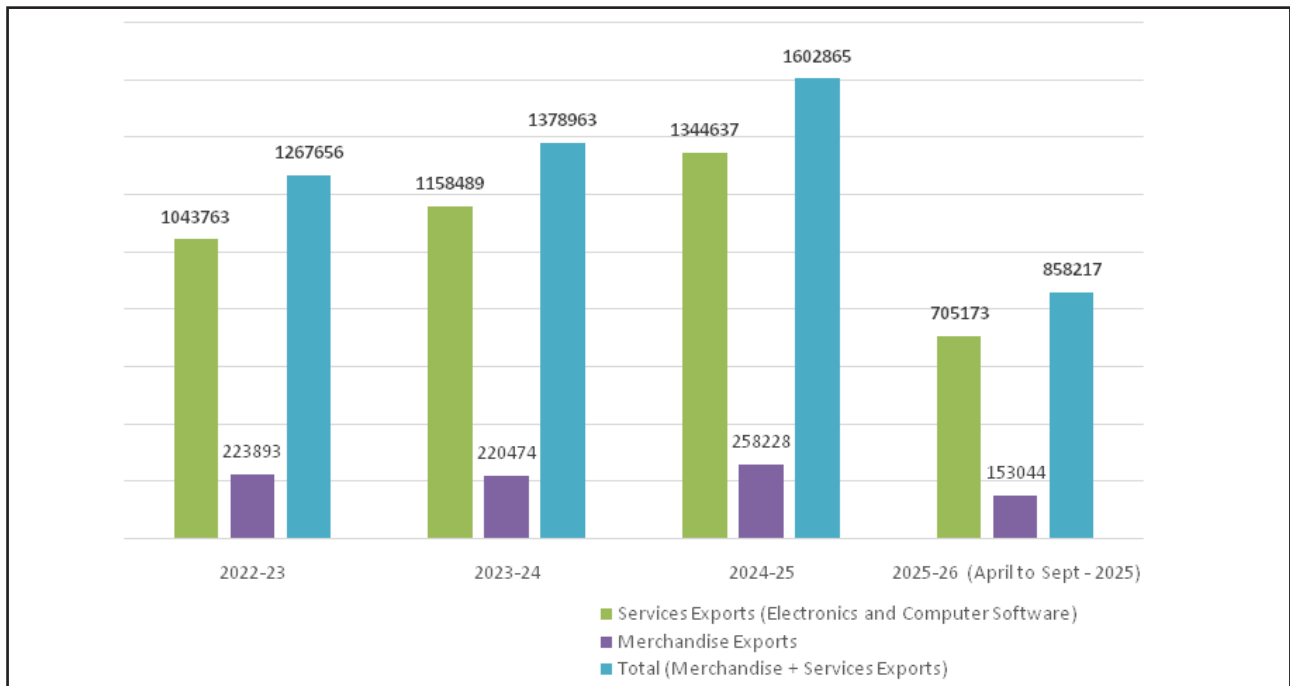
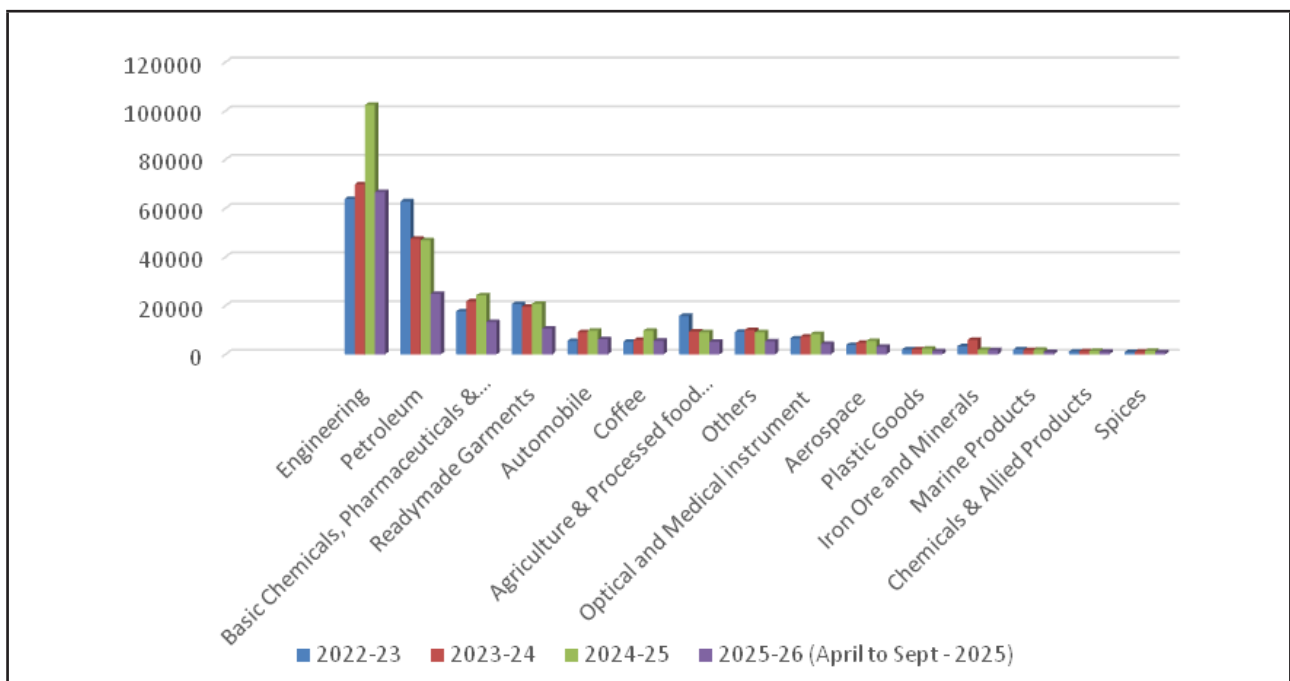


Figure 3.3: Top Fifteen Commodities Export from Karnataka

(in Rs. Crores)





3.7.3 Agriculture Commodity Exports from Karnataka

Karnataka's exports in Agriculture Commodities amounted to about USD 2,043.70 Million in 2023-24 and USD 2457.42 Million in 2024-25, indicating a 20% increase. The agricultural commodity exports from Karnataka are shown in the **Table 3.4**.

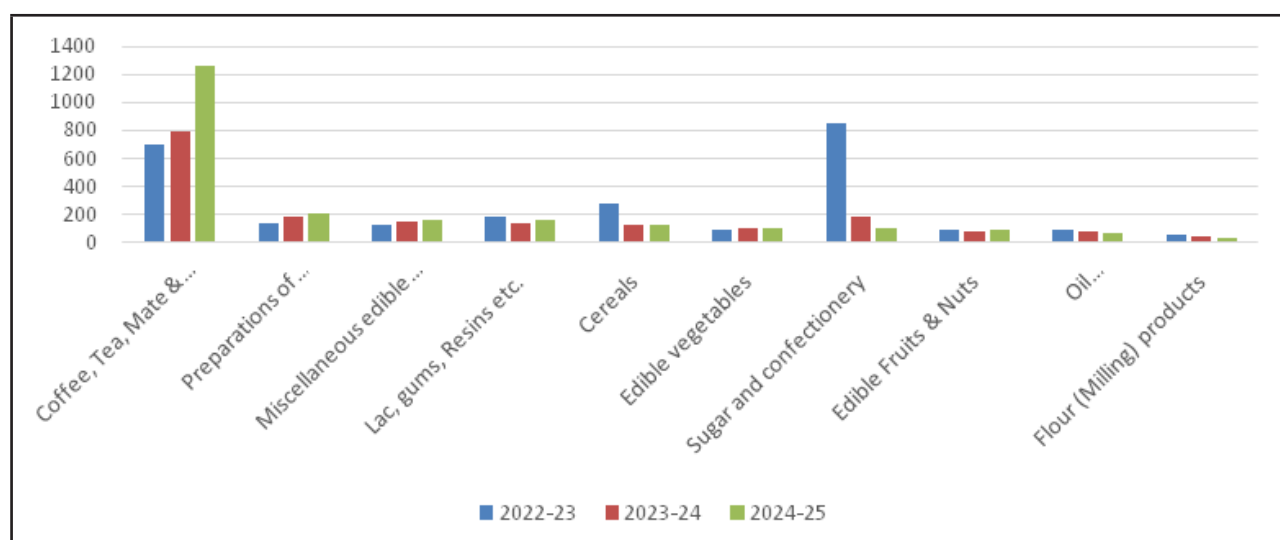
Table 3.4: Agriculture Commodity Exports from Karnataka

Value in Mn USD

Commodity	2023-24	2024-25	Difference
Dairy products including Honey	27.83	31.98	4.15
Live trees, Flowers and plants	4.14	4.81	0.67
Edible vegetables	104.65	108.98	4.33
Edible Fruits & Nuts	80.56	92.19	11.63
Coffee, Tea, Mate & Spices	791.55	1,259.47	467.92
Cereals	129.51	129.87	0.36
Flour (Milling) products	50.93	36.74	-14.19
Oil seeds, grains, medicine plants	86.58	74.66	-11.92
Lac, gums, Resins etc.	142.62	159.04	16.42
Vegetable Plaiting Materials	5.68	5.59	-0.09
Animal or Vegetable fats, oils	53.53	29.60	-23.93
Edible Preparation of Meat & Fish	0.17	0.77	0.60
Sugar and confectionery	190.88	102.95	-87.93
Cocoa & Cocoa preparations	6.46	7.87	1.41
Preparations of Cereals, Flour, Starch & Milk	22.54	23.98	1.44
Preparations of Vegetables Fruits & Nuts	184.85	206.90	22.05
Miscellaneous edible preparations	149.01	167.68	18.67
Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar	12.23	13.95	1.72
Total	2043.70	2,457.02	413.30

Figure 3.4: Top Ten Agriculture Commodities Exports from Karnataka

(in million USD)





3.7.4 District wise export Performance in FY 2024-25 and the First Two Quarters in FY 2025-26

Karnataka's District-wise export performance in FY 2024-25 and the First Two Quarters in FY 2025-26 reflects the states' diverse Industrial and Agricultural strengths. Bengaluru Urban continuing to dominate as the state's largest export hub.

Table 3.5: Export Performance of Karnataka Districts in FY 2024-25 and the First Two Quarters in FY of 2025-26

Value in Mn USD

Districts	FY 2024-25	1st April 2025 to 30th September 2025
Bengaluru Urban	8,722.32	5,389.53
Dakshina Kannada	6,405.40	3,375.84
Kolar	5,362.84	3,058.53
Bengaluru Rural	3,966.70	2,325.15
Ramanagara	912.50	572.28
Mysuru	819.55	488.10
Ballari	712.78	485.22
Kodagu	636.93	362.26
Tumakuru	573.90	308.71
Hassan	563.57	326.93
Belagavi	398.82	211.44
Udupi	294.07	207.77
Dharwad	222.83	116.84
Raichur	116.86	57.92
Bidar	113.97	84.92
Chikkamagaluru	102.26	46.07
Chitradurga	94.05	30.10
Haveri	67.31	29.35
Bagalkote	59.17	34.25
Chamarajanagara	58.80	34.38
Shivamogga	52.78	29.97
Mandya	52.19	45.45
Chikkaballapura	48.75	22.78
Davangere	44.98	18.39
Vijayapura	20.49	12.93
Koppal	20.43	17.46
Uttara Kannada	11.95	4.30
Kalaburagi	11.62	14.14
Gadag	8.20	5.00
Yadgir	4.48	1.17
TOTAL	30,480.51	17,717.16





Export Performance of top 5 Districts in Karnataka in FY 2024-25.

Figure 3.5: Exports Performance of Top 5 Districts of Karnataka in FY 2024-25

(in Million USD)

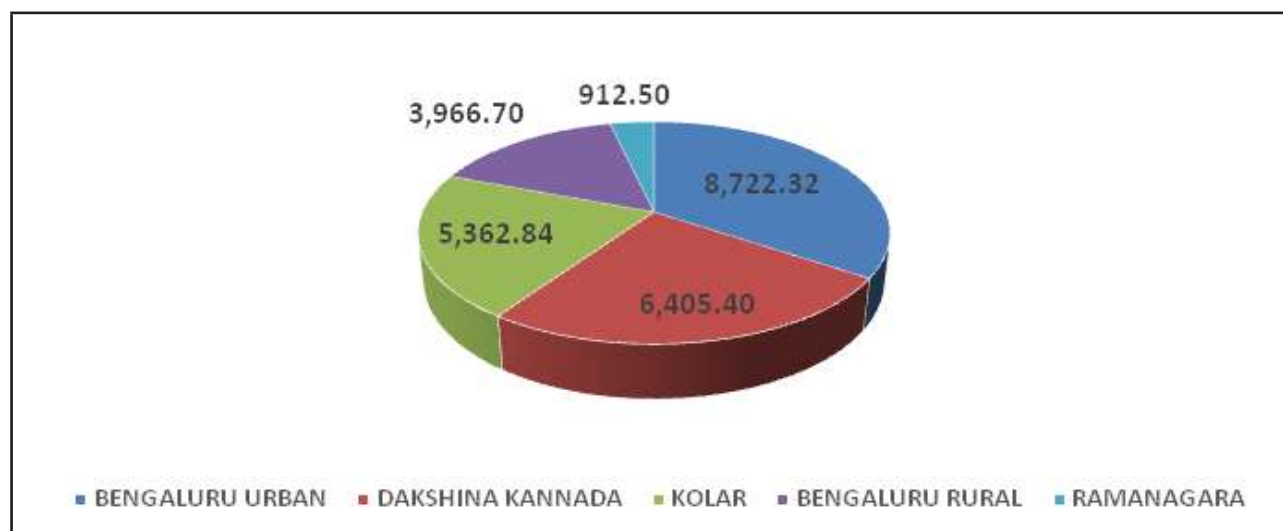
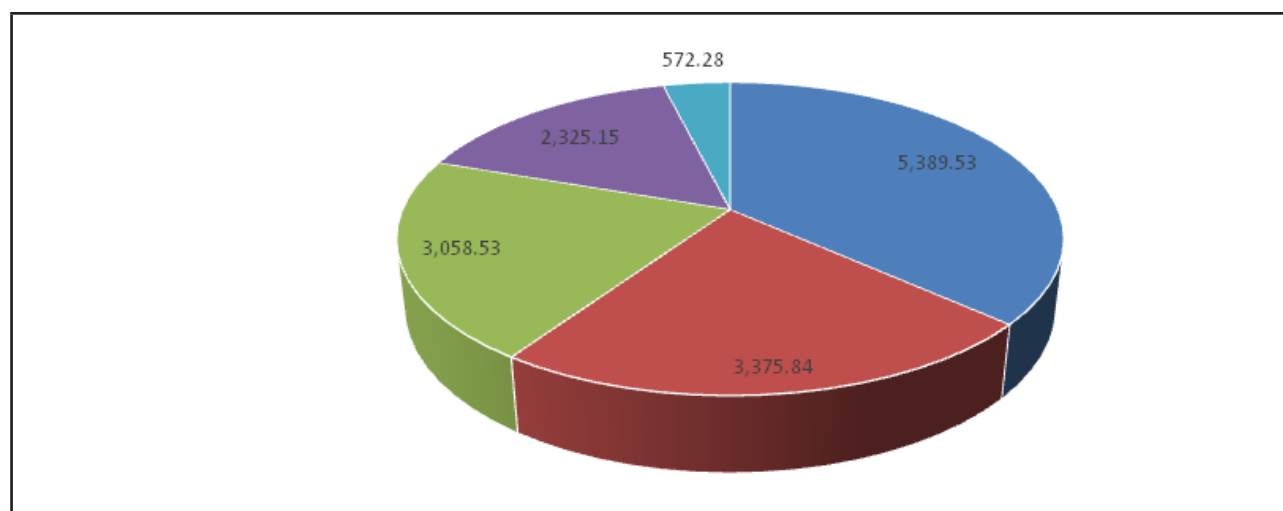


Figure 3.6: Exports Performance of Top Five Districts of Karnataka in the First Two Quarters of FY 2025-26

(in M. USD)



3.7.5 Policy support for exports

While foreign trade remains under the Central List of the Indian Constitution, Karnataka's role is vital in creating a competitive local ecosystem. Under the Karnataka Industrial Policy 2025-30, the State has launched a transformational roadmap to attract investments.

For MSMEs, the policy offers a capital subsidy and turnover-based PLI to enhance global competitiveness. Further support includes stamp duty exemptions, land conversion fee reimbursements and specific grants for international quality certifications. By prioritizing Beyond Bengaluru industrial clusters and providing extra booster incentives for women-led enterprises, Karnataka ensures that its MSMEs are not only export-ready but are also integral to the state's vision of a \$1 trillion economy.



3.7.6 Promotional Activities Organized by VTPC

To encourage growth and development of exports from the State, VTPC conducts various capacity building programs and facilitates key areas like market intelligence, export documentation, export marketing and more to the exporting community. VTPC also conducts awareness programs, export management training programs for both prospective and existing exporters at district/ potential destinations. VTPC has established Export Facilitation Centres at Dharwad, Mysuru, Kalaburagi and Mangaluru to facilitate exporters of the State. The promotional activities of VTPC for exports are as follow:

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

3.7.7 Capacity Building Programmes

As part of capacity building initiatives, VTPC in association with DGFT / DIC's/ Chambers of Commerce/ Industry Associations/ Exim Bank, etc., conducts Export Awareness Programs (EAP), Export Management Training Programs (EMTP), Seminars/ Workshops and Interaction meetings at District/ Taluk level on a regular basis. VTPC also conducts IPR/GI Awareness Programs through its IPR initiatives. Between the period Apr'25 to Dec'25, VTPC conducted a total of 5 EMTP programs and 2 EMTP conducted in association with Agriculture Department. 9 Export Awareness Programs/ EDP/Seminars/ Workshops/ Stakeholders Outreach, representation at 6 export programs, organised by likeminded institutions and 21 IPR Awareness including GI awareness programs.

3.7.8 Thrust to Geographical Indications

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

Karnataka is home to a total of 49 Registered GIs as on date, which includes a new GI granted by GI Registry namely "Patteda Anchu Sarees & Fabrics", in March 2025. Few GIs that have been filed and awaiting grant include "Hase Chittara" and "Shivarapattana Stone Carvings" in the handicrafts segment, "Belgaum





Kunda” and “Kardantu” in the Food Stuffs segment and ‘Kagga Rice’ in the agricultural segment. Through the Authorised User drive undertaken by VTTC, the Authorised User base across GI products in Karnataka currently stands at 3877 numbers. GI artisans are being provided impetus and platform through various Trade Fairs and Exhibitions like India International Trade Fair (IITF), India GI Fair (IGIF), etc. GI sensitisation and awareness is being disseminated through IP Programs conducted by VTTC across the state. This besides GI’s have been identified for promotion under the ODOP and District as Export Hubs scheme.

Hon’ble Chief Minister of Karnataka recently inaugurated “Kala Loka – The Treasures of Karnataka”, an exclusive Karnataka Pavilion at the domestic bay of Terminal 2 of Kempegowda International Airport, set up with the objective of showcasing GI tagged and other exquisite, legacy products of the State. The initiative was powered by Department of Industries & Commerce with Six Government agencies having collaborated on a single platform to promote the GI tagged space.

3.7.9 SEZs in Karnataka

As on 31st March 2025, State has 38 operational SEZ’s with an investment of Rs.22912.81 Crores and generating employment for 424496 persons during the financial year 2024-25. There are 391 SEZ units working in these SEZ’s.

3.7.10 Imports from Karnataka

Top 30 importing commodities from the following Airport/ Ports / ICDs of Karnataka State for the year 2024-25 is given in the **Table 3.6**.

Table 3.6:

Commodity	Airport/Port/ICD	Value in Mn USD
Electronics Goods	BIAL	11,272.40
Petroleum, Crude and It Products	NMPA	11,186.36
Machinery Electrical and Non-Electrical	BIAL	2,079.63
Vegetable Oils	NMPA	1,115.93
Coal, Coke and Briquettes Etc.,	NMPA	957.48
Professional Instruments, Optical Goods Etc.,	BIAL	881.73
Machinery Electrical and Non-Electrical	ICD Bangalore	841.52
Electronics Goods	ICD Bangalore	801.87
Transport Equipment	BIAL	297.26
Artificial Resins, Plastic Materials etc.,	BIAL	277.05
Transport Equipment	ICD Bangalore	272.20
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	BIAL	263.29
Machine Tools	BIAL	238.12
Gold and Other Precious Metal Jeweles	BIAL	232.65
Non-Ferrous Metals	ICD Bangalore	230.64
Artificial Resins, Plastic Materials etc.,	ICD Bangalore	224.65
Non-Ferrous Metals	BIAL	198.87
Residual Chemical and Allied Products	BIAL	192.52
Iron and steel	BIAL	178.13
Fertilizers Manufactured	NMPA	170.96





Commodity	Airport/Port/ICD	Value in Mn USD
Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	NMPA	163.75
Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	BIAL	157.80
Textile Yarn Fabric, Made up Articles	ICD Bangalore	148.83
Iron and steel	ICD Bangalore	143.99
Machine Tools	ICD Bangalore	128.35
Petroleum, Crude and It Products	Karwar Sea	120.24
Silver	BIAL	77.21
Wood and Wood Products	ICD Bangalore	75.30
Professional Instruments, Optical Goods Etc.,	ICD Bangalore	72.38
Residual Chemical and Allied Products	ICD Bangalore	64.64
Total		33,065.72

3.8 KARNATAKA UDYOGA MITRA

Ease of Doing Business initiatives in Karnataka

Under Ease of Doing Business, Karnataka has achieved the following:

- ❖ Karnataka has been recognized as a “Top Achiever” under the EoDB-Business Reform Action Plan 2024, having secured this position by successfully implementing 434 reform recommendations for businesses 3 times consecutively.
- ❖ Karnataka has strengthened its governance framework by ensuring the time-bound delivery of public services, thereby enhancing transparency, accountability and citizen trust. Through the SAKALA initiative, the state guarantees timely delivery of 1,300+ services, supported by clearly defined timelines, real-time tracking and automatic escalation mechanisms. This has significantly reduced delays, improved administrative efficiency and ensured that citizens receive services within the stipulated timeframes.
- ❖ Karnataka has adopted LGD codes across all departments, along with PAN as unique business identifier, to create a common and standardized data system. This ensures accurate, consistent and seamless data sharing between departments, improving coordination and efficiency. It also strengthens monitoring and feedback systems by using uniform identifiers for all administrative units. In the future, linking LGD codes with GIS mapping will support better planning, targeted development and data-driven decision-making.
- ❖ Karnataka Decriminalization Bill 2025 - Karnataka is 1st State to decriminalize highest number of clauses 282 clauses under 12 Acts under single enactment.
- ❖ MRCB-Decriminalization - A consolidated inventory of 606 identified Compliances and imprisonment/ Fine Clauses across 112 Central & State Acts/Rules (30 Central Acts and 36 State Acts, 6 Central Rules and 40 State Rules) and conducted consultation meetings with Law Commission of Karnataka for UDD related Acts for decriminalization.
- ❖ Under Minimizing Regulatory Compliance Burden (MRCB) Government of Karnataka has undertaken initiatives to simplify, rationalize and digitize Government procedures and interfaces. Out of 3,556 compliances identified, 3,458 (97.24%) burdensome compliances were reduced, including simplification of 2,248 business compliances and 824 citizen compliances.
- ❖ Business-centric services with processing timelines exceeding 20 working days were identified for Government Process Re-engineering, including the rationalization of timelines, required documents and the number of steps involved in the existing service procedures.





- ❖ Karnataka has successfully completed Compliance Reduction and Deregulation across 23 priority areas related to Land, Building and Construction, Labor, Utilities & Permissions and Overarching areas, simplifying regulations and removing outdated & redundant compliances.
- ❖ Karnataka has developed the State-of-the-Art Single Window System enabled with Artificial Intelligence for auto-scrutiny of DPRs, Power BI based analytical dashboards, Chatbots for query resolution etc. has been envisioned to facilitate Ease of Access to information. As on date a total of 114+ Departmental Services have been onboarded to Single Window System.
- ❖ A list of 125 Business Specific Services has been notified under Sakala.
- ❖ As part of its Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) reforms, Karnataka has introduced a first-of-its-kind combined application form for Consent and Authorization for Hazardous Waste Rules (2016) and Biomedical Waste Rules (2016). This would significantly reduce the overall processing time.
- ❖ During 2025–26, six meetings of the State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) were held, approving 350 projects with investment of Rs.65,979.54 crore, which generate employment for 98,279 persons.

Way forward of Karnataka Udyoga Mitra

- ❖ Karnataka would be working on implementation of reforms shared under by DPIIT, GoI.
 - ◆ State Business Action Plan (SBRAP) 2026 includes 74 services that are scheduled to be implemented by or before November 2026.
 - ◆ District Business Action Plan (DBRAP) includes 154 services that are scheduled to be implemented by or before August 2026.
- ❖ Single Window Services (SWS) - which has 114 Services.
- ❖ Karnataka will implement Compliance Reduction and Deregulation – Phase 2 across all 23 priority areas as well as 05 optional priority areas, categorized into nine broad themes: Land Use, Building & Construction, Utilities & Permissions, Power, Environment, Tourism, Education, Health Care and Overarching Priorities. This phase will focus on further simplifying rules, removing residual and low-value compliances, standardizing processes and strengthening a trust-based, transparent and business-friendly regulatory ecosystem to improve service delivery and ease of doing business.
- ❖ Government Process Re-engineering of business-centric approvals will be focused by analyzing the existing processes and bringing out reforms w.r.t reduction of time, cost, documents and procedures involved in the service delivery processes.
- ❖ Further, the imprisonment clauses identified for “decriminalization” will be duly consulted with Law Commission of Karnataka and stakeholder departments to take it forward for necessary amendments (subject to approval).

Executive Summary

- ❖ Karnataka continues to be one of India’s leading industrial States with a diversified industrial base covering MSMEs, large and medium industries and high-technology sectors such as aerospace, electronics, biotechnology, renewable energy, EVs, clean mobility and advanced manufacturing.
- ❖ Progressive policies, robust infrastructure and an investor-friendly ecosystem have strengthened Karnataka’s position as a preferred destination for domestic and global investments.
- ❖ The Karnataka Industrial Policy 2025–30 aims to make the State a competitive, inclusive and sustainable industrial hub, with a target of Rs.7.5 lakh crore investment and 20 lakh jobs by 2030.





- ❖ The MSME sector remains a vital pillar of the State's economy. As on 31st December 2025, 24.86 lakh MSMEs were registered on the Udyam Portal, generating employment for 235.27 lakh persons across Karnataka.
- ❖ During 2025–26, Rs.69211.08 lakh was allocated to the MSME sector, with Rs.28,442.84 lakh utilized up to December 2025. Support was provided through capital and interest subsidies, SCSP and TSP schemes, cluster development programmes, to support artisan and traditional sector.
- ❖ In the Large and Medium Industries sector, Karnataka continues to attract major investments, supported by the Clean Mobility Policy 2025–30, which targets Rs.50,000 crore investment and one lakh jobs.
- ❖ Budget allocation for the large and medium sector during 2025–26 was Rs.129433.67 lakh, with significant support extended through incentives and tax-related loans.
- ❖ Ease of doing business remains a priority, with Karnataka Udyog Mitra facilitating investments through the Single Window system. During 2025–26, 350 projects involving Rs.65,979.54 crore were approved, with expected employment generation of 98,279 persons.



INTRODUCTION

Rural development is a foundational pillar of Karnataka's development architecture, encompassing systematic, multi-dimensional interventions aimed at enhancing the quality of life and economic well-being of the state's rural population. Despite accelerating urbanisation, nearly 61 per cent of Karnataka's residents continue to reside in rural areas. Although the rural share of the population has gradually declined over time and at a pace faster than the national average, the state, like India as a whole, continues to retain the essential characteristics of a predominantly rural and agrarian economy. Over the past two decades, economic growth has facilitated a structural transformation marked by the progressive movement of labour from agriculture to non-agricultural sectors. Yet, the persistence of rural demographic predominance underscores the continued relevance of targeted rural development strategies. In this context, a focused and integrated approach to rural development remains indispensable for achieving sustained economic growth alongside inclusive and equitable human development.

Decentralised planning, aligned with effective implementation of rural development programmes, plays a transformative role in strengthening service delivery and deepening grassroots democracy. Karnataka's Panchayat Raj system represents one of the most extensive and institutionally evolved decentralised governance frameworks in the country, comprising 5,946 Grama Panchayats at the lower level, 239 Taluk Panchayats at the intermediate tier, and 31 Zilla Panchayats at the district level. Following the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Karnataka became the first state in India to enact comprehensive enabling legislation, the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. This legislative framework conferred constitutional status upon Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), formally recognising them as institutions of self-government entrusted with the preparation and implementation of development plans that foster economic growth while ensuring social justice through equitable distribution of developmental benefits.

4.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES: FOUNDATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL IMPERATIVES

Rural development programmes in Karnataka are designed to promote dignified and sustainable living conditions in rural areas by ensuring access to essential public services through safe drinking water, sanitation, street lighting, primary healthcare, elementary education, and reliable transport connectivity. These foundational amenities not only improve quality of life but also enhance agricultural productivity, support allied rural enterprises, and promote efficient management of natural and financial resources. Accordingly, rural development interventions emphasise housing, water supply, sanitation, road infrastructure, and employment generation, recognising that infrastructure and livelihoods must advance together to achieve sustainable progress.

The effectiveness of these programmes depends significantly on the institutional capacity of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). Despite their constitutional status, Panchayats continue to face constraints such as limited financial autonomy, inadequate devolution of authority, insufficient women, youth participation, and political interference. Addressing these challenges requires meaningful devolution of funds, functions, and functionaries, the "three Fs" central to genuine decentralisation. Greater fiscal empowerment, clearly defined responsibilities, and adequate staffing would enable Panchayats to undertake responsive and context-specific planning. Expanding their role into areas like renewable energy promotion, rural electrification, skill development, small-scale industries, and vocational education would further align local governance with evolving rural needs.



4.1.1 Strengthening Accountability and Institutional Capacity

Sustained rural development also requires robust accountability mechanisms. Effective utilisation of Finance Commission grants, particularly for water supply, sanitation, sewage, and solid waste management, demands systematic monitoring and regular statutory audits at the local level. Transparent audit practices can strengthen financial discipline and public trust.

Simultaneously, structured capacity-building initiatives are essential to enhance the effectiveness of PRIs. Training in the preparation and implementation of Grama Panchayat Development Plans (GPDs) would promote evidence-based and participatory planning. The recruitment of adequate technical and support staff at the village level would further improve administrative efficiency. Together, financial devolution, functional strengthening, rigorous oversight, and institutional capacity-building form the cornerstone of accountable and effective rural governance in Karnataka.

4.1.2 Budgetary Allocation

For the financial year 2025–26, the department has been allocated a total budget of Rs.26,735.74 crore to implement its various programmes and initiatives. Out of this allocation, Rs.8,894.46 crore has been released so far. An amount of Rs.7,910.03 crore has been utilised up to the end of December 2025, including expenditure met from the opening balance, reflecting the ongoing implementation of schemes across sectors.

4.2 THE DETAILS OF SOME OF THE GOOD PROGRAMS UNDERTAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT ARE AS FOLLOWS.

4.2.1 ARIVU KENDRA

- ❖ An order has been issued to upgrade the Gram Panchayat libraries and information centers to “Arivu Kendra”. There are a total of 5888 Arivu Kendra in the state, which have been upgraded to digital libraries.
- ❖ A separate logo has been designed and released for the awareness centers.
- ❖ A total of 50.92 lakh children are registered in Gram Panchayat libraries.
- ❖ The working hours of Gram Panchayat libraries are fixed at 8 hours every day.
- ❖ It has been ordered on 16-08-2023 to pay the monthly minimum wage and variable dearness allowance (VDA) fixed by the Labour Department to the Library Supervisors.
- ❖ A 6-month certificate course for library supervisors has been launched by the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University.
- ❖ With the aim of bringing about qualitative change in Arivu Kendras, following civil society organisations have joined their hands with the department, namely Adhyayan Foundation, Shikshan Foundation, NIOS, Akanksha Charitable Trust, India Literacy Project, Azim Premji Foundation, Nature Conservation Foundation, Rotary District 3191, Science Gallery Bengaluru, Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, The British Council, Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Kalike Tata Trusts, NIELIT, Dementia India Alliance and IDIA.
- ❖ “Darshini” - A program has been launched to distribute assistive devices to Arivu Kendras with the aim of making them specially challenged friendly.
- ❖ 6599 new libraries are being started in the state of Karnataka under the “Children and Adolescents Libraries and Digital Infrastructure” program of the Central Government’s “Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment” For each new library, 06 copies of 340 Kannada books and 03 copies of 209 English books have been purchased and supplied to a total of 6599 libraries, at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs per library. Furniture has been purchased for each library at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh.





4.2.2 Transfer through Counseling

- ❖ For the first time in the history of the department, online counseling for transfer of Panchayat Development Officer, Gram Panchayat Secretary and Account Assistant has been conducted from 08-09-2025 to 24-09-2025. Officers who have served for more than 05 years in the same place have been compulsorily transferred. 1574 Panchayat Development Officers, 894 Secretaries and 402 Second Division Account Assistants have been transferred through counseling.

4.2.3 Tax Collection

- ❖ In the financial year 2024-25, for the first time in the history of the department, the Gram Panchayats have collected a tax amount of more than Rs.1270.00 crore in tax. So far in the current year, Rs. 996.76 crore tax amount has been collected, and the target is to collect more tax than last year.

4.2.4 Kayak Gram (Gram Panchayat Adoption Program)

- ❖ As announced in the Budget 2025-26, the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj launched the "Kayaka Gram" program on 30-10-2025.
- ❖ The objective of the program is to comprehensively develop the Grama Panchayats that are lagging behind in the Grama Panchayath Performance Ranking prepared by the e-Governance Division of the Department, by adopting them by the state-level officers, Zilla Panchayat and Taluk Panchayat officers, including effective implementation of central and state government programs, Panchayat functioning, regular organization of various meetings, and tax collection.
- ❖ As per the guidelines of the program, State level officers, Zilla Panchayat Chief Executive Officers, Deputy Secretary (Development), Deputy Secretary (Administration), Project Directors, Chief Accounts Officer and Chief Planning Officers, Taluk Panchayat Executive Officers, Assistant Directors (Panchayat Raj) and Assistant Directors (Rural Employment) have adopted a total of 1308 Gram Panchayats that were ranked last in the Grama Panchayath Ranking report for September-2025.

4.2.5 Constitution Literacy Program (Arivu Yatra Abhiyan)

As announced in the budget for the year 2025-26, on 26th November, as part of Constitution Day, the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj launched the Constitution Literacy Program under the name of "Arivu Yatra Abhiyan". Officers of District, Taluk and Gram Panchayats, people's representatives, library supervisors participated in the program. The objective of the campaign is to create awareness among the rural people about the values of the Constitution, strengthen the spirit of equality, justice and fraternity and empower citizens to actively participate in local democracy and governance in collaboration with various departments.

4.2.6 Socially Responsive Local Governance Monitoring Cell

To transform Gram Panchayats into socially conscious, responsive and efficient village governments, a Monitoring Cell has been established in the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Commission and one subject expert and two young professionals have been appointed. Through this cell, the implementation of ambitious projects of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department such as Arivu Kendra, Koosina Mane - Childcare Center, Solid Waste Management, etc. is being monitored and information management is being done.

4.2.7 Rehabilitation of bonded labourers

- ❖ An order has been issued to increase the monthly allowance to Rs. 2000/- for the rehabilitation of workers released from bonded labour system. An order has been issued notifying field level officers from each of



the line departments like Labour, Home, Women and Child Development, Revenue, Social Welfare, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj as Bonded Labour Prohibition Officers.

4.2.8 Metering of Street Lights

For systematic metering of street lights in 200 selected Gram Panchayats of the State, Rs. 9.97 crores have been released. Currently metering works in 70 Gram Panchayats are being taken up. Metering works have been completed in 33 Gram Panchayats and works are in progress in 37 Gram Panchayats.

4.2.9 Rural Health (Grama Arogya)

The “Gram Arogya” campaign has been launched with the aim of preventing non-communicable diseases at the early stage and health kits have been distributed to Grama Panchayaths in all 31 districts. Health check-ups such as blood pressure, diabetes tests have been conducted during the current year.

4.3 HOUSING

Housing is a basic and very important need for every citizen. Housing not only provides social security to human beings but it also provides status in the society. Housing has evolved as a prime component over the period of time not only in providing shelter but also for providing employment opportunities and in development of localities. To meet the growing demand for housing, the State Government has been pro-active in its housing policies. Housing for the poor and down-trodden assumes greater importance in the State. Every successive Government has given greater attention to the problem of housing scarcity and increased the budgetary allocation year after year.

4.3.1 Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation Limited

This Corporation has been established by the State Government on 20.04.2000, to implement all the State and Central Government sponsored housing schemes for economically and socially weaker sections of the Society both in rural and urban areas. The main objectives of the Company are:

- ❖ To provide houses to the Socially and Economically Weaker sections of the society.
- ❖ Speedy implementation of schemes.
- ❖ Transparency in implementation.
- ❖ Smooth flow of funds to ensure that the funds reach the ultimate beneficiaries in time.
- ❖ To encourage cost effective technology in construction through District Nirmithi Kendras.
- ❖ Strengthening of Nirmithi Kendras.

Various housing schemes implemented in rural areas are Rural Ashraya /Basava Vasathi yojane, Devraj Urs Housing yojane, Dr. B. R Ambedkar Nivas yojane and Pradhan Mantri Awas yojane (Gramin).

The unit cost under different rural housing schemes in the year 2025-26 is as mentioned below.

Year	Rural Ashraya/Basava Vasathi Yojane		Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane		Devraj Urs Vasathi Yojane		Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojane -Gramin	
2021-22	Gen	1,20,000	SC/ST	2,00,000	Gen	1,20,000	Gen	1,20,000
					SC/ST	1,50,000	SC/ST	1,75,000



From 2000-01 to 2025-26 (up to end of December-2025) in rural Karnataka the Company has built 47,60,879 houses under various housing schemes and 1,40,749 sites have been distributed. The details of scheme-wise houses completed and sites distributed are given in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1 : Houses completed under rural housing schemes and sites distributed from 2000-01 to 2025-26 up to December 2025

Year	Rural Ashraya /Basava Vasathi	Rural Ambedkar	Devraj Urs Housing	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Nivas	IAY/ PMAY (G)	PM-Janman	Total Houses constructed	House Sites distributed
2000-01 to 2019-20	2502728	166720	43357	192350	1179619	0	4084774	121304
2020-21	61651	0	2896	27014	11536	0	103097	2217
2021-22	56724	0	4800	29670	13389	0	104583	1829
2022-23	85206	0	10979	35407	17577	0	149169	10110
2023-24	87231	0	7741	33473	20022	0	148467	1235
2024-25	63000	0	5775	25772	29238	24	123809	484
2025-26**	20875	0	1995	9705	14333	72	46980	3570
Total	2877415	166720	77543	353391	1285714	96	4760879	140749

** up to the end of December 2025.

The houseless and siteless survey conducted by the Government identified family living in kaccha houses and rented houses as houseless. There are 24,18,922 houseless and siteless in the state in which 17,14,946 are houseless and 7,03,976 are siteless. Expenditure incurred by RGHCL on Social Housing Schemes in Karnataka from 2000-01 to 2025-26 given in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2 : Expenditure incurred by RGHCL on Social Housing Schemes in Karnataka from 2000-01 to 2025-26.

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Rural Ashraya/ Basava Vasathi Yojane	Rural Ambedkar	D. Devraj Urs Housing Scheme	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane	IAY/ PMAY(G)	PM JANMAN	Total
2000-13	4,692.49	386.50	-	-	2,876.76	-	7,955.75
2013-14	1,303.95	22.13	0.50	-	509.46	-	1,836.04
2014-15	1,340.11	8.45	6.15	-	1,155.34	-	2,510.05
2015-16	1,010.52	5.41	82.45	-	1,179.25	-	2,277.63
2016-17	1,557.23	-	222.28	552.39	1,187.82	-	3,519.72
2017-18	1,804.72	0.44	172.60	1,535.87	879.72	-	4,393.35
2018-19	1,935.75	0.09	89.79	1,016.44	660.79	-	3,702.86
2019-20	799.66	0.04	41.54	404.08	158.62	-	1,403.94
2020-21	614.65	-	40.64	440.37	95.53	-	1,191.19
2021-22	475.35	-	83.38	360.55	114.88	-	1,034.16
2022-23	1,014.17	-	137.83	557.1	67.11	-	1,776.21





Year	Rural Ashraya/ Basava Vasathi Yojane	Rural Ambedkar	D. Devraj Urs Housing Scheme	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane	IAY/ PMAY(G)	PM JANMAN	Total
2023-24	835.18	-	66.93	657.56	525.87	5.73	2,091.26
2024-25	393.65	-	38.39	394.19	560.17	0.87	1387.27
2025-26	479.58	-	23.06	427.61	628.99	0.00	1559.24
Total	18257.01	423.06	1005.54	6346.16	10600.31	6.60	36638.67

* up to the end of December-2025

During last 5 years the Government has spent a total of Rs.31.06 crores under Rural Houses Sites. Details are given in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3. : Expenditure incurred under Rural Houses Sites from 2020-21 to 2025-26 (upto December 2025)

(Rs. in Crores)

Scheme	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
Amount spent on Rural Houses Sites	3.35	7.53	5.19	2.30	5.65	7.03	31.06

House constructed under Rural housing Scheme from 2020-21 to 2025-26 (upto December 2025) under various schemes are given Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 : Targets and achievements of Rural Housing Schemes from 2020-21 to 2025-26 (upto December 2025)

Financial year	Basava Vasathi		Devraj Urs Housing		Dr. B.R Ambedkar Nivasa		PMAY(G) & PM-Janman		Total	
	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed
2020-21	50000	61651	2500	2896	40000	27014	41000	11536	133500	103097
2021-22	70000	56724	8000	4800	30000	29670	20000	13389	128000	104583
2022-23	130000	85206	8520	10979	33000	35407	40000	17577	211520	149169
2023-24	125000	87231	9000	7741	45000	33473	20000	20022	199000	148467
2024-25	114000	63000	8000	5775	42000	25772	51000	29262	215000	123809
2025-26**	35000	20875	4000	1995	15000	9705	57500	14405	111500	46980
Total	524000	374687	40020	34186	205000	161041	229500	106191	998520	676105

**up to the end of December 2025.

New initiatives

- ❖ “Spandana” –Call Center.
- ❖ Developed a new website to ensure the transparency in the implementation and beneficiary-wise information made available to the public in the Company’s website <http://ashraya.karnataka.gov.in>.
- ❖ Letters and Files are maintained in E-office.
- ❖ Usage of ‘Vasathi Vigil’ mobile app used under Housing Schemes.
- ❖ Based on GPS based physical progress the fund is released through Aadhar based account.



- ❖ Aadhar linking, Ration card & caste and Income certificate are made mandatory to avoid bogus/duplication.
- ❖ The documents of various department are verified through web service.
- ❖ The beneficiary list is approved through online using Digital Signature.
- ❖ The SMS is sent to the Implementing Officers and beneficiaries at every stage i.e. after approval of the list, Opening of bank account, release of funds etc.
- ❖ Using Fast Tract Technology in Housing Projects.
- ❖ Under CM One Lakh Housing Scheme, online applications are received.

4.4 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

4.4.1 Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Ltd (KRIDL)

The Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Limited (Formerly known as Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited) is having an objective to undertake and carry out all types of rural development work either entrusted to it by Government, Government Departments, Local Bodies, Undertakings, Institutions, Individuals etc., or on its own, and to provide assistance, advice and services therefore, including capital resource and technical, managerial and other services. The objective is to concentrate on labour intensive infrastructure works which are vital for development by providing employment opportunities to rural unemployed and under employed to improve their economic conditions and to undertake all rural development construction works directly by eliminating middlemen i.e., Contractors, to avoid exploitation of the rural poor, thereby passing on the full worth of money to the people.

To attain the main object of the Company, the Company undertakes civil construction of tanks, irrigation works, low-cost housing, roads, culverts and buildings etc., in rural areas employing rural youth. The works are being executed directly at Government Scheduled Rates without the involvement of contractors. The Organization is a designed agency of the State Government for the purpose of departmental execution of works.

4.4.2 Quality Policy

KRIDL is committed for enhancing its success with services and responsiveness that set industry standards for not only quality and value, but for efficiency as well. The Company relentlessly strive to be the best in every aspect of the Company's business, fostering a culture of high expectations and accurate delivery-at quick turn-around times. Credibility is everything, trust is inherent and responsibility lies with each individual. Transparent processes guarantee progression and efficient delivery controls reputation.

During 2024-25, KRIDL has achieved turnover of Rs. Rs.2872.67 Crores with a net profit of Rs.292.42 crores. During the year 2025-26, the agency has achieved a progress of Rs.2193.15 crores (provisional) and profit is Rs. 231.81 crores up to end of December 2025.

4.5 15th FINANCE COMMISSION

The 15th Finance Commission has allocated a grant of Rs. 2572.00 crore for rural local bodies for the year 2025-26, out of which Rs. 2186.20 crore (85%), Rs. 257.20 crore (10%) and Rs. 128.60 crore (5%) have been allocated to Gram Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats respectively. Rs. 607.55 crore has been released to Gram Panchayats for the year 2025-26.



4.6 RURAL WATER SUPPLY

The Department of Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation is providing safe and adequate drinking water and sanitation facilities to the rural areas. Initially it was aimed to supply 55 LPCD potable water to each person every day and aims to provide household connections in all the habitations through the piped water supply schemes.

4.6.1 Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

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

Out of a total of 101,30,702 households in rural areas of the State, access to drinking water to the households is 24,51,220 before the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission and 63,12,480 households have been provided with water supply after the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission. 86.51 % of households in the State have water connection. Each of the 6768 villages in the State has the distinction of being 100% FHTC-enabled villages with water connections under the Jal Jeevan Mission.

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

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

For 2025-26, it is targeted to provide 10.00 lakh FHTCs, 2.39 lakh FHTCs are provided by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 446.15 crore up to the end of December 2025.

4.7 WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME (WQM&SP)

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

At present, there are 31 District/ division level water quality testing laboratories and 47 Sub-divisional/Taluka level water quality testing laboratories in the state. Out of these 28 District/division level laboratories are NABL accredited & 46 Sub-divisional/Taluka level are recognized by NABL. These laboratories undertake analysis of totally 16 physio-chemical and microbiological parameters for the drinking water sources.





Field water testing kits have been distributed to all the 5946 Gram Panchayaths to test the water during pre- and post-monsoon seasons. Training is also imparted to village water and sanitation committee (VWSC) for testing water quality using the kits.

4.8 MULTI VILLAGE SCHEME

Drinking water supply schemes under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) have been formulated in rural areas with surface water as source to tackle water quality problem. Habitations having ground water chemical contamination like Arsenic, Fluoride, TDS, Nitrate and Iron, the drinking water, will be supplied from nearest sustainable surface source after treatment. A total of 160 MVS schemes are taken up with an estimated cost of Rs. 37,561.36 Crores, of which 136 MVS schemes are under progress with an estimated cost of Rs. 35,836.79 Crores and 1 MVS scheme is yet to be awarded, remaining 23 MVS schemes are under administrative approval.

4.9 RURAL SANITATION

4.9.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)-Gramin

As per the baseline survey conducted during the year 2012, it was reported that there were 70.26 lakh households, out of which 24.84 lakhs households had toilets and 45.42 lakh households were without toilets. Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) were constructed for all the households that were reported to be without toilets by 19th November 2018 and Rural Karnataka was declared Open Defecation Free on 19th November 2018 on the eve of World Toilet Day. For the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs.383.04 Crores has been allocated in the budget for implementation of SBM-G scheme of which an amount of Rs.140 crores is released. Rs.77.78 crores has been spent at the end of Dec-2025.

4.9.2 Objectives of SBM (G) Phase II

The key objective of SBM (G) Phase II is to sustain the ODF status of villages and to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through solid and liquid waste management activities, making villages ODF Plus. The above objective is to be achieved through continued Behaviour Change Communication and Capacity Strengthening at all levels. The biggest challenge of the SBM-G Program is to sustain the Open Defecation Free Status. In this regard, to sustain the Open Defecation Free Status, and to work on ODF-Plus activities, the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has continued the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) Phase II from 2020-21 to 2025-26.

As per the guidelines of the programme, the following ODF-S (Sustainability) and ODF-Plus activities are being undertaken.

- ❖ Construction and usage of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL).
- ❖ Construction of Community Sanitary Complex (CSC).
- ❖ Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM).
- ❖ Material Recovery Facility (MRF).
- ❖ Construction of Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) Unit.
- ❖ Construction of GOBARDHAN Unit.
- ❖ ODF-S and ODF-Plus centric Information, Education and Communication, and Training activities.

The responsibility of implementation of SBM(G) programmes and activities fully vests with the Gram Panchayat institutions.



Details of physical and financial progress achieved from the year 2020-21 to 2025-26 under SBM (G) (upto December-2025) is given in **Table 4.5**.

Table 4.5 : Physical and financial progress achieved from the year 2020-21 to 2025-26 under SBM (G) (upto December-2025) (Rs in lakhs)

Year	IHHLs	Community Sanitary Complexes	Solid & Liquid Waste Management (Villages)	Release (Central & State)	Expenditure (Central & State)
2020-21	179188	517	223	103645.42	35622.16
2021-22	95811	263	2056	68861.56	36055.01
2022-23	13915	159	19867	64085.87	21440.08
2023-24	76292	3537	56	68246.381	63099.27
2024-25	94725	56	1913	26313.02	17127.68
2025-26 (end of Dec-2025)	57624	105	4904	14000.00	7778.17
Total	517555	4637	29019	345152.25	181122.37

Action taken on the effective implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) are as mentioned below.

- ❖ IEC cell has been established at State level to effectively implement Information, Education and Communication activities.
- ❖ Various Information Education and Communication programs have been organized in all Gram Panchayats of the state to educate the public on cleanliness, usage of toilet and its maintenance, solid and waste management, menstrual hygiene management.
- ❖ As per the 2012 baseline survey it was targeted to construct 1.24 lakh IHHL for the year 2025-26, out of which 0.58 lakh IHHL has been constructed.
- ❖ Solid Waste Management units are operational in 5213 Gram Panchayts.
- ❖ Under Grey Water Management, out of 26292 villages, 26292 DPRs are prepared and works started in 10803 villages.
- ❖ Approval has been given for the construction of 400 community toilet complexes in the Kalyan Karnataka region at a cost of Rs. 25 lakh each, of which 105 units have been completed. Work on 293 units is in progress.
- ❖ A Government order has been issued on 20.09.2023, granting administrative approval for the implementation of Material Recovery Facilities in 27 districts. Out of these, the tender process has already been completed. Work of 27 MRF units is in progress.
- ❖ To achieve ODF sustainability in rural areas through the Faecal Sludge Management (FSM), the project aims to establish 121 model FSM units for scientific treatment and management of faecal sludge, for which Detailed Project Reports have been approved. Out of which 55 units are completed, 66 units are under progress.
- ❖ With the objective of producing bio gas from raw waste, currently 75 Detailed Project Reports have been approved for the construction of bio gas units, of which 72 units have been completed and the work on pending units is in progress.
- ❖ A total of 10950 villages have been declared as ODF Plus Model under the Swachh Bharat Mission (G) scheme. These villages have achieved full progress in open defecation-free sustainability, solid waste management and liquid waste management in accordance with the scheme guidelines.



4.10 RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMMES

Biofuel Programmes in the State

4.10.1 The Karnataka State Bioenergy Development Board (KSBDB)

The Karnataka State Bioenergy Development Board was constituted by the State Government in 2010 to implement the 'Karnataka State Biofuel Policy-2009' announced by the Government to create awareness about bioenergy in the State of Karnataka. The main objectives of the Bioenergy Programme of Karnataka State Bioenergy Development Board are as follows:

- ❖ Implementation of 'Karnataka State Biofuel Policy- 2009' for the development of biofuel resources for consistent supply chain and environment protection.
- ❖ Identification of various suitable species and lands for different geo-climatic conditions to develop block plantations.
- ❖ Motivation to farmers to grow various type of biofuel species an agro forestry model and generating rural employment.
- ❖ Design technologies and value additions for the development of biofuels.
- ❖ Invite private investors, formation of partnerships, taxation on trading, simplify in use of bio-ethanol and biodiesel blended fuel.

4.10.2 Implementation of Bioenergy Development Programme

- a) Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and other forestry schemes biofuel plantation activities were taken up forest, common and farmers lands. During 2024-25 about 14.60 lakhs biofuel seedlings planted under the above scheme by the Forest Department.
- b) The KSBDB has set up 34 Bioenergy Research, Information and Demonstration Centres (BRIDCs) in all the district across the state. These centers collect seeds from farmers, processing, value addition, marketing, training, awareness, R&D activities on bioenergy. During the year 2025-26, total 14,694 litres biodiesel produced and utilized.
- c) 04 biofuel parks are established at Madenur, Hassan (UAS, Bengaluru), Tinthini, Yadagiri dist. (UAS, Raichur), Dharwad (UAS,Dharwad) and Keladi Shivappa Nayaka Agricultural and Horticulture University, Shivamogga (KSA&HUS). These parks are providing the training, processing, formation of farmers groups, development of high oil yield seedlings, R&D works etc.,.
- d) Clonal Orchards have been established at 9 locations in 3 forest ranges in collaboration with Forest Department(Research and Utilization wing) for the development of high quality yielding biofuel seedlings.
- e) KSBDB established the Laboratory at University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru. This Laboratory has taken up research activities, testing of the quality parameters of raw material, finished and other value added products. This Laboratory is Accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL).
- f) The Biofuel programme in Karnatakra is designed to bring about total participation of the farming community, landless labourers, Self Help Groups. The board involved 12 NGOs in 12 Districts to create awareness and increase their participation in all bioenergy activities.
- g) Encouraged Engineering Colleges, Universities and Premier Institutions for taking up research projects under Students Projects Programme (SPP) in association with Karnataka State Council for Science & Technology (KSCST)



For the available amount of Rs. 376.75 lakhs (Rs.300.00 lakhs + OB of Rs.76.75 lakhs) for the year 2025-26, the expenditure incurred is Rs. Rs 264.46 lakhs as per approved action plan till December 2025.

4.10.3 Institutional support for Rural Energy Development

Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Energy and Development (MGIRED)

Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Energy and development is primarily providing awareness and skill development training to elected representatives of rural local bodies, officers of RDPR & other related departments, School & College students, women NGO, SHGs, General Public etc., on renewable energy, Energy Conservation, Solid waste management, Environment Protection, Rain Water Harvesting, Forestry and Leadership etc.

For the financial year 2024–25, an amount of Rs. 450.00 lakh was allocated, and including the opening balance of Rs. 165.00 lakh, a total of Rs. 615.00 lakh was available. During the year, a total of 447 training programmes were organized, through which 23,026 participants were provided training. An amount of Rs. 555.00 lakh was expended towards administrative and training activities.

In the budget for the financial year 2025–26, an amount of Rs. 450.00 lakh was allocated. As of 31-12-2025, Rs. 337.50 lakh has been released by the Government. Including the opening balance of Rs. 60.00 lakh, a total amount of Rs. 397.50 lakh is available. Utilizing the above funds, the institution conducted 251 training programmes, through which 13,719 participants were trained up to 31-12-2025. In addition to these training activities, the institution actively participated in several important state-level public outreach events. The institution showcased a tableau (Reg-Renewable energy and Solid waste management) in the Mysuru Dasara procession and participated in exhibitions organized by the Government on the occasion of World Environment Day. Further, the institution also took part in the Agricultural Fair organized at the Gandhi KrishiVigyan Kendra (GKVK), Bengaluru.

4.11 RURAL COMMUNICATIONS

The total length of rural roads in Karnataka as on 31.12.2025 is 1,98,496 kms. Improvements of rural roads and their maintenance are being taken up under Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadak yojana (PMGSY), Namma Grama Namma Raste Yojane (NGNRY) and Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane (CMGSY).

4.11.1 Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY was launched with an objective to provide rural connectivity by way of all weather roads to eligible habitations having a population of 500 and above. Under this programme for the FY 2025-26 Rs 156.60 crore has been allocated, of which Rs. 22.85 crore has been spent towards 22.834 kms of road works. For the maintenance of roads Rs. 59.08 crore has been allocated, of which Rs.19.77 crore has been spent for maintaining of 3270.49 kms of road length up to the end of November 2025.

4.11.2 Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane

During 2025-26, an amount of Rs.1000.00 crore has been allocated of which Rs.750.00 crore has been released. An expenditure of Rs 644.00 crores has been incurred up to the end of December 2025.

4.11.3 Kalyana Patha

“Under the Kalyan Path Scheme, a total of 1150.00 km of roads will be developed in 38 rural assembly constituencies of Kalyan Karnataka under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana model at a cost of Rs. 1000.00 crores.”





- ❖ 1150.00 km of rural roads will be implemented in the Kalyan-Karnataka areas of Bidar, Kalaburagi, Yadgir, Koppal, Raichur, Bellary and Vijayanagara.
- ❖ As per PMGSY norms, the Kalyan Path project works will be undertaken with a 3-stage quality control system to develop good quality roads and the annual maintenance of the said works for 5 years and the re-asphalting work in the 6th year will be carried out by the original contractor. The Progress of the scheme as on December 2025 is as detailed in **Table 4.6**.

Table 4.6: Progress of the Kalyan Path Scheme as on December 2025

Number of Vidana Sabha Constituency	Total Number of Package	Total number of works	Length (km)	Total Estimated Cost (Rs.in Crores)	Completed Works Length (km)	Total Expenditure (Rs.in Crores)
38	63	286	1124.91	1000.00	168.37	208.56

4.11.4 Pragathi Patha

- ❖ Approval has been given by the Government on 12-03-2024 to develop 7,110.00 km of rural roads under the Gati Path Scheme at a cost of Rs. 5,190.00 crores.
- ❖ Under the current scheme, 5,400.00 kms of rural roads have been developed at a cost of Rs. 3,936.06 crores, allocated by the government to the Legislative Assembly constituencies.
- ❖ Accordingly, the Legislative Assembly has identified 1353 roads, prepared a priority list and sent it to the ADB team for review. Out of these, 189 roads were objected to as they passed through biologically sensitive zones and protected forests. Appropriate adjustments have been made to them and details have been submitted. Accordingly, the ADB team conducted a review and approved the alignment of 141 roads and additional information was requested for the remaining roads. Additional information was provided by 16.01.2026 and the ADB team's opinion is awaited.
- ❖ Pragati Path DPR. The DPR process of the consultants has been completed and currently for 18 roads and 14 bridges consultants have been instructed to prepare and submit DPRs as per ADB norms. Out of this, DPRs of 191 roads have been submitted to the Sub-Divisional and DPRs of 30 roads to the Divisional Office and the said DPRs are under scrutiny. 13 sample DPRs have been sent to the ADB team for review.
- ❖ The review of the Tender Document survey report by the ADB team is in the final stage and a final meeting was held on 13-01-2026 to discuss the amendments made so far.

4.12 WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES

4.12.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

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

For 2025-26, an amount of Rs.3404.13 crores has been released as against the outlay of Rs. 5800.0 crores (including wage component), of which Rs.2918.97 crores has been utilized to generate 680.35 lakh mandays up to Dec 2025. About 21.5 lakhs households have been provided employment as against the demand of 45.28 lakh during the current year. 8.93 lakh works have been undertaken of which 2.94 lakh works are completed and the remaining 5.99 lakhs works are under progress.





4.13 RURAL GOVERNANCE

Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Raj Fellowship

- ❖ Under the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Raj Fellowship Programme, in order to strengthen local governance in Bidar, Kalaburgi, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Bellary and Vijayanagar districts of Kalyana Karnataka division, an order has been issued on 08-09-2023 to select 51 fellows, one from each taluka, on a monthly fellowship payment basis of Rs. 60,000/- for a period of 24 months.
- ❖ Programme Management Unit has been established at Karnataka Panchayath Raj Commissionerate, Bengaluru to oversee the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Raj Fellowship Programme.
- ❖ 51 fellows have been selected and are trained by Abdul Nazir Saab State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Institute, Mysuru and assigned to the taluks of Kalyan Karnataka Division.
- ❖ Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Raj Fellows are responsible for qualitative change in the implementation of key government programmes by persuading the Gram Panchayats.

4.14 RESPONSIBILITY MAP

As part of the 30th anniversary of the Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, a responsibility map has been scientifically formulated to strengthen the decentralization system and to transfer the functions allocated to the Gram Panchayats under the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution.

The Notification has been issued for fixing the responsibility of the programmes/activities among the Panchayath Raj Institutions of the following departments namely, Scheduled Tribes Welfare, Health and Family Welfare, Backward Classes Welfare, Agriculture, Watershed Development, Sericulture, Minority Welfare, Scheduled Castes Welfare, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Energy and Horticulture.

4.15 VISION PLAN

The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution has transferred 29 functions to Panchayat Raj Institutions and Karnataka has made significant progress in strengthening these institutions along with empowering the community. The provisions of the Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj Act have provided a good opportunity in this direction. An important provision as per Section 309(B) of this Act relates to the preparation of vision plans of Gram Panchayats after the elections. Apart from involving the community through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), it should be prepared keeping in mind the state and local goals. Karnataka has taken up this initiative.

The State has considered local sustainable development goals in the process of preparing the vision plan and the Panchayat Raj institutions, especially the Gram Panchayats are the focal points for these achievements. The state has identified the following areas namely, Poverty, livelihood and skill development, Health, Education, Women and child development, Environment and natural resources, Socially Secured Panchayats, Infrastructure self-sufficient Gram Panchayats and Good governance for preparing the Gram Panchayat Vision Plan.

For each of the above areas, indicators have been identified for the purpose of setting targets and the Gram Panchayats have collected the relevant data with the support of officials from other development departments.

The following process has been adopted for preparing the plan at the Gram Panchayat level:

Step –1: Formation of Gram Panchayat and Village Planning Committees

Step –2: Secondary Data collection





Step –3: Focussed group discussions and participatory rural appraisal

Step –4: Organizing meetings of habitation and ward sabha

Step –5: Preparation of draft perspective plan analysing the situation

Step –6: Organizing a meeting of Gram Panchayat Standing Committee on Finance, Audit and Planning.

Step –7: Gram Panchayat Meetings

Step–8: Organising Grama Sabhas

Step–9: Consolidation of Gram Panchayat perspective Plan

Step–10: Uploading the perspective plan in Panchatantra 2.0 portal.

All the Gram Panchayats have their perspective Plan. The Integrated Participatory Annual Action plan - Gram Panchayat development plan is prepared on the basis of Gram Panchayat Perspective plan

4.16 KOOSINA MANE

- ❖ Under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme, a target has been set to start 4000 child care centers under the name of “Koosina Mane” in the Gram Panchayats that have created the highest number of man-days and the program has been launched on 17.09.2023. So far, 3887 child care centers have been started.
- ❖ 55415 children are registered in the Koosina Mane and 32843 children are receiving care daily.
- ❖ 29005 caretakers have been trained for child care in Koosina Mane.
- ❖ The government has released Rs. 1.21 lakh for each Koosina Mane in the year 2023-24, Rs. 1.00 lakh in the year 2024-25 and Rs. 75,000 in the year 2025-26 for nutritious food and caretaker remuneration expenses.
- ❖ Children are being provided nutritious food in the daycare centers as per the local diet.
- ❖ Monitoring committees have been formed at the state, district, taluk and gram panchayat levels to monitor the Koosina Mane.

4.17 e-GOVERNANCE

4.17.1 eSwathu 2.0

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (RDPR) Department manages approximately 1.5 crore property records (Khatas), which were traditionally maintained in manual registers at the Gram Panchayat level. Citizens were previously required to physically visit Gram Panchayat offices to avail Khata-related services. To modernize and streamline property administration, the Government of Karnataka has mandated eKhata for all property registrations with effect from October 2024. Further, pursuant to the Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 2025, the Department is shifting from a demand-driven model to a campaign-based initiative.

In line with the above statutory amendments, the Department has notified the Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj (Taxes, Rates and Fees of Gram Panchayats) Rules, 2025. Under these Rules, the Department shall facilitate the issuance of eKhatas for over 95 lakh digitized properties available on the Panchatantra 2.0 platform, enabling citizens to obtain their eKhatas completely through online mode, without the need to visit the Gram Panchayat office through eSwathu 2.0 Application.



4.17.2 Panchmitra Portal

A single platform called “Panchamitra” has been developed and implemented by the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj to provide information and details of all the Gram Panchayats in the state under the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, to apply online for services related to Gram Panchayats, to check the status of applications submitted and to register grievances related to Gram Panchayats.

4.17.3 Panchamitra Whatsapp Chatbot

Whatsapp Chatbot is developed and implemented for the first time in the country to get various information and details of all the Gram Panchayats of the state, to apply the services related to Gram Panchayats online, to check the status of applications and to register grievances related to Gram Panchayats. So far, 1,70,659 users have used Panchamitra Whatsapp Chatbot and 7,136 grievances have been registered through Panchamitra Whatsapp Chatbot.

4.17.4 Promotion of digital payments in Gram Panchayats

Android PoS machines have been provided by the government to all 5946 Gram Panchayats of the State. Property tax collection of Rs.1,313/- crore has been done from Date:24.04.2023 through the said machines.

4.17.5 Services of Atalji Janasnehi Kendras

44 Atalji Janasnehi Kendra (Nadakcheri) services have been provided at the Bapuji Seva Kendras of the Gram Panchayats.

4.17.6 eOffice Implementation in Gram Panchayats

The department intends to implement e-Office in Gram Panchayats and so far e-Office has been implemented in 994 Gram Panchayats.



5.1 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urban development remains a central pillar of Karnataka's growth strategy, positioning cities as engines of economic dynamism and social inclusion. With rapid urbanisation reshaping demographic and economic patterns, the State is strengthening Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to deliver sustainable, resilient, and citizen-centric services. The Government's approach integrates fiscal investment, environmental stewardship, and technology-driven governance to enhance liveability, competitiveness, and balanced regional growth.

The Urban Development Department, excluding housing and slum development, is responsible for ensuring essential civic amenities, progressive urban planning, infrastructure upgradation, and effective implementation of State and Central schemes. With rapid urbanisation and expanding city boundaries, the Department's mandate has widened considerably to address growing infrastructural and governance demands. Its core responsibilities include the provision of urban infrastructure, ensuring drinking water supply and sewerage systems, preparation of comprehensive and progressive development plans for sustainable city management, upgrading and reforming basic infrastructure, extending accommodation and support services to vulnerable groups, and implementing State, Central, and other externally supported schemes.

5.2 URBAN DEVELOPMENT: BUDGETARY COMMITMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE FOCUS

For the financial year 2025–26, a budgetary allocation of Rs.18,249.71 crore has been made for Urban Development programmes. Of this, Rs.12,183.58 crore has been expended up to the end of December 2025, reflecting steady progress in implementation.

Urban infrastructure encompasses critical services such as drinking water supply, sanitation, sewerage systems, electricity and gas distribution, urban transport, primary health services, and environmental regulation. These services are essential for sustaining economic growth, managing population expansion, and enhancing the quality of urban life.

Karnataka is among the water-stressed states in India. Approximately 38 per cent of its population resides in urban areas, compared to the national average of 28 per cent. In this context, effective water resource management and sustainable sanitation systems are indispensable to prevent water scarcity from becoming a constraint on economic development.

5.3 KARNATAKA URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD (KUWS&DB)

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWS&DB) is a statutory authority and a designated implementing agency responsible for planning and executing drinking water supply schemes and underground drainage (UGD) systems in 316 Urban Local Bodies, excluding areas under the jurisdiction of the Greater Bangalore Authority (Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike).

The Board's mandate is to ensure adequate and safe drinking water from assured sources, along with effective sanitation and sewerage services across urban areas of the State. To date, assured and safe surface water-based drinking water projects have been implemented in 259 Urban Local Bodies. Underground sewerage facilities have been provided in 82 Urban Local Bodies.



Since its inception, KUWS&DB has completed 639 water supply projects with an investment of Rs.11,253.33 crore and 180 sewerage projects with an investment of Rs.5,180.71 crore, up to the end of December 2025. These interventions collectively strengthen urban water security and sanitation infrastructure across Karnataka.

5.3.1 Achievement for the year 2025-26

During the current financial year, the Board has proposed a total of 21 projects with an aggregate estimated cost of Rs.1,833.00 crores and has commissioned 5 projects, with a cumulative estimated cost of Rs.198.00 Crores upto the end of December 2025.

5.3.2 Challenges

- ❖ Delay in handing over of Government/Private lands required proposed for construction of Different Components in implementation of the projects and Delay in obtaining permission from other departments. This may cause Additional cost/delay in implementation of projects.
- ❖ Land clearance issues.

5.3.3 Information on Innovation and Best Practices

Board has implemented prestigious challenged Projects in the recent years and received award from the Government of India. Such projects are:-

“Drink from Tap” Continuous Water Supply (24x7) in Alnavar Town, Karnataka - A Scalable Model for Small-Town Water Reform:

Alnavar, a town in Dharwad District in Karnataka, successfully transitioned from a severely intermittent and inefficient water supply system to a fully metered, 24x7 Drink from Tap (DfT) model.

Alnavar stands as the first small town in Karnataka to deliver universal, continuous, and pressurized Drink from Tap (DfT) 24x7 water supply system which can be referred to as ‘A Scalable Model for Small-Town Water Reform’.

The Water Supply Scheme to Alnavar Town with an estimated cost of Rs.71.90 crores, with the Kali River as the source was commissioned in July 2022 The Government of India has identified the said project and an Appreciation of Special Mention for Local Solutions in Regional Language in the Urban Learnathon 2023 was given by National Institute of Urban Affairs, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, GoI.

5.3.4 Replenishment of Tolanakeri lake using PHYTORID Technology STP for replenishment of Tolanakeri lake, Hubballi city under AMRUT

Recognized by National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, Government of India (<https://nwm.gov.in/replenishment-tolanakeri-re-using-treated-used-wate>) as a BEST PRACTICE under the theme of REUSE OF TREATED WATER during December 2024 and documented on the official National Water Mission portal.

5.3.5 Background

Tolanakeri Lake, located in the Akshay Park area of Hubballi city, Dharwad District, Karnataka, usually dried up during the summer, to address this, an alternative water source was established through a decentralized Used Water Treatment Plant (UWTP) near the lake to treat used water collected from surrounding areas via the





existing sewer line, in compliance with KSCP norms. The UWTP was also designed to integrate aesthetically with the lake environment and surrounding landscaping.

Accordingly, the Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board (KUWS&DB) implemented a 1 MLD Phytorid UWTP under the AMRUT scheme on the upstream side of the lake. The plant draws used water from a nearby sewer trunk main, treats it to tertiary standards, and discharges the treated water into Tolanakeri Lake to replenish and maintain water levels.

5.3.6 Objectives

Replenishment of Tolanakeri lake which has a capacity of about 900 ML with the following objectives:

- ❖ Maintain water level in the lake at FTL (Full Tank Level) throughout the year.
- ❖ Provide alternative source of water to the lake in absence of rains.
- ❖ Improve the ground water table.
- ❖ Improvements in the bio-diversity of the lake.
- ❖ Improvement of recreational activities.

5.3.7 Innovation

The construction of a decentralized Used Water Treatment Plant (UWTP) using Phytorid technology in the vicinity of a water body, utilizing sewer mains aligned with the natural topography, represents an innovative approach to providing a sustainable water source for lakes or other water bodies.

5.3.8 Outcome

Operational Status and Outcomes of Tolanakeri UWT.

The Used Water Treatment Plant (UWTP) was commissioned in May 2020. The implementation of this project has resulted in the following improvements:

- ❖ Continuous discharge of approximately 1 MLD of treated used water prevents the lake from drying up, providing an alternative water source in the absence of rainfall.
- ❖ Increase in the groundwater table in the surrounding area.
- ❖ Enhanced recreational activities in and around the lake.
- ❖ Improved aesthetic environment through the cultivation of ornamental and flowering plants.
- ❖ Enhancement of the lake's biodiversity.

5.3.9 Phytorid Technology For Used Water Treatment Plant

It is a self-sustaining technology developed by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), CSIR that works on the principle of natural wetland. It has been developed and patented by CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (CSIR - NEERI). This technology has also obtained the authorization from Council of Scientific & Industrial Research.

PHYTORID system is based on natural treatment methods and has distinctive advantages over conventional treatment plants. In this technology, treatment occurs via natural methods such as filtration, sedimentation, nutrient uptake by plants and microbial action in a constructed system which is filled with filter media. Specifically identified species of plants which are known to have good nutrient uptake are planted in the filter media.



5.4 KARNATAKA URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE CORPORATION (KUIDFC)

Development of Infrastructure works in ULBs and also to provide technical, financial, consultancy and other assistance, KUIDFC has been established during 1993.

5.4.1 Nodal Agency

KUIDFC has been appointed as the Nodal Agency of the State for implementation of various External Aided Project and Central & State Government sponsored urban infrastructure development projects in the state. KUIDFC acts as nodal agency for utilizing funds from Government of Karnataka, Government of India, World Bank, ADB and raise resources from Financial Markets, provides financial and technical assistance to all Urban Local Bodies also provides financial assistance in the form of loans and grants for Urban Infrastructure Projects taken up by the ULBs.

5.5 KARNATAKA INTEGRATED URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (KIUWMIP)

The Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program (KIUWMIP): KIUWMIP is implementing ADB assisted programme to provide Under Ground Drainage (UGD) facility and continuous water supply to selected Eight (08) towns/cities namely, Davanagere, Harihara, Ranebennur, Byadgi, Mangalore, Udupi, Puttur & Kundapura and also implementing reforms in selected Urban Local Bodies.

The cost of the project is of Rs.2607.00 crores (Tranche-1 & 2) and the cumulative expenditure is of Rs.2427.00 crores. This project covers 377 Sq.km area and benefits 1.3 million population. During the current year, an amount of Rs.50.00 crores is allocated in the budget, of which Rs.33.74 crores has been spent up to the end of Nov 2025.

Total 28 works are taken up under KIUWMIP. Four (04) UGD works & Eight (08) Water Supply works are taken up in Davanagere, Harihara, Ranebennur and Byadgi towns under Tranche-1, and Eight (08) UGD & eight (08) Water Supply works are taken up in Mangaluru, Puttur, Udupi and Kundapura towns under Tranche-2. Total 21 works, Eleven (11) works in Tranche-1 and Ten (10) works in tranche-2 are completed.

Four (04) IT modules of 1) GIS based Billing and Collection 2) Integration with existing Ring-Fenced Accounting system 3) MIS/GIS Reports, NRW accounting, Water Quality & Performance 4) GIS based Asset Management with SCADA are developed in KIUWMIP Project and implemented in Harihara, Ranebennur, Davanagere Puttur & Kundapura cities.

5.5.1 The World Bank assisted Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernization Project (KUWSMP)

Government of Karnataka with World Bank assistance has approved Rs.3740.00 Crores for the implementation of Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernization Project (KUWSMP) in Hubballi-Dharwad, Belagavi and Kalaburagi under Design-Build-Operate & Transfer (DBOT) model contract to provide 24x7 water supply to the citizens. The project is aimed to provide total 3,12,700 House Service Connections (HSCs) in all the three project cities. Details are as follows:

Project City	No of House Service Connections
Hubballi-Dharwad	1,45,700
Belagavi	85,000
Kalaburagi	82,000
Total	3,12,700



The project period is 12 years including 5 years of Design-Build Period and 7 years of O&M period. Project commenced in June-2020 and proposed to complete implementation (Design & Build) period by June-2025 and O&M period by June-2032. The Design -Build works are under progress.

5.5.2 Jalashuddhi Mission (Used Water Management)

KUIDFC is appointed as the Nodal agency for implementation of Used Water Management (UWM) in the ULBs of the state under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)-2.0 and National Green Tribunal (NGT) Environment Compensation Fund. The objective of the Government is to undertake construction/upgradation of sewerage system and STP units under the project in order to prevent pollution of rivers/other water sources in the towns.

A grant of Rs.3277.28 crores is approved for the towns selected for the said project and the works are under progress. The details are as follows:

110 towns are selected for construction of FSTPs under NGT funds with a grant of Rs.400.24 crores. Currently works are completed in 9 towns and works are under implementation in 101 towns.

A grant of Rs.1518.00 crores for 55 cities/towns are approved under NGT Environmental Compensation Fund for construction/upgradation of sewerage system. Currently implementation of works are underway in 35 towns and Letter of Acceptance (LoA) have been issued for 6 works. 6 works are under tender process and DPRs are under preparation for 8 towns.

A grant of Rs.1359.04 crore for 268 cities/towns are approved under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)-2.0 for construction/upgradation works of Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs). Currently, implementation of works are underway in 20 towns and Letter of Acceptance (LoA) have been issued for 36 towns. 92 works are under tender process and DPRs are under preparation for 91 towns. 29 towns are dropped under SBM (U) 2.0 as KUWS&DB has already taken up the works.

5.5.3 Financial Releases & Expenditure

Rs.101.00 crores is released under NGT Environmental Compensation Fund with an expenditure of Rs. 34.40 crores upto the end of December-2025 and Rs.7.90 crores has been authorized under Swachh Bharat Mission (U)-2.0 & expenditure of Rs. 4.70 crores is incurred upto the end of December-2025.

5.5.4 Way Forward

In view of providing City-wide access to a continuous piped water supply in Belagavi, Hubballi-Dharwad and Kalaburagi cities in the state of Karnataka and to strengthen service delivery arrangements at the city level.

The key project activities include capital works and services to improve water supply systems in these three cities to meet water demand reduced non-revenue water, network expansion, setting up of City Water Company (CWC) thereby supporting the state in strengthening the urban water sector.

5.5.5 New Innovations Initiated under the project

Customer Centric Initiatives

- ❖ Simplified House Service Connection procedures (Steps, process, documents and payment options for connection fee and connection cost) to ensure providing connections to all consumers in a time bound manner.



- ❖ DMA approach has been adopted to ensure providing connections to all customers/properties in a time bound manner.
- ❖ Integration of properties into GIS which will be linked with consumer billing data.
- ❖ Service Delivery Improvements initiated.
- ❖ Introduced Bulk SMS services in the water supply related issues for the benefit of citizens in project cities.
- ❖ Introduced tollfree Numbers to raise water supply related complaints in all three project cities.

Hubballi- Dharwad	Belagavi	Kalburgi
7996666247	1800-425-5656	1800-4258-247

- ❖ Established 9 Customer Service Centers (for every 20,000 HSCs) in all three project cities to provide quality services to consumers on water supply.
- ❖ Established one Community Liaison Cell in each city for addressing water supply related issues of Urban poor.
- ❖ Established “Digitized End to End Customer Redressal Management System and Central Control Centre (CCC) in each city, a dedicated centre to receive the calls around the clock (24x7).

5.6 BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD

The Bengaluru Water Supply & Sewerage Board (BWSSB) is a statutory body of the Government of Karnataka responsible for providing potable water supply and sewerage services to Bengaluru city and its expanded areas, including newly added villages. The Board manages water sourcing (primarily from the Cauvery River), treatment, transmission, distribution, sewerage networks, sewage treatment plants (STPs), wastewater reuse, billing, and customer services.

5.6.1 Vision and Mission

- ❖ To ensure sustainable, reliable, and equitable water supply and sewerage services for Bengaluru while protecting water resources and the environment.
- ❖ Provide safe and adequate drinking water to all sections of society.
- ❖ Achieve comprehensive sewerage coverage and effective wastewater treatment.
- ❖ Promote water conservation, reuse, rainwater harvesting, and smart water management through technology and innovation.

5.6.2 Projects Status

- ❖ Cauvery Water Supply Scheme (including Stage V): Augmentation of water supply to meet the needs of a growing population and newly added areas.
- ❖ Sewerage & STPs: Expansion and upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants with tertiary treatment facilities.
- ❖ Treated Water Reuse: Supply of treated wastewater for industrial use, lake rejuvenation, gardening, construction, and groundwater recharge.
- ❖ Smart Metering & Digital Initiatives: Pilot implementation of smart water meters for real-time consumption monitoring, leak detection, reduction of non-revenue water, and improved billing efficiency.





- ❖ Rainwater Harvesting (RWH): Mandatory RWH systems for buildings as per regulations, along with BWSSB support for awareness and compliance.

5.6.3 Achievements

- ❖ Improved water supply coverage and enhanced treatment capacity.
- ❖ Significant increase in reuse of treated wastewater, reducing dependence on freshwater sources.
- ❖ Promotion of RWH leading to groundwater recharge and reduced stormwater runoff.
- ❖ Introduction of smart meters improving transparency, demand management, and customer service.
- ❖ Citizen-friendly schemes such as Sarala Cauvery for easier household connections.

5.6.4 Key Challenges

- ❖ Rapid urbanization and rising per capita water demand.
- ❖ Dependence on Cauvery water and climate variability.
- ❖ Infrastructure aging, leakages, and enforcement of RWH compliance.
- ❖ Financial sustainability while maintaining affordability.

5.6.5 Way Forward

- ❖ Completion of Cauvery Stage V and future augmentation projects.
- ❖ Universal sewerage coverage with 100% sewage treatment and maximum reuse.
- ❖ Scaling up smart meters, digital dashboards, and data-driven decision-making.
- ❖ Strengthening RWH implementation and integration with groundwater recharge systems.
- ❖ Enhancing public participation in conservation and efficient water use.

5.6.6 Innovations adopted

Smart water meters for consumption analytics and loss reduction.

- ❖ Mandatory reuse of treated wastewater for non-potable purposes.
- ❖ Large-scale adoption of RWH in residential and commercial buildings.
- ❖ Water-saving devices such as aerators and awareness campaigns.
- ❖ Tariff rationalization and One-Time Settlement (OTS) schemes.
- ❖ Incentives and regulatory measures for treated water use and RWH compliance.
- ❖ Enforcement against misuse of potable water and illegal connections.

5.6.7 Sanitation

Effective sanitation ensures public health and environmental quality. BWSSB focuses on safe waste collection, treatment, and reuse, contributing to sustainable urban development.

5.7 SWACHH BHARAT MISSION- 2.0

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, has implemented the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)-2.0, which is in force up to the year 2026. The approved Action Plan amounts to a total of Rs.5,050.28



crore (awaiting for the approval of a revised Action Plan of Rs.98.40 crore), comprising the Central share of Rs.2,245.30 crore, the State share of Rs.1,415.08 crore, and the Urban Local Bodies' share of Rs.1,389.90 crore (including BBMP). Out of this, an amount of Rs.1,219.68 crore has been allocated to BBMP.

Under SBM – 2.0, the following components have been approved for the implementation of the program:

- i. Solid waste management with the approved cost of Rs. 1969.13 crores.
- ii. Sanitation with the approved cost of Rs. 177.92 crores.
- iii. Used water management with the approved cost of Rs. 2252.87 crores.
- iv. Capacity Building with the approved cost of Rs. 184.58 crores.
- v. IEC activity with the approved cost of Rs. 367.39 crores.

Solid Waste Management (SWM)

5.7.1 Wet Waste Management

In 91 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Detailed Project Reports (DPR) with a capital investment of Rs. 51.41 crores for implementation of wet waste management have been approved by the State-Level Technical Committee and the High-Powered Committee. Under this component, a total of 1,073 works have been taken up, out of which 492 works have been completed, 456 works are under progress, and tenders for the remaining 125 works are under process.

5.7.2 Dry Waste Management

In 309 ULBs, DPRs for dry waste management units with a capital investment of Rs.258.83 crores have been approved by the State-Level Technical Committee and the High-Powered Committee. Under this component, 2,377 works have been taken up, of which 1,138 works have been completed, 1,081 works are under progress, and tenders for the remaining 158 works are under process.

5.7.3 Legacy Waste Management

In 222 ULBs, DPRs for legacy waste remediation with a capital investment of Rs.440.20 crores have been approved by the State-Level Technical Committee and the High-Powered Committee. Under this component, 346 works have been taken up, out of which 99 works have been completed, 167 works are under progress, and tenders for the remaining 80 works are under process.

5.7.4 Mechanized Road Sweeping Machines

In 4 ULBs, DPRs with a capital investment of Rs.2.75 crores for procurement of mechanized road sweeping machines have been approved by the State-Level Technical Committee and the High-Powered Committee. Accordingly, 4 Municipal Corporations have procured mechanized road sweeping machines through tender as per KTPP rules.

5.7.5 Establishment of Transfer Stations

In 3 ULBs, DPRs with a capital investment of Rs.27.47 crores for establishment of Transfer Station units have been approved by the State-Level Technical Committee and the High-Powered Committee. The works are under progress in all the 3 Municipal Corporations.





5.7.6 Construction & Demolition (C&D) Waste Management

DPRs with a capital investment of Rs.18.12 crores have been approved for establishment of C&D waste management units in Kalaburagi, Davanagere, Mysuru, and Hubballi-Dharwad Municipal Corporations. The tender process is under progress in Kalaburagi Municipal Corporation and in the remaining Municipal Corporations the works are under progress.

5.7.7 Sanitary Landfill (SLF) Units

In 226 ULBs, DPRs with a capital investment of Rs.30.76 crores for establishment of SLF units have been approved by the State-Level Technical Committee and the High-Powered Committee. Under this component, 226 works have been taken up, of which 129 works have been completed, 72 works are under progress, and tenders for the remaining 25 works are under process.

5.7.8 Sustainable Sanitation

Under this component, works have been approved with a capital investment of Rs.164.41 crores for construction of 2,476 public toilets, 1,218 aspirational toilets, 2,452 community toilets, and 2,726 urinals, totalling 8,872 toilet seats. Out of these, 6,838 toilets have been completed, while 2,034 toilets are under progress.

5.7.9 Used Water Management

An amount of Rs.2,252.87 crores has been allocated for used water management. The details are as follows:

5.7.10 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)

In 268 ULBs, approval has been accorded for construction of STPs with a total capacity of 927.26 MLD at a capital cost of Rs.1,359.04 crores. Among these, works have commenced in 20 ULBs, work orders have been issued in 37 ULBs, the tender process is under progress in 14 ULBs, and the remaining 197 ULBs are in the preparation stage of DPR.

5.7.11 Interception & Diversion (I&D)

A PDMC team has been appointed for preparation of DPRs for I&D works, and the DPR preparation process is under progress.

5.7.12 Cesspool Vehicles & Sewerage Cleaning Vehicles

The procurement of cesspool vehicles and sewerage cleaning vehicles has been approved by the High-Powered Committee, Government Orders have been issued, and the tender process is under progress.

5.7.13 Information, Education and Communication & Capacity Building (IEC & CB)

For implementation of IEC & Capacity Building activities across all ULBs in the State, action plans have been prepared and approved by the State-Level Technical Committee and the High-Powered Committee. Accordingly, ULBs have prepared their respective action plans and have initiated implementation of IEC and Capacity Building activities at the ULB level.



5.8 ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION (AMRUT)-2.0

Under the AMRUT-2.0 scheme, 616 projects have been approved with a total project cost of Rs. 10258.46 crores (including O&M). An amount of Rs.3407.58 crores has been released and Rs.3227.17 crores of expenditure has been incurred since inception of the program. The scheme is being implemented in urban local bodies of the state with the aim of making cities “water secure” and providing functional water tap connections to all Households. The project components includes Water Supply, Rejuvenation of Water bodies & Development of Greenspaces & Parks.

- ❖ Water supply Projects are being implemented by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board and KUIDFC.
- ❖ Water bodies Rejuvenation and Development of green spaces and parks projects are being implemented by the urban local bodies. Contract has been awarded for 40 projects of Development of green spaces and parks (Rs. 17.77 crores) and 01 project of water body rejuvenation (Rs. 9.20 crore), while the remaining works are in the tender process.

5.8.1 AMRUT Mitra

740 proposals from several districts of the state and including Greater Bengaluru have been approved for Rs.56.29 crores for engaging women self-help groups in the maintenance of parks and playgrounds, water quality testing and maintenance of gardens/parks around water purification/treatment plants, wastewater management plants/pump houses in the state. Capacity building/training has been provided to 150 proposed women self-help groups in various activities.

5.9 URBAN TRANSPORT

5.9.1 Directorate of Urban Land Transport

The Directorate of Urban Land Transport has implemented several initiatives including service level benchmarking in Bengaluru, preparation of policies on parking, preparation of comprehensive mobility plans for 16 cities; feasibility studies for mass transit systems (Suburban Rail Projects) etc. It is also working in tandem with BBMP and other city corporations on Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) initiatives. The Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system between the twin cities of Hubballi and Dharwad, taken up by Directorate of Urban Land Transport has been completed and commissioned for public use. DULT is also spearheading the implementation of Suburban Rail Projects in Bengaluru through K-RIDE. To improvise Public Transport in the State, DULT has closely collaborated with state transport undertakings for the development of infrastructure like terminals, workshops, depots etc.

5.9.2 Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project

Bengaluru Sub-Urban Rail Project at a revised completion cost of Rs. 23,103 Crores has been taken up for implementation through a joint venture company K-RIDE. Under the project a total rail route of 148.17 kms will be constructed in four Sub-Urban Rail Corridors as detailed below;

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



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

Civil work for corridor-II of 25 km from Byappanahalli to Chikkabanavara has been awarded to L&T with a completion period of 27 months from Aug 2022. Civil works like casting of piers, girders, bridge construction are in progress. Civil work – elevated and at grade for Corridor-4 (Heelalige to Rajanukunte – 46.2 km) also has been awarded to L&T Company at a cost of Rs.1040.51 crores with a completion period of 30 months from Dec. 2023. Construction of 8 station out of 12 in corridor-II have been awarded to M/s NCC Ltd at a cost of Rs.501.25 crores with a completion period of 24 months and the remaining 4 station in corridor II have been awarded to M/s. ITD Cem Ltd at a cost of Rs. 525.50 Crores with a completion period of 24 months. Constructions of 9 stations in Corridor – IV have been awarded to M/s. RVNL – RPPL JV with a contract value of Rs. 554 crores and balance 9 stations to M/s. NCC with a contract value of Rs.580.75Crores. Government of India has released Rs.500 crores equity amount and the State Government has released Rs.1755.42 crores towards equity and land acquisition.

Loan agreement has been signed by GoI-GoK for borrowing external loan assistance from KFW and EIB for 800 million Euro and loan agreement with KFW for 500 million Euro and EIB for 300 million Euro.

5.9.3 State Urban Transport Fund

The State Urban Transport Fund has been leveraged to promote DULT's mandate across cities in Karnataka. The fund has been used to provide assistance for introduction of Public Transport System in cities of Karnataka, assistance for construction of Transit Infrastructure in cities, implementation of Non-Motorised Transport systems and development of projects/feasibility study reports etc.

Over a period of 12 years from 2012 to 2024, 93 projects have been completed. The completed projects include projects such as construction of bus terminals, bus depots, tyre re-treading workshops, bus-only flyovers, introduction of public transport in the 16 cities for the first time and in 8 cities augmentation of city bus services enhancing the existing Public Transport services by the agencies (BMTC, KSRTC, NEKRTC, NWKRTC).

All the completed projects have been commissioned for public use. About Rs.837.31 crores have been provided as financial assistance under SUTF over these years. There are 56 urban transport projects implemented through Road Transport Corporations for which Rs.424.67 crores financial assistance under the SUTF is made and Rs.246.94 Crores has been released.

During 2025-26, an amount of Rs.102.76 crores is allocated in the Budget, of which Rs.77.07 crore has been released and Rs.69.50 crore has been Spent up to the end of December 2025.

5.9.4 Advance Traffic Information and Management System (ATIMS)

DULT has implemented automatic traffic control signals at 28 junctions in central areas of Bengaluru and traffic information system at several locations across the city with grant-in-aid assistance of Rs.78.00 crores. from Government of Japan. The project implementation is completed and has been commissioned for public use. Operation and Management of the ATIMS system is being carried out by DULT and Bengaluru Traffic Police.

5.9.5 Planning for Transit Oriented Development (TOD)

The Directorate of Urban Land Transport (DULT) and Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL) have prepared plans for Transit Oriented Development around six upcoming metro stations along corridors 2A



and 2B with Technical Assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB). Currently, draft zonal regulations for TOD and the TOD plans for 6 station area of metro phase-2A & 2B have been prepared. The TOD plans under zonal regulations are shared with Greater Bengaluru Authority for incorporating the Master Plan have been prepared. Under this exercise, multi-modal Integration plans for the 30 stations along metro corridors 2A and 2B is also taken up. Plans for multi-modal integration for 20 other metro stations that are currently operational have been developed.

In addition, DULT has also taken up preparation of TOD plans around upcoming suburban railway stations in a phased manner. Also, technical support is provided to K-RIDE to incorporate physical integration components of MMI in the station area design for 12 stations of suburban rail network.

5.9.6 Public Bicycle Sharing System in Bengaluru

The public bicycle sharing system in Bengaluru is a dock-less model, where multiple private bicycle sharing operators will offer their services in various parts of the city. The cycles can be located and unlocked using a mobile phone application provided by the service provider and the user will be charged based on the duration of usage.

M/s YULU Bikes Pvt. Ltd., has been issued permits to operate 100 PBS and 7000 SMMS vehicles for the implementation of new Public Bicycle Sharing – Shared Micro Mobility System.

5.9.7 Public Bicycle Sharing System in Mysuru

With an intent to upgrade the existing PBS system and expand to larger area in Mysuru, PBS system in Mysuru is being revamped by introducing 1000 new pedal assisted bicycles spread across 100 stations. The system provides an alternative. Currently, the system is operationalized with 500 pedal assisted electric bicycles, by the successful bidder. The revamped system shall also improve the sustainability of the PBS projects.

5.9.8 ASPIRE 2.0

“ASPIRE” is DULT’s annual research program under Center for Research and Innovation (CERI) to identify priority research areas in urban mobility, encompassing both technological and policy-focused studies. After the successful completion of 1st edition of ASPIRE program, which funded six research projects on diverse urban mobility topics, 2nd edition of ASPIRE program was launched in 2025. DULT received 50 applications for five research statements from academic institutions, consultants and individual researchers across the country. After detailed examination of proposals with the assistance of an expert committee, 5 research entities were selected and the research study for all the topics are underway.

5.9.9 City Logistics Plans

The DULT has completed the preparation of City Logistic Plan for Bengaluru with focus on three sectors namely; Perishable Goods, Garments, Cement with technical assistance from GiZ. Similarly, preparation of City Logistics Plans for other cities viz. Tumkuru, Shivamogga, Mangalore, Hubballi-Dharwad, Kalaburagi, Mysuru and Davangere has been initiated.

5.9.10 Pedal Shale 2.0

Under this scheme DULT is implementing Cycle training to the school children of middle class. During the year 60 students from 2 selected BBMP schools are being provided training facilities on a pilot basis at a cost of Rs.1.00 lakh.





5.10 BENGALURU METRO RAIL CORPORATION LIMITED (BMRCL)

The objective of BMRCL is to provide fast, comfortable, safe and affordable mass transportation system. In order to augment to the public transportation in Bengaluru and also to reduce the pressure of traffic, Metro Rail has come up in Bengaluru. It is a vital component of the transformation of the urban transport scenario. With urban population continuously growing, there is a need for green solutions. Mass Rapid Transit Systems are fast, safe and comfortable to travel. This alone will encourage people to switch over from personalized vehicles to public transport.

5.10.1 Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2 consists of Extensions to 4 existing lines of Phase-1 and 2 New Lines. The total length of Phase-2 is 75.06 Kms with 61 stations (49 Elevated and 12 Underground). The estimated project cost is Rs. 30,695 crores. Presently, 53.80 Kms is completed and commissioned. 7.50 Kms length of elevated section in Reach-6 from Kalena Agrahara to Tavarekere is scheduled to be opened in May-2026. 13.76 Kms Underground section in Reach-6 is scheduled to be opened in December-2026.

5.10.2 Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2A and 2B

Phase-2A and 2B from Central Silk Board to Kempegowda International Airport is having a length of 58.19 Kms with 29 Stations. GoI has approved the project with an estimated cost of Rs. 14,788.10 Crores. The work is under progress. The Project Phase-2A having a length of 19.75 Kms is programmed to be completed by December-2026 and Phase-2B having a length of 38.44 km is programmed to complete in two stages, 27.44 Kms from Hebbal to Airport in June-2027 and 11.00 Kms from Krishnarajapura to Hebbal in December-2027.

5.10.3 Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-3

Phase-3 is having a length of 44.65 Kms with 31 Stations, comprises of J.P. Nagar 4th Phase to Kempapura (32.15 Kms with 22 Stations) and Hosahalli to Kadabagere (12.50 Kms with 9 Stations). GoI has approved the project with an estimated cost of Rs. 15,611 crores.

This Phase 3 is having a Double Decker with elevated 4-lane road at level-1 & Metro at level-2.

The Double Decker project with a total project cost of Rs. 9700 Crores for 37.121 Kms has been approved by the State Government.

Presently, preliminary works of Land acquisition, Trees clearances, Utilities Shifting are under progress.

5.10.4 Proposed Project: Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-3A

Sarjapura has developed very fast with lot of residential layouts and industries coming around Sarjapura. To address the travel needs of this area, 36.59 Kms (22.14 Kms Elevated & 14.45 Kms UG) of Metro is being planned from Sarjapura to Hebbal along Agara, Koramangala, Dairy Circle and Mekhri Circle.

DPR has been approved by GoK and submitted to GoI for approval.

5.11 GREATER BENGALURU AUTHORITY (GBA)

The Greater Bengaluru Authority (GBA) has been established with the objective of ensuring integrated metropolitan governance, coordinated planning, and uniform service delivery across the Bengaluru metropolitan area. To effectively address the city's rapidly growing needs related to infrastructure, mobility, environment, and service delivery, GBA provides strategic oversight, policy direction, and coordination among the five Corporations and other parastatal agencies.



The five Corporations function as, the primary urban local bodies which is responsible for the implementation and operation of civic services within their respective jurisdictions. These services include roads, storm water drains, footpaths, solid waste management, public health, and local infrastructure development. GBA acts as a unified platform to ensure standardisation, efficiency, and accountability across all Corporations.

5.11.1 Vision and Mission of the GBA

To develop Bengaluru into a sustainable, safe, inclusive, and globally competitive metropolitan city through integrated planning, high-quality infrastructure, and governance that is responsive to citizens' needs and his Mission is to improve the quality of infrastructure and public services, and to make city governance more efficient, transparent, and citizen-centric.

5.11.2 Ongoing Programmes / Schemes, Current Status

- ❖ Cabinet has approved proposed construction of vehicular tunnel corridors in two directions: a North–South corridor of 16.75 km at an estimated cost of Rs.16,980.00 crores, and East–West corridor of 23.00 km at an estimated cost of Rs.23,500.00 crores. As the first phase, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the 16.75 km long North–South vehicular tunnel corridor has been prepared and the project is presently under the tender process. For the second phase, preparation of the DPR for the 23.00 km long East–West vehicular tunnel corridor is under progress.
- ❖ Preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) is in progress for construction of 13 elevated corridors with a total length of 126.44 km, at an estimated cost of Rs 23,500.00 crores.
- ❖ To prevent monsoon-related disasters in Bengaluru, works are being taken up with World Bank assistance at an estimated cost of Rs 2,000.00 crores for construction of 173 new major storm water drains (Raja Kaluves) and upgradation of 80 existing Raja Kaluves, including permanent protective structures. The projects are presently at various stages of the tender process.
- ❖ Under the Special Infrastructure Support Scheme, an amount of Rs 1,241.57 crores has been sanctioned for asphaltting of arterial and sub-arterial roads within the jurisdiction of the Greater Bengaluru Authority (GBA), and the tender process for execution of the works is in progress at various stages.

5.11.3 Way Forward

- ❖ Complete and operationalise dashboard called RIMS (Road Infrastructure Management System) as a single, reliable source of information.
- ❖ Expand pedestrian-first initiatives and road safety programmes across the city.
- ❖ Strengthen coordination mechanisms among various departments and agencies.
- ❖ Increase the use of GIS, data analytics, and digital dashboards Provide continuous training and capacity building for engineering and planning staff.

5.11.4 Innovation, Best Practices and Success Stories

The establishment of GBA and the coordinated functioning of the Corporations represent a significant shift towards integrated metropolitan governance. Under GBA, metropolitan-level centralised planning is being implemented, along with data-driven monitoring of road works and road safety interventions. The reforms and initiatives currently being undertaken with in an aim to improve the quality of infrastructure, safety, sustainability, and service delivery. These efforts support Bengaluru's long-term economic growth and enhance the overall liveability of the city.





5.12 BENGALURU DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (BDA)

The Bengaluru Development Authority is a Planning Authority and also under takes major infrastructure works for development of Bengaluru City. The following are the activities of BDA:-

- ❖ Preparation of Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) / Master plan for Bangalore city.
- ❖ Preparation of Development Plan for BDA.
- ❖ Approval of Development Plan for group housing and layout plan.
- ❖ Approval of building license plan within the jurisdiction of the Authority.
- ❖ Implementation of other statutory authority functions under Karnataka Urban and Rural Planning Act.
- ❖ Construction of PRR- project to alleviate traffic congestion and to facilitate smooth and safe public transport in the city.
- ❖ Rejuvenation of lakes to restore to its original possession and increase ground recharge.
- ❖ Construction of grade separators to make signal free roads.

In addition to planning and Zonal regulation Bangalore Development Authority also under takes construction activities like:

- ❖ Development of layout and formation of residential and commercial sites, Civic Amenity sites & Park / Open Space/Play ground
- ❖ Construction of commercial complexes for general public.
- ❖ Construction of flats/housing for the economically backward / lower income groups / middle income groups / high income groups.
- ❖ Providing basic infrastructure facilities to the public.

5.12.1 Housing Schemes

The Bangalore Development Authority, so far has completed the construction of 13,118 flats under 30 housing schemes across the city. Out of these, more than 10,153 flats have already been allotted to the general public. An online facility has been enabled to allow the public to choose flats of their preference. At present, the following completed units are open for public allotment:

- ❖ Hunnigere Village:
 - ◆ 314 numbers of 1 BHK flats
 - ◆ 215 numbers of 3 and 4 BHK villas
- ❖ Kommghatta: 1,066 numbers of 2 and 3 BHK flats
- ❖ Kaniminike: 392 numbers of 3 BHK flats
- ❖ Aluru Village: 464 numbers of 1 BHK flats
- ❖ Tippasandra Village: 68 numbers of 1 BHK flats
- ❖ Gunjuru Village: 165 numbers of 1 BHK flats

1. Dr. K. Shivarama Karanth Layout

Dr. K. Shivarama Karanth Layout is being developed in 17 villages of Bangalore North Taluk. The works include formation of sites, construction of roadside drains, laying of drinking water pipelines, underground drainage





system (manholes and pipelines), LT/UT cables, feeder pillar boxes, transformers, streetlights, stormwater drains and culverts, road construction, asphaltting, and bridges and it is planned to form around 40000 sites. By incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2556.83 crores, 595.79 km of roadside drains have been constructed and 33000 sites have been formed. 31032 sites have been provided with drinking water and sewerage connection, 25.83 km of major stormwater drains and 9468 manholes construction completed 159.46 km of fencing provided for parks and CA sites, GLSRs and trunk water pipelines installed, Underground drainage and STP works are in progress.

2. Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Layout

The Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Layout is being developed in 4 villages of Yeshwanthpur Hobli (Bangalore North Taluk) and 8 villages of Kengeri Hobli. A total of Rs.3,811.00 crores has been spent on the layout development works. Out of 3,969 acres notified for land acquisition, 2,963 acres 15 guntas have been handed over to the Engineering Department, 970 acres 29 guntas are yet to be fully acquired and transferred. Out of the total notified land, 2,771 acres 23 guntas are free from legal disputes and ownership claims and development works are in progress on this land, and about 30,843 sites of various dimensions (including corner and intermediate sites) have been formed. It is planned to develop 409 parks and playgrounds, 178 CA sites in the said project.

3. Arkavathi Layout

In an extent of 567 acres 04 guntas of land, total of 8,286 intermediate sites of various dimensions have been formed and allotted to the general public. Asphaltting of roads is in progress. Water supply and underground drainage works are being executed by the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board and 80% of the work is completed. 90% of the electrical works is completed.

5.12.2 Development of Lakes

The following lakes which are under the jurisdiction of the Bangalore Development Authority have been taken up for the Development:

1. **Bellandur Lake:** To take up the overall development and rejuvenation of the lake, an amount of Rs.100.30 crores has been earmarked and 73% of desilting work is completed and remaining work is in progress. The Expenditure incurred up to December 2025 is Rs.118.09 crores. Additional bill has been raised for a sum of Rs.17.79 crores.
2. **Varthur Lake:** To take up the overall development and rejuvenation of the lake, amounting to Rs.53.81 crores. Desilting and development works is completed. Expenditure incurred so far is Rs.53.73 crores (including GST).
3. **Kommaghatta Lake:** In order to avoid the polluted water entering into the lake, diversion canal work has been taken up amounting to Rs.2.00 crores and the work is completed.
4. **Chikkabanavara Lake:** The overall developmental work of Chikkabanavara Lake was taken up amounting to Rs.15.58 crores and the work is completed.

5.12.3 Hebbal Flyover Works

At Hebbal junction, widening of the existing flyover from Kempegowda International Airport towards Bangalore city, approach road from K.R.Puram ramp towards Baptist Hospital, construction of two separate carriageways from Esteem Mall to Baptist Hospital is completed and made open for the public use. Construction of new flyover from KR Puram side towards Kempegowda International Airport work is to be taken up.





5.12.4 Underpass near Sri Kanteerava Studio

The underpass work near Sri Kanteerava Studio, which had been stalled for several years, has been resumed. Land acquisition is in progress, buildings are being demolished for road widening, service roads have been formed, and underpass construction is in progress.

5.12.5 New Projects Planned by the Bangalore Development Authority

- 1) **Konadasapura Phase-1 Housing Scheme:** In Konadasapura survey Nos. 20, 21, 22 & 23, Bidarahalli Hobli, Bangalore East Taluk, it is proposed to construct 480 units of 1 BHK, 1,448 units of 3 BHK, to the total of 1,928 flats by providing all the basic infrastructures at an estimated cost of Rs.713.56 crores and the work is in progress.
- 2) **Konadasapura Phase-3 Housing Scheme:** In Konadasapura survey Nos. 19 & 20, Bidarahalli Hobli, Bangalore East Taluk, it is proposed to construct 336 units of 2 BHK, 112 units of 3 BHK, 84 units of 3.5 BHK, to the total of 532 flats by providing all the basic infrastructures at an estimated cost of Rs.374.79 crores and the work is in progress.
- 3) **Commercial Building – Konadasapura Phase-3:** In Konadasapura survey no.19 and 20, Bidarahalli Hobli, Bangalore East Taluk, it is proposed to construct cinema theatre, food court, entertainment centre and other facilities at an estimated cost of Rs.42.42 crores and the work is in progress.
- 4) **Valagerahalli Phase-7 Housing Scheme:** In Valagerahalli Survey Nos. 100 & 102/1, it is proposed to take up 100 units of 2 BHK, 100 units of 2.5 BHK to the total of 200 flats at an estimated cost of Rs.88.60 crores and the work is in progress.
- 5) **Kalathammanahalli Housing Scheme:** In Kalathammanahalli village of Surey No.8/2, Hesarghatta hobli, Bangalore North taluk, and Byalkere village Surey No.46, 47/1, 47/2, 47/3, 47/4 and 48 located in Dr.K. Shivarama Karanth Layout, it is proposed to construct 264 units of 3 BHK, 132 units of 4 BHK a total of 396 flats and the work is taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.552.90 crores and the work is in progress.
- 6) **Kenchanapura Housing Scheme:** In Kenchanapura village Surey No.73, 76 and 2 located in Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Layout, it is proposed to construct 210 units of 2 BHK, 153 units of 3 BHK a total of 363 flats at an estimated cost of Rs.328.00 crores and the work is in progress.
- 7) **Doddathoguru Housing Scheme:** In Doddathoguru village Surey No.104, Electronic city, Bangalore south taluk, it is proposed to construct 416 units of 3 BHK, 416 units of 4 BHK total of 832 flats at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,119.41 crores. The work is in progress.

5.12.6 Bangalore Business Corridor – Part 1 (PRR)

Due to extreme congestion of population and vehicles in the central areas of the city, the Bangalore Development Authority (BDA) had planned the Outer Ring Road (ORR) project with the objective of easing traffic movement within the city.

The proposed Peripheral Ring Road (PRR) road will start from Tumakuru Road and connect Ballary Road, Old Madras Road, Sarjapur Road, and Hosur Road. It is planned to construct a road of approximately 73.04 km in length, providing connectivity to the already constructed NICE Road. To promote commercial activities, it is proposed to develop plots for commercial purposes on one side of the road. For this purpose, about 2,565 acres of land will be acquired.

The Peripheral Ring Road will connect five major National Highways, enabling city residents to travel quickly from one direction to another by bypassing city congestion through the outer periphery. It will also facilitate smooth and convenient access to the international airport. In this context, even though the project has been delayed, it is essential to take it up on a priority basis.





The estimated cost for land acquisition for this project is Rs.21,000 crores, and the construction cost is estimated at Rs.6,000 crores, bringing the total project cost to Rs.27,000 crores. To implement the project, it has been decided to obtain the required Rs.27,000 crores as a loan from HUDCO, for which the State Government will provide a guarantee.

5.12.7 Bangalore Business Corridor – Part 2 (PRR)

Peripheral Ring Road – Phase 2 has been planned as a 6-lane road with a width of 100 meters and a total length of 52.38 km. It will start from Hosur Road and provide connectivity to Bannerghatta Road, Kanakapura Road, Mysuru Road, Magadi Road, and Tumakuru Road. Out of this, a 10.77 km stretch connecting Mysuru Road and Magadi Road has already been taken up under the Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Layout Development Project. The preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the remaining 41.61 km is currently in progress.

5.12.8 Proposed New Layouts

- 1) Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Layout further extension: To ensure continuity of infrastructure in the Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Layout, it is proposed to form an extended Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Layout by including the surrounding 21 villages and the remaining lands located between them.
- 2) Dr. K. Shivarama Karanth Layout further extension: To ensure continuity of infrastructure in the Dr. K. Shivarama Karanth Layout, it is proposed to form an extended Dr. K. Shivarama Karanth Layout by including the surrounding 11 villages, along with the villages adjacent to PRR-1 (BBC-01) and the neighboring lands.
- 3) Bangalore Business Corridor (BBC) -01 (PRR): In view of the rapid urban growth along the corridor, it is proposed to develop 5 new layouts.
- 4) Bangalore Business Corridor (BBC)-02 (PRR): In view of the rapid urban growth along the corridor, it is proposed to develop 6 new layouts.

5.13 URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING COMMISSION

5.13.1 Vision and Mission

- ❖ Vision: To promote balanced regional development across the state, ensure sustainable urbanization and provide better quality of life to citizens.
- ❖ Objective: To prepare and implement Master Plans of cities/towns under the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961.
- ❖ Providing advice and technical assistance to Local Planning Authorities and Government Departments on matters relating to planning, development and utilization of rural and urban land.
- ❖ Preparation of town expansion plans, development/improvement plans, rehabilitation plans etc. for project implementation.

5.13.2 Projects and Activities

- ❖ Preparation and Implementation of Master Plans: Preparation of Master Plans for various cities and towns (eg: through Divisional Offices in Belagavi, Kalaburagi, Mysore).
- ❖ Change of Land Use: Receiving applications from land owners who wish to develop land for a different zone/purpose other than the zones identified in the approved master plan and granting permission as per rules.





- ❖ Approval of design plans: Approving design plans of private land owners, institutions and government agencies.
- ❖ Training Programmes: Providing training to newly recruited officers and staff (eg on AMRUT scheme etc.).

5.14 MUNICIPAL FINANCE AND ULBS IN KARNATAKA

5.14.1 Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA)

The Directorate of Municipal Administration act as a nodal agency to control and monitor administrative, developmental and financial activities of the urban local bodies and act as an interface in compilation and dissemination of information from local bodies to Government.

In accordance with the powers conferred upon by the Karnataka municipalities Act, 1964, the Directorate of Municipal Administration oversees the administration of 13 City Corporations, 64 City Municipal Councils (CMCs), 120 Town Municipal Councils (TMCs), 120 Town Panchayats (TPs) and 04 Notified Area Committees. The DMA monitors these urban local bodies through a network of District Urban Development cells (DUDCs) headed by a Project Director which reports to the Deputy Commissioner of the said district. The Directorate is responsible for ensuring that the urban local bodies deliver the obligatory functions such as lighting of street, providing water and cleaning of public places and also discretionary and special functions.

5.14.2 Role & Responsibilities

- ❖ Nodal Agency for regulating day to day governance of 317 ULBs including Corporations in the State (except BBMP).
- ❖ Supervising administration in Corporations & ULBs as mandated in Corporations Act, Municipal Acts and its interpretation.
- ❖ Facilitating implementation and monitoring of schemes of State and Central Government.
- ❖ Formulating recruitment and service rules for corporations, municipal employees and officers.
- ❖ Regulating service delivery in Corporations & ULBs.
- ❖ The Directorate of Municipal Administration is the Nodal Agency to monitor the Administrative, Developmental and Financial Activities of the Corporations & ULBs coming under its jurisdiction.

5.14.3 Chief Minister Amrutha Nagarothana (Municipality) Phase-4

The Chief Minister's Amrutha Nagarothana (Municipality) Phase-4 scheme is being implemented in 302 Urban Local Bodies with a total allocation of Rs.3,885.00 crores. Under this scheme, priority has been given to basic infrastructure works such as road improvement, roadside drains, footpaths and traffic management, drinking water supply, storm water drains, construction and improvement of office buildings, community and public toilets, and development of modern bus stands and market complexes. Budgetary amount of Rs. 500.00 crores allocated for the year 2025-26. An expenditure of Rs.590.40 crores has been incurred including opening balance Rs.208.27 crores against the released amount of Rs.500.00 crores up to the end of December 2025.

5.14.4 15th Finance Commission Grants

During the Current year an amount of Rs.887.00 crores has been allocated under 15th Finance Commission Grants for the implementation of approved works in all the ULB's.



5.14.5 State Finance Commission Untied (Other Devolution)

Under S.F.C. untied Scheme, provision has been made for development of basic infrastructure projects, such as drinking water projects, vegetable, meat, poultry and fish market, construction of public toilets, cemetery development, construction of internal roads and drains in the urban local bodies of the state.

As per the SFC untied guidelines under the sub components various welfare schemes are undertaken, 24.10% amount is reserved for SC/ST welfare, 7.25% amount is reserved for Other urban poor welfare and 5% amount is reserved for disabled welfare in which, Individual and Community development programs are implementing in Urban Local bodies.

During the current year an amount of Rs.137.57 crores has been allocated under State Finance Commission Grants, of which Rs. 52.01 crores has been released and Rs. 20.13 crores expenditure has been incurred for 1377 completed works against the approved works of 4069. The other works are under different stages of implementation.

5.14.6 SFC Drinking Water

Under S.F.C. drinking water scheme, works like deepening/cleaning of tube wells, Hydro factoring, repair/ replacement of water supply pipes, drilling of new tube wells and installation of pump motor, drinking water supply etc. are undertaken.

During the current year an amount of Rs.20.00 crores has been allocated under State Finance Commission Grants (Drinking Water), of which Rs. 10.00 crores has been released and Rs. 5.78 crores expenditure has been incurred for 232 completed works against the approved works of 503. The other works are under different stages of implementation.

5.14.7 SFC Special Grants

Government allocates SFC Special grants as per discretion of Honorable Chief Minister to undertake various development works in Urban Local Bodies.

An amount of Rs.150.00 crores has been allocated during 2025-26 under State Finance Commission Grants (Special Grants), of which Rs. 150.00 crores has been released and the same has been fully utilized by completing 162 works upto the end of December 2025 against the approved works of 962. The other works are under different stages of implementation.

5.15 POURAKARMIKA GRUHA BHAGYA YOJANE

Pourakarmika Gruha Bhagya Yojana is a priority housing scheme for providing housing facility to the permanent eligible Pourakarmikas, Loaders, UGD Helpers, Cleaners and sanitary supervisors who work in unhygienic and hazardous environment in the Urban local bodies of the state.

During the current year an amount of Rs.10.00 crores has been allocated, of which Rs. 5.00 crores has been released and the same has been fully utilized upto the end of December 2025. 5389 houses have been completed since inspection of the scheme against 6119 total approved beneficiaries under this scheme.

5.16 INDIRA CANTEENS SCHEME

With an objective to provide sufficient quantity of balanced diet for urban poor people living in cities, who are deprived of socio-economic status, Government has started 173 Indira Canteens in District and Taluka headquarter of Urban Local Bodies and the start of the remaining 13 canteens are in progress across the state.





5.17 URBAN HOUSING

Housing is a basic and very important need for every citizen. Housing not only provides social security to human beings but it also provides status in the society. Housing is one of the important and most basic needs of the people. Housing has evolved as a prime component over the period of time not only in providing shelter but also for providing employment opportunities and in development of localities. To meet the growing demand for housing, the State Government has been pro-active in its housing policies. Housing for the poor and down-trodden assumes greater importance both in Rural and Urban areas in the State. Every successive Government has given greater attention to the problem of housing scarcity and increased the budgetary allocation year after year.

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

5.17.1 Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation Limited

With an objective to implement all the State and Central Government sponsored housing schemes for economically and socially weaker sections of the Society both in rural and urban areas. Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation Limited has been established. The main objectives are:

- ❖ To provide houses to the Socially and Economically Weaker sections of the society.
- ❖ Speedy implementation of schemes.
- ❖ Transparency in implementation.
- ❖ Smooth flow of funds to ensure that the funds reach the ultimate beneficiaries in time.
- ❖ To encourage cost effective technology in construction through District Nirmithi Kendras.
- ❖ Strengthening of Nirmithi Kendras.

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

Totally 52,45,881 houses have been constructed under various housing schemes and 2,52,528 sites have been distributed from 2000-01 to 2025-26 up to end of December-2025.

5.17.2 Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane

The main objective of this scheme is to provide housing facility to the houseless families of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes. The scheme is being implemented in both Rural and Urban areas. Under this scheme Rs.2.00 lakh subsidy is being provided in rural and urban areas. The income limit of the beneficiary is Rs. 1,20,000/- in Rural and Rs.2,00,000/-in urban areas.

During last 3 years 94,652 houses have been completed as against the target of 1,20,000 houses in Rural area and 10,199 houses have been completed as against the target of 15,000 houses in Urban area. For the year 2025-26 as against the target of 16,500, 9,705 houses in Rural & 730 houses in Urban have been completed at the end of December-2025 and remaining houses are under progress. District-wise details of the houses constructed are provided in the **Appendix 5.1**.





5.17.3 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Housing for All (PMAY –U)

Under PMAY-HFA, a family can avail housing under any of the following verticals under this mission:

1. In-situ Slum Redevelopment using land as Resource
2. Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme
3. Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)
4. Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement

All ULBs would be covered under this Mission. It is proposed to dovetail existing housing schemes of GoK with HFA.

The economic parameter of family is defined by GoK is as follows:

- ❖ BPL Household - up to Rs. 87,600/-
- ❖ EWS Household - Rs. 87,600/- to 3,00,000/-

Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, approval has been accorded for the construction of a total of 4,44,744 houses in various cities at an estimated cost of Rs.27,087 crore. Of this, the Central Government's share amounts to Rs.6,671 crores, the State Government's contribution is Rs.6,246 crores, the beneficiaries' contribution is Rs.11,981 crores, and the share of Urban Local Bodies is Rs.2,188.65 crores.

As against the 4,44,744 target 2,60,163 houses have been completed and 1,10,920 houses are under various stages of construction and an amount of Rs. 9098.98 (GoI Rs. 4859.95 + GoK, Rs. 4239.03) crores has been spent up to the end of December-2025.

5.17.4 Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme

Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme is implemented to provide housing facilities to the economically and socially backward homeless people in urban areas. The annual income limit of the beneficiaries under this scheme is fixed at Rs. 2,00,000/-. The selection of beneficiaries will be done through the Urban Local Bodies from the list of Houseless List. The Government is providing subsidy amount of Rs. 1.20 lakhs per house.

During the last three financial years, total of 20,090 houses have been constructed as against the total target of 25,000 houses. A target of 2,500 houses has been given for the year 2025-26, against which 1,315 houses have been constructed till the end of December 2025. The details of the houses constructed district-wise are given in the **Annexure 5.2**.

5.17.5 DEVARAJ URS HOUSING SCHEME

This scheme is introduced with an objective to provide houses to special category i.e. People living on footpath/living in public places, physically handicapped, leprosy cured, HIV affected, Transgender, Sex workers, Devadasis, Widows, Freed bonded labourers, Scavengers, Exploited- including "women/girls who have been subjected to acid attacks", People affected in communal riots & during strikes, Nomadic Tribes, Special occupation groups. The selection of beneficiaries is done by the District Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner. Under this scheme the unit cost per house is Rs.1.20lakhs for General category and Rs.1.50 lakhs for SC/ST beneficiaries.

During the last three years, 24,495 houses have been constructed in rural areas against the target of 25,520 houses and 1,387 houses in urban areas against the target of 3,480 houses. For the year 2025-26, a target of 4,000 houses has been given in rural areas, against which 1,995 houses have been constructed and 38 houses





have been constructed against the target of 100 houses in urban areas by the end of December 2025. The district-wise break-up is given in the **Appendix 5.3**.

5.17.6 Infrastructure facility

The Government is providing up to Rs.40.00 lakhs per acre for providing basic amenities like Drainage, Road, Drinking Water, Electricity etc., for newly developed layouts. During current year, Rs.61.28 crores have been spent up to the end of December-2025.

5.17.7 House Site

The Government is implementing the Rural House Site Scheme in rural areas and Vajpayee Urban Site Scheme in urban areas for EWS site-less families in the state. In rural areas 30 X 40 and in urban areas 20X 30 sites are provided at free of cost. In rural areas beneficiaries are selected through gram sabha and in urban areas through Ashraya committee.

From 2004-05 to 2024-25, a total 2,48,373 sites have been distributed (1,37,179 sites in rural areas, 1,11,194 sites in urban areas). For the year 2025-26, it is targeted to distribute 10,000 sites, 3,570 sites in rural areas and 585 sites in urban areas totaling 4155 sites have been distributed up to the end of December-2025.

5.17.8 “1 Lakh Multi Storey Bengaluru Housing Programme”

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.

5.17.9 Highlights of Housing Schemes

The Government sponsored Economically Weaker Section (EWS) housing schemes helps the society directly and also indirectly.

- ❖ EWS housing improves the quality of living standards of poor beneficiary.
- ❖ Under various Government Sponsored EWS housing Schemes Rs.2273 lakhs direct and Rs.1136 lakhs indirect employments have been generated so far.
- ❖ This reduces the housing stock in the country in massive scale.
- ❖ Indirectly it is one of the basis for country’s economic development.

5.17.10 Challenges

- ❖ The Govt. of Karnataka has fixed Unit cost of Rs.2.00 Lakhs in Rural & Urban areas for SC/ST beneficiaries. While compare to General/Minority beneficiaries unit cost of Rs.1.20 Lakhs is been fixed. There is a requirement of enhancement of unit cost of all beneficiaries.
- ❖ In case of distribution of site to site less families, due to drastic increase in the land cost and non-availability of Government lands in both rural and urban areas, a lot needs to done as compared to the total demand.
- ❖ There is no proportionate increase in subsidy as compared to increase in construction cost.





5.17.11 New initiatives

- ❖ Establishment of “Spandana” – Call Center.
- ❖ Developed the new website to ensure the transparency in the implementation and beneficiary-wise information made available to the public in the Company’s website <http://ashraya.karnataka.gov.in>.
- ❖ Letters and Files are maintained in E-office.
- ❖ Usage of ‘Vasathi Vigil’ mobile app used under Housing Schemes.
- ❖ According to GPS based physical progress the fund will be released through Aadhar based account.
- ❖ Aadhar linking, Ration card & caste and Income certificate are made mandatory to avoid bogus/duplication.
- ❖ The documents of various department are verified through web service.
- ❖ The beneficiary list is approved through online using Digital Signature.
- ❖ The SMS is sent to the Implementing Officers and beneficiaries at every stage i.e. after approval of the list, Opening of bank account, release of funds etc.
- ❖ Using Fast Tract Technology in Housing Projects.
- ❖ Under CM One Lakh Housing Scheme, online applications are received.

5.18 THE KARNATAKA SLUM DEVELOPMENT BOARD

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.

As per the survey conducted by Board, there are 3025 slum areas in state as at the end December 2025, of which 435 slum areas are in Bengaluru City only. Totally 2866 slums are notified in the State under the Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act 1973 and 159 are non-notified slums.

5.18.1 Slum Improvement Scheme

Action Plans for basic infrastructure works such as roads, drains, sewerage, drinking water, street lights, community toilets, and community halls are prepared and executed by getting approval from the Competent Authority under Slum Improvement Scheme.

5.18.2 Housing Scheme

The Karnataka Slum Development Board has received approval for the construction of 1,80,253 Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) houses across various urban/town limits of the state. This is being implemented by converging State Government Housing Schemes (Dr. Ambedkar Niwas Yojana and Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme) with the Centrally Sponsored Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY).





Appendix 5.1

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Nivas Yojan 2025-26

Sl. No.	District	Constructed Houses	
		Urban	Rural
1	Bagalkot	88	267
2	Ballari	57	34
3	Belagavi	58	510
4	Bengaluru Rural	10	158
5	Bengaluru South	4	634
6	Bengaluru Urban	10	40
7	Bidar	11	197
8	Chamarajanagar	13	616
9	Chikkaballapur	11	182
10	Chikkamagaluru	10	90
11	Chitradurga	11	430
12	Dakshina Kannada	13	77
13	Davanagere	12	259
14	Dharwada	3	55
15	Gadaga	4	157
16	Hassana	6	209
17	Haveri	4	169
18	Kalaburagi	14	369
19	Kodagu	6	80
20	Kolara	15	224
21	Koppala	21	519
22	Mandya	7	143
23	Mysuru	26	1240
24	Raichuru	40	451
25	Shivamogga	19	173
26	Tumakuru	7	426
27	Udupi	17	77
28	UttaraKannada	8	150
29	Vijayanagara	18	404
30	Vijayapura	91	722
31	Yadgiri	116	643
Total		730	9705



Appendix 5.2

Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme-2025-26

Sl. No.	District	EMPIC Target	Achievement
1	Bagalkot	438	214
2	Ballari	45	34
3	Belagavi	242	144
4	Bengaluru Rural	19	9
5	Bengaluru South	18	7
6	Bengaluru Urban	5	16
7	Bidar	73	11
8	Chamarajanagar	20	21
9	Chikkaballapur	30	16
10	Chikkamagaluru	10	8
11	Chitradurga	24	17
12	Dakshina Kannada	32	34
13	Davanagere	42	43
14	Dharwada	59	7
15	Gadaga	64	23
16	Hassana	28	8
17	Haveri	74	29
18	Kalaburagi	93	16
19	Kodagu	12	7
20	Kolar	56	13
21	Koppala	47	27
22	Mandya	20	23
23	Mysuru	98	47
24	Raichuru	88	59
25	Shivamogga	49	39
26	Tumakuru	51	29
27	Udupi	14	16
28	Uttara Kannada	70	58
29	Vijayanagara	45	22
30	Vijayapura	442	186
31	Yadgiri	192	132
	Total	2500	1315



Appendix 5.3

Devaraj Urs Housing Scheme 2025-26

Sl. No.	District	MPIC Target		Achievement	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Bagalkot	32	34	18	2
2	Ballari	3	-	4	-
3	Belagavi	66	4	50	2
4	Bengaluru Rural	14	-	13	-
5	Bengaluru South	5	-	14	-
6	Bengaluru Urban	0	-	-	-
7	Bidar	351	3	113	0
8	Chamarajanagar	0	-	7	-
9	Chikkaballapur	61	-	36	-
10	Chikkamagaluru	1	1	8	1
11	Chitradurga	509	-	219	-
12	Dakshina Kannada	0	-	2	-
13	Davanagere	142	17	37	1
14	Dharwada	0	-	9	-
15	Gadaga	47	4	3	1
16	Hassana	36	-	27	-
17	Haveri	7	-	29	-
18	Kalaburagi	447	9	283	8
19	Kodagu	0	-	3	-
20	Kolar	6	-	8	-
21	Koppala	50	4	47	2
22	Mandya	3	-	4	-
23	Mysuru	91	-	54	-
24	Raichuru	43	1	34	7
25	Shivamogga	42	0	19	1
26	Tumakuru	1427	-	487	-
27	Udupi	3	-	6	-
28	Uttara Kannada	119	-	119	-
29	Vijayanagara	395	1	192	0
30	Vijayapura	45	22	71	5
31	Yadgiri	55	0	79	8
Total		4000	100	1995	38





CHAPTER

6

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The vital role of agriculture and allied sectors in Karnataka's development is effectively articulated through three integrated pillars. First, primary production systems, such as agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, and fisheries, sustain rural livelihoods, generate employment, and strengthen food and nutritional security. Second, natural resources and sustainability systems, including watershed development and climate-resilient practices, safeguard soil, water, and long-term productivity. Third, value chains and food management systems covering processing, marketing, and price support enhance farmers' incomes and improve food access.

Building on this integrated framework, Karnataka state's progressive path in strengthening these interconnected sectors. It brings together production trends, climate resilience, technological advancement, institutional support, and market reforms as part of a coordinated development approach. Through sustained public investment and farmer-centric initiatives, the state continues to reinforce resilience, expand livelihood opportunities, and promote sustainable and inclusive growth across rural Karnataka

6.1 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture remains central to Karnataka's economy and rural livelihoods, sustaining a large proportion of the population through farming and allied activities. Beyond its contribution to income generation and employment, the sector underpins food security and social stability. The State's diverse agro-climatic zones enable the cultivation of a wide range of crops, supporting both subsistence agriculture and commercial farming systems.

Karnataka has a geographical area of 190.50 lakh hectares, of which 118.05 lakh hectares are cultivated by 86.81 lakh farm families under rainfed and irrigated conditions. The Department of Agriculture, as one of the State's major development departments, plays a pivotal role in strengthening farm productivity by disseminating research findings, modern technologies, and improved practices to farmers.

To enhance agricultural output and resilience, the Department implements several Central and State schemes, including the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Crop Insurance Scheme, PM-Kisan, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Soil Health Mission, CM Raitha Vidya Nidhi, Farm Mechanization, Agro-Processing, Custom Hiring Centres, Crop Harvest Experiments, Micro-Irrigation, Organic Farming, and Quality Control initiatives. Timely supply of essential inputs—such as quality seeds, micro-nutrients, bio-fertilisers, and plant protection chemicals—remains a key component of service delivery.

VISION AND STRATEGIC DIRECTION

The State's vision for agriculture focuses on enhancing productivity while reducing cultivation costs to ensure sustainable growth, higher farm incomes, and long-term food security. The mission is to achieve a sustained annual growth rate of 4.5 per cent in the agriculture sector through climate-resilient practices, drought-proofing measures, and conservation of natural resources.

The strategy emphasizes farmer-friendly research and technology transfer, institutional strengthening of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and federations to promote aggregation and Public-Private Partnerships,



and encouragement of rural youth participation in agribusiness enterprises. Accelerated mechanization, post-harvest technology development, value chain integration, policy convergence, and efficient delivery of quality inputs are integral to this approach.

BUDGETARY SUPPORT AND PROGRAMME FOCUS (2025–26)

For 2025–26, Rs.4,028.30 crore has been earmarked for agriculture schemes, of which Rs.2,513.69 crore has been expended up to December 2025. Emphasis has been placed on flagship programmes such as supply of quality seeds, farm mechanization, crop surveys, Krishi Bhagya, crop insurance, Soil Health Mission, and micro-irrigation. Special focus has also been accorded to millet production and processing, reflecting both nutritional priorities and climate suitability.

KEY INITIATIVES IN 2025–26

The State is establishing a Digital Agricultural Service Centre to assist farmers and policymakers in making informed crop decisions. By leveraging digital platforms, artificial intelligence, and geospatial technologies, the Centre aims to address productivity challenges and climate-related risks with data-driven solutions.

Joida taluka in Uttara Kannada district is being developed as Karnataka's first "organic taluka," promoting sustainable organic farming. Farmers will be supported with organic certification facilities to access better markets and price realisation.

In response to recurring natural calamities, an Expert Committee will be constituted to review and re-delineate existing agro-climatic zones to improve planning and risk management. Simultaneously, departmental laboratories are being strengthened with advanced scientific instruments to enhance soil testing and quality assessment of seeds, fertilisers, and pesticides.

To improve sustainability in rainfed regions, a comprehensive Rainfed Agriculture Policy will be implemented. Integrated soil and water management, efficient water utilisation, waste management, and nutrient management practices will be undertaken in collaboration with sugar factories across 3,000 hectares in Belagavi, Bagalkot, Vijayapura, Kalaburagi, and Mandya districts.

Further, bio-agricultural inputs developed by agri start-ups will be marketed through Raitha Samparka Kendras at appropriate prices, promoting innovation and ensuring farmer access to quality alternatives.

Collectively, these initiatives reflect Karnataka's commitment to building a resilient, technology-driven, and farmer-centric agricultural system that enhances productivity, safeguards natural resources, and strengthens rural livelihoods.

6.1.1 Monsoon in 2025

Pre-monsoon Rainfall

During Pre-Monsoon season of 2025, the state as a whole recorded an actual amount of 286 mm of rainfall as against the Normal rainfall of 115 mm with percentage departure from Normal being (+)149%. Thus, the State as whole is classified under Large Excess Category. During Early Kharif 2025 a total of 3.06 lakh hectares (107%) has been sown against a set target of 2.86 lakh hectares.





Southwest Monsoon

The Southwest Monsoon has set in over Kerala on the 24th May, 2025, against the normal date of 1st June. It advanced into the Karnataka State on the same day and covered the entire State on 28th May 2025. Overall, during South-West season of 2025, the State as a whole recorded an actual amount of 882 mm of rainfall as against the Normal rainfall of 852 mm with percentage departure from Normal being (+)4%. Thus, the State as whole is classified under Normal Category. Out of 236 taluks, 124 taluks received normal rainfall and 39 taluks received less than normal rainfall.

Northeast Monsoon

The Northeast Monsoon rainfall activity has commenced over Tamil Nadu, Puducherry & Karaikal, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema, South Interior Karnataka and Kerala, on 16th October. Cumulative rainfall during the northeast monsoon period from 1st October to 31st December was 149 mm as against a normal of 182 mm with percentage departure from Normal being (-)18%. Thus, the State as whole is classified under Normal Category. Totally (January-1st to December-30th) normal average rainfall was 1153 mm against actual rainfall 1319 mm (14%). Thus, the State as whole is classified under Normal Category.

Crop Loss

During the year 2025 due to excess rainfall/Flood in the southwest monsoon many agriculture crops were damaged. According to the district joint survey report, a total of 13.83 lakh hectares of agricultural crops have been damaged due to heavy rains. Major districts that were affected are Kalaburagi (3.24 lakh ha.), Vijayapura (3.15 lakh ha.), Bidar (1.65 lakh ha.), Yadgiri (1.43 lakh ha.) and Gadag (1.22 lakh ha.). Major crops that were affected are Tur, Greengram, Cotton, Maize and Soyabean. The input Subsidy amount for the damaged crops is distributed to the farmers by the revenue department.

6.1.2. Agricultural Production- Performance and Prospects

The First advance estimates of production for 2025-26 have been arrived based on area coverage under various crops during Kharif and loss of crops due to excess rains/floods in some parts. It indicates likely production of 96.81 lakh tonnes of Cereals and 12.43 lakh tonnes of Pulses against the target of 96.14 lakh tonnes and 15.27 lakh tonnes respectively. Oilseeds production is estimated to be 7.37 lakh tonnes against the target of 8.68 lakh tonnes. Production of cotton is likely to be 25.55 lakh bales against the target of 24.03 lakh bales.

The Final advance estimates of production for 2024-25 was arrived based on area coverage under various crops during Kharif and Rabi seasons and coverage during Summer and crop loss due to excess rains/floods in some parts. It indicates likely production of 132.22 lakh tonnes of Cereals and 19.24 lakh tonnes of Pulses against the target of 126.12 lakh tonnes and 22.28 lakh tonnes respectively. Oilseeds production is estimated to be 10.06 lakh tonnes against the target of 13.89 lakh tonnes. Production of cotton is likely to be 22.71 lakh bales against the target of 24.48 lakh bales.

The area, Production of Principal crops of Karnataka over the last 3 years are given in **Appendix 6.1. and 6.2** respectively. Also, The average yield of selected crops in **Appendix 6.3.** and Area irrigated by various sources in the State is given in **Appendix 6.4.**



Land Utilization and Operational Holdings

Land Utilization

As per the report of 2022-23 (2021-22 data), out of the total 190.50 lakh hectares geographical area of the State, the net cropped area was 111.66 lakh hectares accounting to 59% of the total geographical area. Gross cropped area was 147.48 lakh hectares including 35.82 lakh hectares area sown more than once and this works out to 132% cropping intensity. Around 16% of the area was covered under forests, 8% area was under non-agricultural uses, 4% of the land was barren and uncultivable land and 2% of the land was cultivable waste. Permanent pastures, grazing land and miscellaneous tree crops constituted 5% of the total geographical area. About 1% of the total area falls under current fallow and other fallow lands.

Year wise classification of geographical area is given in **Appendix 6.5**.

Agriculture Land Holdings

As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, there are 86.81 lakh farm holdings operating an area of 118.05 lakh hectares. The average size of holding is 1.36 hectare. Small and marginal holdings account for 80% of total holdings and operate 44% of the total operated area. The average land holding size has gradually decreased over the years it has reduced from 1.95 hectares during 1995-96 to 1.36 hectares during 2015-16.

Cropping Pattern

The major districts of Karnataka State falls in Zone X (Southern Plateau and Hilly region) and districts like Udupi, Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada come under Zone XII (West Coast Plains and Ghats region). The State is divided into 10 Agro-climatic zones on the bases of distribution and percentage of Rainfall, soil quality, height from the sea and based on major crops.

On account of this varied agro-climatic features, almost all cereals, pulses, oilseeds and commercial crops are cultivated in different parts of the State. Farmers in Karnataka are very innovative and take lead in diversification as per the market trends. The average area (2020-21 to 2024-25) of agriculture crops grown in three seasons viz. Kharif (82.25 lakh ha.), Rabi (23.64 lakh ha.) & summer (6.09 lakh ha.) is 111.99 lakh hectares. Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugarcane and Tobacco account for 45%, 28%, 10%, 7%, 9% and 1% respectively of the total agricultural cropped area. Maize, Tur, Green gram, Soyabean and Sugarcane are witnessing a higher trend in recent years, whereas crops like Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Groundnut, Sunflower and Cotton are witnessing a declining trend.

The details of cropping pattern are given in **Appendix 6.6**.

6.1.3 Key Performance Indicators (KPI) under Karnataka State Action Plan on Climate Change Version 2.0) (KSAPCC V-2.0)

Climate change plays prime role in altering the distribution and functioning of natural resources, significantly reducing health, lifestyle, and development benefits. In response to this, the State of Karnataka formulated the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in 2015 and revised it in 2021. Further, in accordance with the "Common Guidelines for Revision of State Action Plans on Climate Change" of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, the Karnataka State Action Plan on Climate Change Version 2.0 (KSAPCC V-2.0) has been prepared by the Institute of Environmental Management and Policy Research. The National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC) of the Government of India held on 16.02.2024 has approved KSAPCC V-2.





In accordance with the said action plan, 6 key performance indicators (KPIs) have been identified and annual targets have been prepared. The districts are prioritizing the 6 major KPIs under the programs being implemented by the department and implementing the action plan effectively.

Sl. No.	Identified KPIs
1	Promotion of Climate Smart Crops (Millets, pulses & oil Seeds) suitable to changing environmental conditions (in Ha.)
2	Weather based agro-met advisory services to enhance farmer's adaption to changing climatic conditions (No.)
3	Promote use of organic resources (Organic Fertilizer/Bio-Fertilizers/Liquid Fertilizer/Bio-Pesticides) in Crop Production and Soil health Enhancement (in MT.)
4	Promote Water Harvesting Structures through Water Harvest Units and Watershed Soil and Water Conservation Structures (in No.)
5	Promotion of Use of Micro-irrigation in Agriculture by providing subsidy for installation of drip/sprinklers (in Ha.)
6	Promote Watershed area treatment for Soil and Water conservation (in Ha.)

6.1.4 Development of Agriculture Geospatial Database using Noval Technology (AI) and forecasting crop production

"In the era of agricultural innovation, traditional farming practices have undergone significant changes and agricultural geospatial database is being developed to predict crop productivity based on advanced technologies such as satellite imagery, use of sensors and machine learning. "New scheme is being implemented through Karnataka State Remote Sensing Application Centre (KSRSAC), Bangalore.

During 2024-25, under the scheme development of Agriculture Geospatial Database one districts from each of the four revenue divisions of the state, namely Kalaburagi (Kalaburagi division), Vijayapura (Belagavi division), Mandya (Mysore division) and Kolar (Bengaluru division), are selected to prepare a forecast of the productivity of major agricultural crops during the Kharif, Rabi and Summer seasons. The grant of Rs.20 lakhs was allocated.

During 2025-26 Kharif Bidar and Kalaburagi districts were selected for soyabean crop and Mandya and Raichur for Paddy crop to estimate the production using advance technologies. KSRSAC being requested to provide the Grama panchayath wise yield estimation. The grant of Rs.10 lakhs was allocated.

6.1.5 Redefining of Agro-climatic Zones in Karnataka (New Scheme 2025-26)

In light of the changing climatic conditions and since the classification of 10 agro climatic zones were done many years ago, a new scheme has been announced in the budget speech during the current year for redefining agro-climatic zones and an amount of 50.00 lakh was allocated for the same. In this regard, a committee has been formulated with a government order under the Chairmanship of Dr.B.V. Patil, Ex-Vice Chancellor, University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur for redefining the Agro-Climatic zones of Karnataka. The Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications Centre (KSRSAC), Bengaluru has been entrusted with the task of redefining the Agro-Climatic Zones, with necessary technical assistance and data support from other institutions. The task of redefining the Agro climatic zones is in progress.

6.1.6 Distribution of Inputs

Agricultural inputs are essential resources—including seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, water, machinery, and labor—used for crop production. These inputs, ranging from consumables to capital goods, directly influence



agricultural productivity, sustainability, and economic output. The department plays a vital role in timely distribution of quality seeds, fertilizers and pesticides at subsidized rates. The achievement of these 3 vital inputs distribution is detailed below.

a) Seeds Distribution

Production and distribution of Certified and Quality seeds in the State from 2022-23 to 2025-26 detailed below indicates that there is increasing trend in both production and distribution is shown in the **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1: Production and distribution of Certified and Quality seeds (Quantity in quintals)

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Target)
Production	1797708	1742189	1750199	1881600
Distribution	1029441	1129441	1246957	1253254

Major Seed programmes the department

1) Distribution of seeds at subsidized rates to Farmers during 2025-26

Seeds are distributed at subsidized rates under the 'Seed supply program' "Agriculture inputs and Quality control since 2004-05 due to which the Seed Replacement rate is increasing considerably. During Kharif 2025, Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Maize, Bajra, Navane, Cowpea, Greengram, Blackgram, Red gram, Groundnut, Wheat, Sunflower and Soybean have been distributed under. During Kharif 2025 about 3.48 lakh quintals seeds have been distributed and Rs.84.34 crore subsidy amount is utilized for this purpose and 8.13 lakh farmers have been benefited. During 2025-26, Rabi/Summer as on Date:31.12.2025, 3.01 lakh quintals of seeds have been distributed and Rs.87.40 crore subsidy amount is utilized for this purpose and 4.49 lakh farmers have been benefited.

2) National Food Security & Nutrition Mission-Seed Component under Centrally sponsored scheme Krishonnati yojana

The basic objective of this scheme is to strengthen the seed production sector of the state through government owned institutions, to strengthen seed testing laboratories, to support seed quality institutions and to support agricultural universities.

3) Support to Seed Certification Agency (GOI-Share 100%)

Financial assistance is provided for meeting expenditure on staff Cost and Travelling Allowance of Certification Agency involved in seed management; field inspection; sampling; analysis; monitoring; evaluation; certification; pre/post-harvesting supervision, etc. The composite grant of upto Rs.100.00 Lakh or 60% of total Staff Cost (whichever is less) to each State Seed Certification Agency per year is provided. During 2025-26, an amount of Rs.133.00 lakhs has been utilized by Karnataka State Seeds and Organic Certification Agency for this purpose.

4) National Seed reserve (100% Central share)

Reimbursement of claims incurred under "National Seed Reserve" of 'National Food Security & Nutrition Mission-Seed Component, for maintenance of Certified and Foundation Seeds is provided to the State Seeds Corporation in this component of NFSNM Seed Component scheme. During 2025-26 an amount of Rs.188.22 lakhs has been released to Karnataka State Seeds Corporation towards National Seed Reserve.



5) Support to Creation/Strengthening of Seed Testing Laboratories (100% Central share)

Seed Testing Laboratory (STL) is an integral part of SEED Quality control system to provide quality seeds to the farmers. Assistance is available for the establishment of new Seed Testing Laboratory or the renovation of an existing seed testing laboratory. During 2025-26, a grant of Rs.49.00 lakhs to STL, Gangavathi, Rs.19.31 lakhs to UAS, Raichur, Rs.9.50 lakhs to STL Davangere, Rs.5.00 lakhs UAS, Dharwad and Rs.5.00 lakhs to Keladi Shivappa Nayaka UAHS, Shimoga respectively, and a total grant of Rs.87.81 lakhs have been released.

b) Distribution of Fertilizers

Based on the projected requirement of different grades of fertilizers for Kharif 2025, Govt. of India had allocated 26.77 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers consisting DAP-4.00 lakh tonnes, MOP-1.30 lakh tonnes, Complex-9.90 lakh tonnes, Urea-11.17 lakh tonnes and SSP-0.40 lakh tonnes. The State has received 27.89 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers by the end of Kharif 2025 consisting DAP-4.00 lakh tonnes, MOP-1.20 lakh tonnes, Complexes-12.99 lakh tonnes, Urea-9.16 lakh tonnes, SSP and others 0.53 lakh tonnes (9.85 tonnes of opening balance as on 01.04.2025).

Based on the projected requirement of different grades of fertilizers for Rabi/summer 2025-26, Govt. of India has allocated 18.21 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers consisting DAP-1.98 lakh tonnes, MOP- 0.97 lakh tonnes, Complex-7.20 lakh tonnes, Urea-7.60 lakh tonnes and SSP- 0.46 lakh tonnes. The State has received 10.84 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizer by the end of December 2025 consisting DAP-0.85 lakh tonnes MOP-0.48 lakh tonnes, Complex-4.57 lakh tonnes, Urea-4.62 lakh tonnes, SSP and others-0.30 lakh tonnes (7.43 tonne of opening balance as on 01.10.2025).

Trends in fertilizer consumption in terms of NPK nutrients are furnished in Appendix 6.7

Buffer Stock of Fertilizer for Kharif 2025

To overcome the scarcity of fertilizers at a critical period, during the Kharif season, the State Government has decided to operate the Buffer Stocking of Fertilizers. The scheme of buffer stocking has been continued for Kharif 2025. During summer and pre-monsoon season itself, Department has instructed KSCMF and KSSC to stock various fertilizers at district and taluk levels. As on 30.12.2025 under the scheme, at KSCMF and KSSC branches, DAP 9,959 tonnes, MOP- 78 tonnes, Complexes-829 tonnes, Urea – 5848 tonnes, totally 16714 tonnes of fertilizer have been stocked. This arrangement, in turn, helped to manage the supply of fertilizers in demand situation smoothly in the State.

c) Plant Protection

Necessary plant protection programs are undertaken to effectively control the pest/disease/weed infestations affecting agricultural crops grown in the state. Under the scheme the following programs are undertaken with the provision of necessary technology/ technologies for effective protection of agricultural crops from pests and diseases.

- ❖ Distribution of Bio-pesticides
- ❖ Seed treatment campaign and training on use of safe pesticides
- ❖ Quality Control
- ❖ Distribution of Pesticides at 50 % subsidy as per the requirement

Apart from these Establishment of Mobile Plant Health Clinic (Krishi Sanjeevini) and e-SAP (Electronic Solutions against Agricultural Pests) to provide guidance on pest management are being implemented for effective pest management in the state.





d) Agricultural implements

Farm Mechanization

Farm mechanization is adopting usage of machinery and technology in agriculture to replace manual labor and animal power, boosting productivity. Mechanization of Farm Operations helps to reduce the drudgery of farm operations, saves time, and improves efficiency and farm productivity. The objective of farm mechanization is achieved through implementation of various schemes.

Farm Mechanization Programme is being implemented to provide a subsidy of 50% to general farmers and 90% subsidy to Schedule caste/Schedule Tribe farmers.

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.

Agro-Processing: To protect the agriculture, produce/ food grains from rain, wind and other unnatural weather conditions and to maintain quality, 8mx6m. size tarpaulin is distributed to the farmers at 50% subsidy for General Category and 90% to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes farmers limited to Rs. 1.00 Lakh and Small Automated Oil Machines are distributed at 75% subsidy for general category and 90% subsidy limited to Rs. 1.00 Lakh is provided for farmers belongs Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers.

Hi-tech Harvester Hub: The main objective of the scheme is to facilitate provision of Farm Machineries like combined harvester on rental basis to farmers by strengthening the existing Custom Hiring Service Centers through establishment of Hi-tech Harvester hubs in a phased manner. Under the scheme, establishment of Hi-tech Harvester Hub through existing Custom Hiring Centers, Agencies/ Organization (including FPOs) and Individual Beneficiaries by providing subsidy @ 40% to 70% limited Rs. 100.00 Lakhs is facilitated.

Table 6.2 : The details of expenditure incurred during 2025-26 under various mechanization schemes is detailed below: (Phy: in Nos, Fin: Rs.in Lakhs)

Scheme	Programme	Releases	Progress (Upto December 2025)	
			Phy	Fin
Farm Mechanization - State Sector	12542.18	11732.13.	29493	10283.00
SMAM-Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization	19067.00	17811.67	43802	17240.52
Agro-processing	2700.00	1560.15	57112	1024.00
High -tech Harvester Hub	4500.00	2250.00	47	1272.00

6.1.7 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)

Food and Nutrition Security is renamed as National Food Security and Nutrition Mission NFSNM from 2025-26. NFSNM -Rice, NFSNM -Pulses, NFSNM -Coarse Cereals, NFSNM -Nutri Cereals, NFSNM -Commercial Crops (Cotton & Sugarcane) programmes are being implemented. Further, to utilize available residual moisture in paddy fallows and to get higher production in pulses Targeting Rice fallow areas-pulses (TRFA-Pulses) are being implemented with 60% of central and 40% of State share in the State during 2025-26.



The mission is being implemented with the following objectives:

1. Increasing production of Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Coarse Cereals (Maize & Barley), Commercial Crops (Cotton, Jute & Sugarcane) and Nutri-Cereals (Shree Anna) through area expansion, adoption of different cropping patterns and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner.
2. Restoring soil fertility and productivity at farm level.
3. Enhancing farm level economy to enhance farmer's income.
4. Enhancing post-harvest value addition at the farm gate for better price realization to farmers through efficient market linkages.
5. Enhancing the Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) and Varietal Replacement Rate (VRR).
6. Improving the infrastructure of the Seed Sector in the country.

NMEO-Oilseeds

The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW), Government of India, has approved the implementation of the National Mission on Edible Oil - Oilseeds (NMEO - OS) scheme from 2024-25 to 2030-31 under the Centrally Sponsored Krishonnati Scheme with an objective to reduce the country's dependence on imported edible oils and achieve self-reliance by increasing the production of indigenous oilseeds and improving the livelihood of farmers, under this objective, it is planned to achieve a yield gap (60%) and sustainable growth in oilseed crops.

The main aim of the scheme is to Harness innovations, accelerate dissemination, targeting expansion, increasing availability of improved seeds, enhance market access and also Support extraction and collection of secondary oilseeds

Table 6.3: Progress under NFSNM & NMEO during 2025-26

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Programme	Budget Allocated as per Annual Action plan	Total Grants Released (GoI & GoK)	Expenditure up to the end of December 2025
NFSNM (60:40)	27645.45	13822.75	11341.93
NMEO (60:40)	6932.90	3466.44	2758.32
NMEO (100:0)	603.82	301.910	49.86

2. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

RKVY is a central sector scheme empowering Indian states to develop agriculture and allied sectors via flexible, district-level planning. Now it has been revamped as RKVY-RAFTAAR, it focuses on making farming a remunerative economic activity by promoting agribusiness, entrepreneurship, and innovation, with funding shared 60:40 between the Centre and States. It incentivizes the States to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors and aims at achieving the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops and thus maximizes returns to the farmers.

Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India has restructured the scheme in 2022-23 where in Annual Action Plan (AAP) based scheme have also been brought under RKVY umbrella. The two streams under RKVY are:

1. Detailed Project Report (DPR) based component.
2. Annual Action Plan (AAP) component.



Detailed Project Report (DPR)

For the year 2025-26 an amount of Rs.226.40 crore (Central share +State share) has been sanctioned from Government of India for implementation of various projects. The State Level Sanctioning Committee has approved 25% of additional action plan over the original allocation amounting Rs.283.00 crore. During 2025-26, up to end of December-2025 end Rs.50.00 crore has been released and Rs.40.72 crore has been utilised.

3. Micro Irrigation

Micro irrigation (MI) programme is being promoted both by Central and State Sector schemes, by providing different kinds of financial, institutional and technical support. These technologies are promoted primarily as: (1) a means to save water in irrigated agriculture, (2) as a strategy to increase income and reduce poverty, and (3) to enhance the food and nutritional security of rural households. The real thrust on promoting MI adoption largely started with the recommendations of the Task Force on Micro Irrigation Programme in 2004. The report sought to increase the emphasis on MI technology and recommended the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) in 2005-06.

The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with the very important component of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) – Micro Irrigation, is being implemented since 2015-16. the PDMC component focuses on improving water use efficiency at the farm level through promotion and support of Precision or Micro Irrigation (MI) which includes Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation units distribution at subsidized rates.

As per the Government order, during 2025-26, the Micro Irrigation programme is implemented under Pradhana Manthri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PMRKVY) Per Drop More Crop (PDMC).

During 2025-26, an amount of Rs.44092.86 lakhs has been allocated and Rs.27059.81 lakhs has been spent up to end of December 2025 as against the releases of Rs. 38304.59 lakhs. The Area covered under Micro irrigation is 100956 hectares.

4. Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA Scheme)

The extension system is an important pillar in agricultural development, to empower farmers with relevant information, technology, skills and support, all of which are necessary to enhance sustainability, farmers' income and agriculture as an enterprise.

The ATMA (Agricultural Technology Management Agency) scheme in Karnataka is a central-sponsored initiative to modernize agricultural extension, making it farmer-driven by creating district-level bodies (ATMA) to link research, extension, and farmers for technology transfer, capacity building (like Farmer Field Schools), and promoting innovation, ensuring farmers adopt better practices and increase productivity through participatory approaches.

Use of interactive and innovative methods of information dissemination will be used and to ensure convergence under different programmes and scheme at village level through the institution of ATMA (Agriculture Technology Management Agency) and Block Technology Teams (BTTs) laid out as per the guidelines.

During the current year of 2025-26, an amount of Rs.6235.00 lakhs have been allocated in the budget, an amount of Rs.3175.00 lakhs have been released and Rs.2529.62 lakhs expenditure has been incurred up to end of December 2025.





5. Crop Insurance Scheme: Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched from Kharif 2016 with an aim to support production in agriculture by providing an affordable crop insurance product to ensure comprehensive risk cover for crops of farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest stage

The main objective of the scheme is to provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop due to adverse climatic conditions like Hailstorm, Inundation, landslide, Cloud burst and natural fire due to lightning covering Prevented Sowing, Mid-Season Adversity, Localized Calamities and Post-Harvest Losses and to stabilize farm income in disaster years

- I. The Scheme is being implemented in the State as per GOI guidelines since 2016-17. The scheme operates on the principle of "Area Approach" in the selected defined areas called Insurance Units. From the year 2023-24, the scheme is implemented as per the Operational Guidelines Kharif 2023.
- II. For Kharif 2025, 36 crops are notified in all 31 districts under KRS-PMFBY. For 2025-26 Rabi season, 21 crops are notified in 28 districts (excluding Bangalore (Rural), Bangalore (Urban) and Kodagu districts) and for 2025-26 Summer season 06 crops are notified in 26 districts (excluding Udupi, Bidar, Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural and Kodagu) covering food and oil seeds crops as well as annual commercial & annual crops under KRS-PMFBY. Taluka-wise major crops are notified at Grama Panchayath level and other crops are notified at Hobli level.
- III. Farmers' may enroll under the scheme by paying through Financial Institutions/Bank/Grama-One Centers/Common Service Centers. After deducting farmer's share of premium from the gross premium, the remaining share of premium amount is equally shared between the State and Central Government in the ratio of 50:50.
- IV. Since Kharif 2023, FRUITS ID has been made compulsory for enrolment under KRS-PMFBY.
- V. The total number of farmers enrolled up to the end of December 2025 is 25,76,388 and premium paid by farmers is Rs.22324.79 lakhs covering 22.64 lakh hectares.
- VI. The Insurance Companies implementing PMFBY during 2025-26 Kharif, Rabi and summer season are- Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd., Oriental General Insurance Company, IFFCO Tokio General Insurance Company, Universal Sampo GIC and TATA-AIG GIC.

Details of claim settlement in Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojane from 2016 to till date is provided in **Appendix: 6.8**

Karnataka State has secured first rank in the overall performance ranking of the States implementing PMFBY and certificate of commendation is awarded to Haveri and Koppal districts for good implementing of PMFBY by the Government of India.

6.1.8 Thrust programmes : Major Programmes

1) Krishi Bhagya Scheme – 2025-26

Krishi Bhagya scheme (Phase I) was implemented from 2014-15 to 2020-21 with the objective of transforming 64% of rainfed agriculture into sustainable agriculture in turn improving the standard of living of farmers, as per Rainfed Agriculture Policy, 2014. During this period about 2,89,827 farm ponds have been constructed, which have the capacity to store about 1472.32 lakh cum. of water.

Krishi Bhagya scheme was re-launched in 2023-24 and is being implemented in a package model. During 2023-24 the scheme was implemented in 106 taluks of 24 rain-fed districts of 5 Agro-climatic dry zones of





the State, as per Rainfed Agriculture Policy-2014 and from 2024-25 the scheme has been extended across the State (including command areas).

The main objective of the scheme is to transform the rainfed agriculture to sustainable agriculture in the state, to increase crop productivity and enhance farm income by efficient conservation and improved rain water use efficiency and to conserve rain water in the farm ponds dug at selected sites and to provide protective irrigation to crops at critical crop stages.

For 2025-26 Rs.100.00 crores grant is allocated for Krishi Bhagya scheme and it is targeted to Implement about 5063 Krishi Bhagya packages all over the State. In addition to this, under Krishi Bhagya (SDMF) scheme a grant of Rs. 100.00 crores has been provided and it is targeted to implement about 5482 Krishi Bhagya Package units in 223 taluks of the State.

During 2023-24, A sum of Rs.50.00 crores grants has been released and Rs.49.90 crores expenditure has been incurred by constructing 6601 farm ponds. In the year 2024-25, Rs.200.00 crore has been released and Rs.185.72 crores has been spent and 15525 farm ponds have been constructed.

During the current year 2025-26, Rs.175.00 crores grant has been released and Rs.58.07 crores has been spent by constructing 4529 farm ponds up to end of December-2025.

Expected Outcome

- ❖ The runoff rainwater from the agricultural land can be stored in the farm ponds constructed in selected places and the excess water can be absorbed in the land to raise the ground water level.
- ❖ Water storage Capacity of farm ponds:
 - ◆ **Red Soil:** Farm pond of size 10*10*3 mt. to 21*21*3 mt. shall have the capacity to store 1.56 lakh- 9.81 lakh liters of water.
 - ◆ **Black Soil:** Farm pond of size 12*12*3 mt. to 21*21*3 mt. shall have the capacity to store 1.89 lakh- 8.37 lakh liters of water.
 - ◆ **Laterite Soil:** Farm pond of size 10*10*3 mt. to 21*21*3 mt. shall have the capacity to store 2.19 lakh- 11.43 lakh liters of water.
- ❖ A farm pond of size 12*12*3 mt. has the capacity to store about 2.50 lakh lt. water annually. The stored water can be used to provide protective irrigation during critical stages of the crop.
- ❖ In case of failure of rains, with 2.50 lakh lt. of water is stored in the farm pond, one protective irrigation can be given to the crop grown in 2-hectare area through Sprinkler Irrigation and to 4-hectare area through Drip Irrigation.
- ❖ Construction of trench cum bund helps to infiltration of rainwater and thereby for ground water recharge and prevention of soil erosion.
- ❖ Facilitates beneficiary farmers to sustain their crops in the years of deficit rainfall and also to get an average of 20-30% additional yield and income.

Proposal on Krishi Bhagya Scheme was selected under the category of 'Integrated land-soil-water solutions' as part of 'impactful solutions on land, soil and water resource management for resilient agriculture and food security' invited by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on the occasion of its 80th Anniversary and presented during the Fourth Edition of the Rome Water Dialogue held from 14-17th October, 2025 at Rome, Italy.





2) Organic farming promotional activities

The following schemes under the promotion of Organic Farming are being implemented in the State.

- I. **Joida taluk - Karnataka's first completely organic taluk:** The programme is being implemented with the objective of converting Joida taluk into an organic taluk over the next three years and to bring under organic certification system to provide better market for their produce.
- II. **Organic and Millet hub:** To facilitate the organic and millet producers, marketers and consumers of the state "Organic & Millet Hub" is being established at Hebbal, Bangalore, which will help to create awareness regarding organic and millet produces among consumers and provide better market access for the producers.
- III. **National Mission on Natural Farming:** The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Mission on Natural Farming" which is being implemented in 990 clusters with a total area of 49500 hectares. As against the target of Rs. 8517.31 lakhs and amount of Rs. 4258.65 lakhs has been released and expenditure is Rs. 3437.64 lakhs up to end of December 2025.
- IV. **Raithasiri Yojane:** The Scheme is being implemented with an objective of expansion of 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.

Further assistance of 50% or maximum of Rs.10.00 lakhs subsidy is being provided to the millet processing machineries for quality processing, Grading, Value addition, Packing and Branding of Minor millets. The benefit can be availed by Interested Farmers/Farmer Groups/Farmer Producer Groups/Innovators/Public Enterprises.
- V. **Central sector scheme of financing Facility under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund:** "Agricultural Infrastructure Fund" scheme was launched for with an aim of creation of infrastructure at the farm gate. It is providing a medium - long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets through interest subvention and financial support for credit guarantee through commercial banks, cooperative banks and other financial institutions. This scheme will be in force from 2020-21 to 2032-33. Under the said scheme, interest subsidy of 3% per annum is available for a maximum tenure of 7 years up to a maximum loan amount of Rs. 2.00 crore and CGTMSE guarantee coverage is available for loans up to Rs. 2.00 crore. This guarantee fee is reimbursed by the Government.

3) Conservation and Promotion of landraces

The programme is being implemented after the announcement in the budget of 2024, with the aim of identifying, conserving and promoting land races that are disappearing and suitable for the respective local area. This programme has announced in the 2024 budget speech.

The major components such as support/incentives for farmers cultivating and conserving land races, production and certification incentives, organization of workshops at the state and district levels to conduct basic surveys, pilot trials of land races, capacity building, establishment of seed banks of indigenous varieties, awareness about the nutritional value of land races, market support, promotion and awareness programs about land races are included in the programme.

Currently, 20 crops have been selected under the program, i.e., Rice, sorghum, millet, buckwheat, groundnut, chickpea, safflower, sesame, millets, and chilies.



Further, farmers' data (crop, variety, special characteristics, farming practices, awards, etc.) has been collected through a mobile app developed by the Department. Currently 616 farmers are enrolled and 2107 number of land races have been collected from farmers and these land races have been preserved in the seed bank at the Agricultural University, GKVK, Bangalore. This year experimental trials on the purity of the said land races are being carried out through State Agricultural Universities.

The indigenous varieties have been collected by conducting a survey of the farmers utilizing the app developed by the department. The indigenous varieties collected have been handed over to the crop coordinators for conducting the varietal trials. Varietal trails are in progress in various Agricultural Universities.

4) Organic Carbon Mission

The scheme is being implemented since 2021-22 to address low soil organic carbon (SOC) levels by boosting soil health, fertility, and promoting sustainable agriculture. Key initiatives include distributing green manure seeds at a 75% subsidy, organizing demonstrations (Rs.2,500/hectare), and encouraging organic inputs like vermi compost and bio-fertilizers. Apart from enhancing organic carbon of soil the scheme also aims in chemical free quality food production and control the drought situation in rainfed areas. The progress achieved up to December 2025 is Rs.255.12 lakhs against target and releases of Rs.300.00 lakhs.

5) Soil Health laboratories Programme

The scheme aims at promoting soil test based and balanced use of fertilizers to enable farmers to realize higher yields at lower cost. Soil health card provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility.

In Karnataka, 86.81 lakh farm holdings exist. At present, 30 Soil testing laboratories (29 static & 1 mobile soil testing lab) of the Agriculture Department are catering to the needs of farmers in respect of soil testing. In addition to this, 291 village-level soil testing labs have been established by providing subsidy to selected beneficiaries under NMSA Soil Health Management Programme.

The Objectives of the programme are:

1. To issue soil health cards to all farmers of the State in a span of every two years, so as to provide a basis to include nutrient deficiencies in fertilization practices.
2. To diagnose soil fertility related constraints with standardized procedures for sampling and analysis and design taluka/block level fertilizer recommendations in targeted districts.
3. To develop crops specific nutrient management in the districts for enhancing nutrient use efficiency.
4. To promote soil test based balancing of nutrients to manage fertility related risks for higher production.
5. To conduct demonstrations with diversified crops to quantify benefits of improved nutrient management practices in terms of increased crop yields and economic viability of farmers.

During 2025-26, an amount of Rs.553.00 lakhs is allocated as the budget and Rs.396.65 lakhs is releases and Rs.348373 lakhs expenditure has been incurred up to end of December 2025.

6) Raitha Samparka Kendra

The Department has 742 Raitha Samparka Kendra's (RSKs) functioning as agricultural extension centers were established under Raitha Mitra Yojana" at the hobli (sub-district) level to provide farmers with technical knowledge, quality seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides. They serve as one-stop centers for crop advisory,





soil testing, and direct interaction with experts. To strengthen the Raitha Samparka Kendras for effective implementation of Department programmes and technology transfer, the students graduating from Agriculture and Horticulture Universities are deputed at least for 3 months to Raitha Samparka Kendras for acquiring minimum practical skills, field experience and knowledge. Progress made under this programme upto end of December 2025 is Rs.68.65 lakhs against target and release of Rs.100 lakhs.

7) Training in Agricultural Technology

The District Agriculture Training Centers(DATC) conduct, training programmes in advanced Agricultural Technology adoption and Agricultural Extension Skills (1/3/6 days) for Farmers/Farm Women and Extension workers. Funds are provided to organize farmers' study tour also for strengthening basic infrastructure and up-gradations of DATCs. On an average every year around 650 to 1000 trainings were conducted. The up to December 2025, 132 trainings are conducted with expenditure of Rs.52.00 lakhs against releases of Rs.112.00 lakhs.

8) Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission

Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission (KAPC) was established in June 2014. During the tenure Commission has given various useful suggestions and advises to the Government and also has submitted several Reports.

In the current year, the Commission is in the Stage of finalizing the cost of cultivation of 36 major agriculture and horticulture crops for the Year 2024-25. A total Budget of Rs.167.45 lakhs are provided to the Commission for the year 2025-26. Up to the end of December 2025, Rs.99.52 lakh grants released out of which Rs.35.41 lakhs have been utilized.

6.1.9 Other initiatives by the Department of Agriculture

- a) **Raitha Sahayavani Kendra (Farmers helpline centre):** The State Department of Agriculture has started farmers', helpline called "Raitha Sahayavani Kendra" "1800-425-3553" has been inaugurated on 17.08.2023 to get information to the farmers about the problems arising at the field level/farmers and also to give necessary information regarding the benefits being distributed for the welfare of the farmers in the schemes/programmes. About 350-500 calls are being received daily and so far, a total of 274815 calls has been received.
- b) **The e-Governance initiatives undertaken by the Department:** Department has taken steps to strengthen the extension system by greater use of modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT) applications to meet the core functions of the Department viz., service delivery, information dissemination, public grievances and redressal, schemes/ programme implementation and to have interfaces with other Departments through the implementation of K-KISAN (Karnataka – Krishi Information Services and Networking) Project. The Department has developed application modules through NIC for implementation of schemes such as Farm Mechanization, Micro Irrigation, Krishi Bhagya, Agro Processing, Agriculture Input Supply, Demonstrations etc. Also, many of the schemes such as PM KISSAN, Chief Minister Raitha Vidhyanidhi, Raithasiri, Integrated Farming System under RKVY are brought under Direct Benefit Transfer platform. Further, all licensing services of Agriculture Department are rendered in on-line platform. e-governance Department is extending KSWAN-2 (Karnataka State Wide Area Network) connectivity to all offices of the Department of Agriculture.
- c) **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PMKISAN):** "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi" scheme of Government of India, each eligible farmer family will be provided with the financial assistance of Rs. 6000/- in 3 installments of Rs. 2000/- each. So far, 66,16,674 farmers have been registered in the State by giving self-declarations under this scheme. Out of which 61,79,398 farmers information (Aadhaar number and bank account details) has been sent to Government of India. After registration under various



verification processes 9.31 lakh farmers are found ineligible. In addition, 3.43 lakh beneficiaries' payment has been stopped temporarily for verification process. The Government of India has transferred Rs. 19418.51 crore as a financial assistance to the farmers accounts through DBT mode.

- d) **Chief Ministers' Raitha Vidyanidhi Programme:** With the objective of promoting higher and advanced education among children of farmers who are pursuing studies, the Chief Minister's Raitha Vidyanidhi program has been implemented during 2021-22. Additionally, during 2022-23 financial year, this program has been extended to children of landless agricultural labourers also. The funds are directly deposited through DBT to support post-Matriculation studies.

The Raitha Vidya Nidhi program is being continued in the year 2025-26, as per the new guidelines. Rs. 19.7 lakh scholarship has been disbursed to 304 students till December 2025.

- e) **Integrated Farming System (IFS) replication and Popularization under Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane (RKVY) during 2025-26:** The main aim of Integrated Farming System (IFS) replication and Popularization programme under RKVY scheme is to increase the income of the farmer through "integrated farming system". The integrated farming system covers crops, livestock & fishery, plantation and pasture based composite farming for enhancing livelihood opportunities, ensuring food security and minimizing risks from crop failure through supplementary/ residual production systems.

For the year 2025-26 target of Rs. 8.00 crore has been allocated to all districts to implement 1600 Integrated Farming System models. Currently the implementation of the scheme is under progress in all the districts.

- f) **Karnataka Raitha Samruddhi Yojana:** The Karnataka Raitha Samruddhi Yojana scheme is being implemented to make beneficiaries of Krishi Bhagya sustainable and profitable through the convergence of ongoing schemes, capacity building and creation of awareness for the farmers and farmer groups on quality production, processing, value addition, marketing and export, guidance to farmers on which crops to be grown based on soil testing and market demand, etc. with a view to increasing food production and farmers income. A total fund of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs have been approved for implementation and the expenditure till date is Rs.534 lakhs.

- g) **Crop Survey:** A systematic data collection of crops done digitally using mobile software application was initiated in the year 2017 to alleviate the problems of accurate data collection. It was conducted with the help of officials of the Revenue, Agriculture, Horticulture and Sericulture departments. Later in the 2018-19, Crop survey was conducted during Kharif season using educated youth (private residents-PR) of the village using the mobile application. From the year 2020-21, farmers were themselves allowed to upload the crop details of their farm in the Farmers App and crop survey was carried out involving farmers and PRs. During 2024-25, "Tilt angle" and "AI tool" features have been incorporated into mobile app for ensuring realness of Crop image.

Currently, Crop Survey is being carried out in 4 seasons a year namely Early Kharif, Kharif, Rabi and Summer season with the help of both Farmers App and PR App.

Bele Darshak App has been developed to allow the farmers to view the details of the crop survey of his plot and raise their objections if any about the crop survey data. The objections raised by farmers about Crop survey are disposed of by the Departmental Officers appropriately.

Objective of the Program: Recording survey number/sub survey number wise accurate information about cropped area using GPS based mobile application.

Achievement during 2025-26: During 2025-26 Kharif season, out of 273.08 lakh plots, a total of 261.83 lakh plots (1.38 lakh plots and 260.45 lakh plots through Farmer App and PR App respectively) were surveyed achieving 95.90% progress.





6.1.10 State Directorate of Secondary Agriculture

Overview

Karnataka state pioneered in establishment of the Directorate of Secondary Agriculture with the mission of doubling the farmer's income. Secondary Agriculture is defined to be an activity/operation that utilizes the primary produce of agriculture and adds value to it by any process using local manpower and skills thereby providing more returns to the farmer through Agriculture, Horticulture, dairy, processing of animal products, cottage & rural industries.

Mission

- ❖ The State Directorate of Secondary Agriculture is planning to implement the project in the state of Karnataka as the first model in the country.
- ❖ Activities / functions that provide more income to farmers are defined as secondary farming by using the primary products of agriculture, using local human resources and skills.
- ❖ In Agriculture, so far, more emphasis has been given to increase "yields", but now through secondary Agriculture, more emphasis has been given to enhance the income by employment creation through production of by-products.
- ❖ To create more market opportunities for agricultural primary products by adding value to them and increasing farmer's income.

Objectives

- ❖ With the view of increasing farmer's income, to utilize the primary product and by-products of agriculture and other biological resources as raw materials for processing value addition, packing, branding and providing market facilities is the main objective of Secondary Agriculture.
- ❖ Secondary Agriculture acts as a bridge for employment and income generation through agriculture and allied activities.
- ❖ To work towards creation of various sources of income to farm household thereby overcoming the problems of Agriculture.
- ❖ To promote agriculture/rural & cottage industries and usage of low capital and technology.

Activities

Mainly 3 types of activities which can be taken under secondary agriculture are Value addition to primary agriculture production.(Type A), Alternative enterprises (E.g.: Mushroom cultivation, Bee keeping, etc. (Type B) and Enterprises that use crop residues and wastes of primary agriculture i.e.waste to wealth creating enterprises (Type C)

Activities such as providing more income to farmers by using local human resources and skills for value addition can be undertaken under this scheme. (E.g.: Pickles, ketchup, manufacture of bio pesticides, agro tourism, beekeeping, mushroom cultivation, fiber board manufacture, etc.)

In the year 2025-26, a grant of Rs. 100.00 lakhs have been earmarked and also a grant of Rs. 79.2 lakhs have been earmarked under the RKVY Scheme. An amount of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been released and Rs.64.21 lakhs expenditure has been incurred and the program is being implemented in five districts (Vijayapura, Kalaburagi, Mandya, Davangere and Chikkamagaluru). Under this scheme, 50% subsidy will be provided to all categories of farmers for setting up of units related to secondary agricultural industry., reflecting an average Utilization of 85.623%.



6.1.11 Major constraints confronting Agriculture Sector

- ❖ Predominantly rainfed agriculture,
- ❖ Sub-division and fragmentation of landholdings,
- ❖ Inadequate and injudicious use of irrigation facilities,
- ❖ Low level of public investment,
- ❖ Exhaustion of the yield potential of new high yielding varieties,
- ❖ Technological & Extension Constraints,
- ❖ Environmental degradation and impaired soil fertility,
- ❖ Depleting water resources,
- ❖ Adverse impacts of climate change,
- ❖ The rising cost of production,
- ❖ Diminishing agricultural labour availability,
- ❖ Inadequate post-harvest value addition,
- ❖ Inadequate infrastructure facilities (lack of proper storage and transportation facilities warehouses, cold and dry storage facilities for perishable goods)
- ❖ Farmers' reduced interest in agriculture.

6.2 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Karnataka has the highest proportion (79%) of drought prone area among all major States in the country and in absolute terms it has the second largest area of dry land in the country after Rajasthan. These lands are subject to periodic droughts, severe soil erosion, erratic rainfall, and depleting groundwater, eroding the natural resource base and significantly hindering agricultural productivity. Average yield of the most common ten crops in these regions is estimated 2-5 times less than optimal. More efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, especially of soil, water and vegetation is therefore a basic need for the economic and agricultural development of these areas. Hence Watershed development is being given importance in the State.

The Vision of the Department is:

1. To achieve sustainable development of land resources in the rainfed / degraded areas of rural Karnataka and to enhance their productivity.
2. To achieve the goal of sustainable development through participatory approach of stakeholders in watershed development programme and enhance livelihood opportunities for the people living in the rainfed / degraded areas.

The mission is to develop, promote and implement a decentralized, cost effective, productive, transparent and sustainable watershed development treatment package through participatory approach for the following.

1. To meet rural livelihood needs.
2. To enhance employment and income opportunities for the poor.
3. To improve the productive potential of natural resource base.
4. To reduce the poverty and degradation of natural resources like soil, water, plant and livestock resource.





The geographical area of the State is 190.50 lakh ha., of which 129.70 lakh ha. is available for watershed interventions. Up to the end of March 2025, an area of 74.94 lakh ha has been developed with watershed interventions (treated) and 54.76 lakh ha. (out of which 3.02 is under treatment) is yet to be treated.

Water harvesting structures are being constructed under various watershed development schemes, mainly with the objective of improving ground water recharge through harvest of rain water. In the current year, 1177 different water harvesting structures (check dam, vented dam, nala bund, gokatte, percolation tank, farm pond) are constructed and estimated to cover 1765 ha area under protective irrigation.

For the year 2025-26, Rs. 353.01 crore is provided in the budget, of which Rs.245.29 crore has been released and Rs.199.76 crore expenditure has been incurred till December 2025.

6.2.1 Watershed Development component of Pradhana Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojane 2.0 (WDC-PMKSY 2.0)

The scheme envisages to accelerate the economic growth rate of rainfed area agriculture. At watershed level, the development plan shall be guided by the need to achieve higher incomes for farmers, expanded livelihood options for landless, equity in distribution of benefits, community ownership and management, and ecologically sustainable action plan.

Watershed development activities are being implemented in 78 watershed projects in 78 taluks of the State with an area of 3.294 lakh ha with average project size of 4800-5000 hectares area, under the scheme, in saturation approach and also in convergence with MGNREGA, PMKSY-PDMC and other Central and State Government programmes for a period of 5 years. The Central and State Governments approved the total project cost of Rs.769.66 Crores with the sharing pattern 60:40. The unit cost for the plain areas is Rs.22,000/- per hectare and hilly/difficulty areas is Rs. 28,000/- per hectare.

2025-26 is the Final year for implementation of Scheme and remaining Programme is Rs. 145.49 Crore. During the 2025-26, Rs.37.30 crore has been released of which Rs.32.31 crore is utilised till December 2025. Under this programme, along with construction of 228 different water harvesting structures, 13855 ha of rainfed area is treated with different watershed activities and 4962 farmers are benefited.

6.2.2 Rainfed Area Development (RAD) - RKVY RAFTAAR

The scheme has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rainfed areas focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation. The scheme is being implemented in the State with the sharing pattern of 60:40 between Central and State Government and it is brought under RKVY in 2022-23.

Rainfed Area Development (RAD) programme aims at promoting Integrated Farming System (IFS) with emphasis on Crops (Millets Crops / Oilseed/Pulses/Vegetables/fodder) + Trees (Horticulture/ Agro Forestry) +Livestock {Milch cows/ Buffaloes/small ruminants (10 animals (Sheep or Goat or Pigs) / 50 birds (Duck/ Poultry) and value addition activities such as Fishery (Fingerlings) Units, Apiculture (Bee Keeping), Silage making Vermi compost Units to be converged with the other schemes.

An amount of Rs.53.27 crore has been allocated for the year 2025-26 and is targeted to implement IFS activities in an area of 17757 ha. Out of the releases of Rs.18.16 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 3.27 crore has been incurred till December 2025 and IFS activities are being implemented in an area of 1091 ha, covering 1108 beneficiaries.



6.2.3 World Bank Assisted REWARD Project (Rejuvenating Watersheds for Agricultural Resilience through Innovative Development)

The Scheme is being implemented in the lines of Sujala-III. The program aims to introduce modern watershed practices in Karnataka and focused on modernizing watershed management using scientific data (like Land Resource Inventory-LRI) to boost agricultural resilience, improve soil/water conservation, and enhance rural livelihoods by creating decision-support systems for better resource planning. The Budget approval for implementation of the program is Rs.600.00 crores (State Share: 30% and World Bank loan: 70%) in 25 districts. It is a multi-State watershed development program wherein Karnataka will be the Light house State and provide technical guidance to other participating States.

The Objective of the Programme is to strengthen capacities of national and state institutions to adopt improved watershed management for increasing farmers' resilience and support value chains in selected watersheds of participating states.

Major activities: Land resource inventory (LRI) in 25 lakh hectares rain-fed area of 25 project districts; Watershed treatment on saturation mode in 1.0 lakh ha (20 sub-watersheds) based on LRI recommendations; 15 FPOs and Value chain development; providing improved Agro-met advisories to farmers; establishment of Centre of Excellence on science-based watershed management at UAS Bengaluru to provide 1044 trainings to State and other States officials and technical staff.

Program technical partners: National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR-NBSSLUP), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), State Agricultural and Horticultural Universities, Karnataka State Remote Sensing and Applications Centre (KSRSAC), Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Cell (KSNDMC) and VTU are the technical partners in the implementation of the program.

During 2025-26 action has been taken to complete the LRI studies for 11 lakh hectare area under the World Bank assisted REWARD Program with the help of technical Partners. As per this, till now LRI studies are completed in 10 lakh Ha. Accordingly, improved LRI and Hydrology based agro advisories are provided to the farmers through this program.

During the current year, an amount of Rs.150.00 Crore has been allocated for the project. So far, Rs.75.00 Crore released and Rs.97.83 Cr. have been incurred till December 2025 including opening balance.

6.2.4 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO)

FPO is a collective of farmers—mainly small and marginal—who come together to improve their economic strength through cooperation and scale. Registered as a legal entity (like a Producer Company or cooperative), an FPO helps farmers access quality inputs, credit, technology, and markets at better prices, while also enabling value addition, storage, processing, and collective marketing of produce. By reducing dependence on middlemen and increasing bargaining power, FPOs aim to enhance farmers' incomes, reduce risks, and promote sustainable and inclusive agricultural development. These organizations are created depending upon the needs of the producers considering the demand potential to adopt a value chain approach to enhance producer's economic and social benefits.

Formation and promotion of farmer producer organizations is implemented under 2 schemes:

a) Central Sector Scheme- Formation and promotion of 10000 FPOs

Under centrally sponsored scheme, 100 Farmer Producer Organizations are formed in the State and are promoted. During 2025-26 an amount of Rs.2.00 Cr. has been released and incurred an expenditure of Rs.1.81 Cr.





b) Formation and Promotion of Amrit Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)

The objective is organizing farmers, fisherfolk, and weavers to enhance their productivity and to facilitate an effective market linkage for the products grown or produced by the FPOs. 486 Amrit Farmer/Fisherfolk/Weaver Producer Organizations are being established and promoted. Under this scheme, an allocation of Rs.20.00 crore has been earmarked for the financial year 2025–26, out of which Rs.5.00 crore has been released, and an expenditure of Rs.3.16 crore has been incurred up to the end of December 2025.

6.2.5 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Soil and water conservation activities are taken up in convergence with MGNREGS with the objective of creating guaranteed rural employment for the small, marginal farmers and landless labourers there by boosting rural economy and water security. Action plan for the current year is to implement Watershed development activities in convergence with MGNREGS, involves generation of 67.54 lakh person days with the financial target of Rs. 242.08 Crore. 20867 Ha of bunding, 2644 Step farm pond, 1539 water harvesting structures, have been constructed by generating 34.29 lakh person days with the financial progress of Rs123.83 Crore upto end of Dec-2025.

6.2.6 Achievement for the year 2025-26

1. An area of area of 1765 ha is brought under protective irrigation by constructing 1177 Water harvesting structures.
2. Under the Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – 2.0 (WDC of PMKSY-2.0) and the REWARD project, a total of 34,855 hectares of watershed land have been treated and an area of 2964 ha of forestry, 2411 ha of dryland horticulture- has been developed.
3. Under the Central Sector Scheme for the Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs, the Department of Watershed Development has received an award at the national level for mobilizing a highest number of shareholders and for releasing the highest amount of equity grants.
4. With the objective of establishing a uniform branding mechanism, Farmer Producer Organizations have been brought together and the Karnataka State Farmer Producer Organizations Cooperative Society Limited, Bengaluru has been registered at the state level. A total of 145 Farmer Producer Organizations are members of the society. The governing board of the federation has been constituted, and steps are being taken to market various products under the government-approved brand name “Raitha Siri.”

6.2.7 By implementing the above watershed programme following measurable outcomes can be achieved at the end of the programme.

1. The rainfed watershed developed for drought proofing the dryland farming and the sustainability of rainfed farming is ensured through implementation of integrated watershed activities.
2. REWARD program helps to increase the farm productivity and income levels of watershed community through application of modern and scientific practices in the field of watershed development. The LRI based studies provide crop, weather, soil and water related scientific advisories to farmers to increase soil moisture, biomass, reduce soil erosion & runoff.
3. The moisture availability for rainfed farming shall be improved through the in-situ and ex-situ soil and water conservation measures like field bunds, trench cum bunds and boulder/rubble/vegetative checks, Farm ponds, check dams and Nala bunds activities implemented in the arable and non-arable lands.
4. Assured protective irrigation in the project area through the utilization of rain water harvested through water harvesting structure enhanced the productivity when compared to non-project area.



5. Conversion of degraded and barren land into a cultivable land and thereby increases in the agriculture area and productivity as well as increase in the Dry land horticulture, Agro forestry and Fodder production in the watershed area.
6. Upliftment of Small, Marginal, SC and ST population through the implementation of watershed activities in participation with community for more sustainable benefits and towards doubling of the farmer income.
7. Farmer Producer Organization unleashes the economic community through enhanced negotiation power and business partnerships.

6.3 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Agriculture Marketing forms the cornerstone of economic development by creating efficient pathways between producers and consumers. It is the backbone of economic development that connects rural prosperity with GDP growth. Agricultural marketing serves as the crucial bridge between farm production and economic transformation, driving resource optimization, market expansion, and technological advancement while creating employment and boosting incomes across entire communities.

The state has 170 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC's) to facilitate and regulate agricultural markets, protect farmers from exploitation by middlemen, ensure fair prices and timely payments through regulated auctions, and develop market infrastructure like yards and storage, though recent reforms aim to offer farmers more selling options beyond APMC mandis. They provide transparency, enforce rules, and manage the sale and transport of notified produce, but their monopoly is being challenged by new laws for more flexible markets. Since the Department has provided infrastructure facilities for better marketing of the commodities; the arrival of agricultural commodities to the market yard is increasing year by year.

The Department of Agricultural Marketing was established to function under the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development) Act, 1966 and Rules 1968. The Department of Agricultural Marketing supervises and guides the working of APMCs to implement the provisions of the Act and Rules. The APMCs are managed by an elected Managing Committee. The Secretary and supporting staff are Government servants working in the APMCs.

Vision: To promote and encourage participatory and equitable socio economic development of farmers in particular and stakeholders of the market in general of Karnataka state through vibrant and self-reliant and competitive Agricultural Marketing System.

The main objective of the department is to develop and encourage a dynamic and self-sustaining agricultural marketing system in the state through adequate infrastructure and user-friendly electronic system and specially to achieve partnership and equitable social and economic development of farmers and all marketing stakeholders by developing a transparent, scientific agricultural produce marketing system.

The challenges of the Department are to provide the additional required infrastructure for trade in the markets, to ensure transparency in the markets, to modernize the markets, and to ensure competitive price to the farmers produce. In this regard, action has been taken to implement an online trading system in all the APMCs of the state in a phased manner. 167 APMCs have been linked to Unified Market Platform of Rashtriya e-Market Services and the Kalaburagi & Chincholi APMCs have been linked to the e-NAM platform of the Govt. In addition to this, action has also been taken to link 3 more APMCs to the e-NAM platform.





6.3.1 The budgetary allocation for the department

An amount of Rs.137.49 crores has been allocated in the budget during the current year 2025-26 and Rs.37.50 crores has been released under Minimum Support Price scheme and the same has been transferred to revolving fund.

Under Development of Rural Markets, an amount of Rs.82.87 crores has been allocated in the budget and Rs.62.02 crore has been released for completion of the works taken under NABARD.

a) Rashtriya e-Market Services Limited (ReMSL)

To ameliorate the agricultural marketing system in the State, Karnataka's 2013 Agriculture Marketing Reforms Committee (AMRC) was formed to modernize agricultural marketing, leading to the Karnataka Agricultural Marketing Policy 2013 on September 4th and amendments to the KAPM Act, introducing features like a single trader license, warehouse-based sales, private markets, e-trading (Unified Market Platform via ReMS), and farmer-friendly measures like market fee waivers for perishables, aiming for better farmer prices and transparency. An SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) Rashtriya e-Market Services (ReMS), has been established on 20th January 2014 for the implementation of reforms measures and to create a hassle-free, competitive market environment, reducing transaction costs and ensure farmers remunerative prices for their produce.

On line trading system is being implemented to sell the agricultural produce of the farmers in the markets through the electronic trading system to ensure transparency, simplify the marketing procedures, ensure a competitive price for farmers' produce by introduction of technology in all market activities including auction system, price discovery and payment of sale proceeds to farmers on line. The different markets in the State are linked by the technology adoption facilitating the traders to participate in buying the commodities online from any of the markets of the state where the farmers have offered for sale.

As on December 2025, 167 markets are brought under Unified Market Platform. The Unified Market Platform has transacted 12.67 Crore MTs of agricultural commodities worth Rs.4,39,852.54 Crore.

b) Minimum Floor Price scheme

The Minimum Floor Price Scheme in Karnataka is a state-level policy designed to protect farmers in situations where market prices fall sharply below their cost of production. Minimum Floor Price Scheme is a state-led tool to augment support price protection when farmers otherwise would be forced to sell below cost. The scheme applies to all the notified Agricultural & Horticultural commodities as per Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation & Development) Act 1966. In addition to this Scheme, the Price Support Scheme of Government of India is also being implemented to stabilize the agricultural prices in the markets and ensure a better price for farmers produce by avoiding the distress sale of commodities.

A corpus of Revolving Fund was created for the successful implementation of the said scheme and is being operated by Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board as per the decision taken by the Cabinet Sub-Committee for Price Stabilization of Agriculture/ Horticulture Commodities.

During 2025-26, under support price scheme, approximately 88,252 lakh quintals of Green gram, Urad dal, Sunflower, Soyabean, Ground nut, Maize and Cotton commodities have been procured from 1,55,793 registered farmers, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,239 crore. Procurement operation is under progress.



c) Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

To Strengthen the APMC activities and to enhance basic amenities detailed project report prepared based on the proposals of the APMCS is submitted to NABARD for RIDF financing which includes:

- ❖ Market yard improvements (platforms, drainage, roofing, fencing)
- ❖ Storage facilities (covered sheds, cold storage units)
- ❖ Weighbridges and auction platforms
- ❖ Access roads and circulation areas within market yards
- ❖ Basic utilities like water, drainage, lighting

These projects help reduce losses, improve price discovery, and enhance market efficiency for farmers.

Under RIDF-31, Finance department has accorded concurrence to take up selected 33 number of works at an estimated cost of Rs.240.00 crore. NABARD has already accorded permission to take up 20 works at an estimated cost of Rs.163.00 crore, and permission for the remaining works is awaited.

d) Kayaka Nidhi

Kayaka Nidhi is a welfare-type financial support scheme aimed primarily at providing assistance for certain agricultural workers and labourers employed under Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs). Implementation of Kayaka Nidhi Scheme will benefit around 20,000 licensed hamals working in the APMCs who are under below poverty line.

The amount allocated under this scheme is being utilized to meet the medical expenses of for licensed hamals surgical operation upto Rs.1.00 lakh & Rs. 25000 amount will be given for the final rites of deceased Hamals working in APMCs. During 2025-26, upto the end of December, Rs.13.75 lakh has been spent for medical expenses and for funeral assistance benefitting 55 hamals.

e) Raitha Sanjeevini

Under this scheme, farmers who met with an accidental death or permanently disabled while being involved in farming/marketing activities are provided with compensation ranging from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/-. During 2025-26, up to end of December 2025, compensation of Rs.1.00 lakh has been given to one farmer.

f) Group Term Insurance Scheme

Government has accorded administrative approval for enhancing the Insurance amount from Rs.1.00 lakh to Rs.5.00 lakh to the legal heirs upon the death of licenced shramiks working in all APMCs of the State. Action has been taken to implement the scheme by establishing corpus fund as decided in the Board's General meeting held on 23-06-2025 as per the conditions laid down in the Government order.

6.3.2 Other Achievements of the Department

- ❖ In order to develop economically weaker markets Market Development Fund has been established. Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) are allowed to deposit 3 paise out of the 60 paise market fee collection. The amount collected under the said fund is being used to provide basic infrastructural facilities in economically weaker markets.





- ❖ Licensed traders are allowed to purchase notified agricultural produce directly from farmers inside the market premises under the unified sales platform by paying the market fee online and obtaining the transportation permit form 35-A.
- ❖ To regulate the sales activities taking place between licensed traders in market yards and retail traders dealing outside the yards, e-Commerce Platform has been established by bringing amendment to the K.A.P.M (R & D) Act 1966 vide notification dated 25-03-2025.
- ❖ Under RIDF-31, Finance department has accorded concurrence to take up select 33 number of works at an estimated cost of Rs.240.00 crore. Under this, NABARD has already accorded permission to take up 20 works at an estimated cost of Rs.163.00 crore, and according permission for the remaining works are awaited.
- ❖ Under RIDF-30, approval has been accorded to establish dry chilly market at Raichur at an estimated cost of Rs.25.00 crore, tender process is under progress.
- ❖ Tender process is under progress for establishing Modern Agricultural Complex at an estimated cost of Rs.35.00 crore at Mangalore Nellikai road market.
- ❖ With the help of Center for Smart Governance, ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) has been developed in order to digitize the work activities of marketing committees, out of 08 modules, 06 modules have been completed and other modules are in the process of completion stage.
- ❖ In order to protect sugarcane growers in the state and to prevent fraud in weighing, administrative sanction has been obtained for installation of weighing machines at all sugar mills through APMCs. It is proposed to install weighing machines at selected 10 places, out of which work order has already been issued for 5 places and for 03 places tender process is under progress, process will be completed at the earliest & work order will be issued. Action has been taken to invite tender for the remaining 02 places.
- ❖ In order to avoid farmers selling agricultural produce under pressure, action has been taken under RIDF-29 and 30 to set up cold storages in select 15 APMCs, works are under progress. In addition to this, NABARD has accorded to set up cold storages at 05 places under RIDF-31.
- ❖ In order to convert the APMCs into zero waste vegetable markets by scientifically processing the waste generated in the premises, action has been taken to establish Bio CNG plant under PPP mode in the APMCs of Dasanapura of Bengaluru and Mysore.

6.3.3 Challenges

For Integration of Unified Market Platform with e-NAM, the Department has to provide the additional required infrastructure for trade in the markets, ensure transparency, modernize the markets and to ensure competitive price to the farmers produce. Providing pure drinking water facility, toilet facility, and necessary hardware/peripherals for online trading, and establishment of assaying and grading labs in the markets. As the collection of the market fee is reduced to 0.60%, there will be a drastic reduction in the collection of market fee. Hence, it is a big challenge to the Department for giving necessary infrastructural facilities out of the revenue collection.

6.4 HORTICULTURE

Horticulture sector has emerged as an important component of the economy of our State has contributed more than one third share to the economy of agriculture and allied sectors. Horticultural crops have evolved as an alternative crop to agricultural crops in many dry regions of the State. Horticultural crops covers an area of 25.84 lakh hectares and the annual production is 200.79 lakh Metric Tons during 2024-25. The average productivity of horticultural crops in the State is 7.77 Metric Tons per hectare. The share of Horticultural produce in total GSDP of the state was 3.05%.





The department is implementing various programs for the development of horticulture sector. During the year 2025-26, Rs. 1751.85 Crores is allocated in the Budget, of which an amount of Rs. 1431.68 crores were released and a total expenditure of Rs.1041.50 crore (Including OB) have been spent till the end of December 2025. The State has undertaken several initiatives to boost the growth in this sector, includes Area expansion programme, Providing micro irrigation under Pradhana Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojane, Horticulture extension and training Disease and pest management, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane (RKVY), Comprehensive Horticulture Development, Assistance to Horticulture Boards and Corporations, Biotechnology, Apiculture and Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojana.

Table 6.4: Category wise Area under Horticultural crops

(In lakh Ha.)

Year	Fruits	Vegetables	Spice Crops	Garden / Plantation	Commercial Flowers	Medicinal Plants	Aromatic Plants	Total
2023-24	2.95	4.12	4.28	13.13	0.41	0.01	0.02	24.92
2024-25	3.00	4.39	3.96	14.10	0.38	0.004	0.02	25.85

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

25.85 lakh hectares of area is under Horticulture crops during 2024-25 as against the area of 24.92 lakh hectares in 2023-24, which indicates that 0.92 lakh hectares of area has been increased during 2024-25.

The department has under taken several schemes as mentioned below.

(i) National Mission on Edible Oil - Oil Palm

India imports around 150-165 lakh tones of edible oil costing around 1,60,000 crore. Therefore, in order to achieve self-sufficiency in edible oil production, both Central and State Govt. are encouraging oil palm cultivation. As per the reassessment by Indian Institute for Oil Palm Research in 2020, Karnataka has the potential to grow Oil palm in an area of about 72642 ha. Since, Oil Palm is a water loving crop, its cultivation is mainly taken up in 19 districts which comes under Command areas of Cauvery, Bhadra, Thungabhadra, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha and Krishna and in 5 districts in non-command areas through PPP module.

Currently in the State, around 9254 farmers are cultivating oil palm in an area of 13223 ha. out of which 4442 ha. is yielding area. The annual production of oil palm Fresh Fruit Brnaches (FFBs) is about 16745 M.T, from which 2883.49 M.T of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) is being extracted. During 2025-26 (upto the end of December-2025) 1,80,000 seedlings were distributed to the farmers for area expansion under oil palm. Government of India has announced Rs.15,488/MT as Viability Price, for the oil year from 1st Nov, 2025 to 31st Oct, 2026. The industry payment price for FFB's procured from the farmers during December-2025 has been fixed at Rs.16010.00/MT.

(ii) Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (Per Drop More Crop)

Under the Centrally Sponsored Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – Per Drop More Crop (PM-RKVY-PDMC), the Department of Horticulture provides financial assistance for installation of drip and sprinkler irrigation system. From 2024–25 onwards, subsidy is extended to all categories of farmers at 90% up to 2.00 hectares and 45% for area above 2.00 hectares up to 5.00 hectares.

For the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 545.66 crores has been allocated and an area of 30653.66 hectares has been brought under Micro Irrigation by providing subsidy of Rs. 24666.50 lakh to 35021 farmers who have installed Drip/ Sprinkler for Horticulture up to the end of December 2025.





(iii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

For overall development of Horticulture, the Government of India started implementation of the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) Scheme. At present, NHM is a sub scheme of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). It covers Area expansion, Adoption of protected cultivation method, rejuvenation of the unproductive orchards, rain water harvesting, organic farming, induction of Integrated Nutrition Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM), providing post harvest support, improving marketing, enhancing the technical knowledge and skills of farmers, extension officials and entrepreneurs through an array of training programmes.

During the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 129.73 crores was allocated upto the end of December-2025. Rs.62.80 crore has been spent. The annual physical target for area expansion of major categories of Horticultural crops (like fruits, plantation crops, spices, flowers) and aromatic crops are 6350.50 ha. and financial target is Rs.18.79 Crore. Financial assistance of Rs. 14.75 Crore has been provided for area expansion of 4872.68 ha. upto the end of December 2025. More emphasis is given for providing water storage structures, mechanization, protected cultivation and Post-Harvest Management.

(iv) Bio Centre

Activities such as tissue culture-based plant propagation, mushroom development, production of organic fertilizers, biocontrol agents and analysis of nutrients in soil, leaves and water are being carried out at the bio centers. Propagation of horticulture crops including medicinal and aromatic plants and production of fruit grafts/seedlings, is also an important activity of this centre.

During 2025-26, under the KSHDA and departmental of developmental lab schemes, a budget of Rs. 98.78 lakh has been used to produce 10.67 lakh of tissue culture banana plants, Rs. 225.36 lakh to produce 290 tons of organic fertilizers/biocontrol agents/ manure and 71670 litres of liquid organic fertilizers. Additionally, with a grant of Rs. 95.50 lakh, 52764 soil, water and leaf analysis has been carried out. Furthermore with a budget of Rs. 16.47 lakh, 82370 numbers of mushroom spawn (250 grams per packet) has been produced by the end of December 2025.

(v) Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

The Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is a sub-component of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). One of the primary objectives of the scheme is to promote the production of high-quality, safe food by reviving the vision of sustainable agriculture from the past. This is achieved by integrating the vast wealth of authentic, skill-based agricultural knowledge—gained through generations of labour, self-discovery, and experimentation—with modern scientific, logical perspectives and recommendations. At the same time, the scheme prioritizes ensuring that the quantity and quality of natural agricultural resources do not deteriorate. Furthermore, another major objective is to develop organic plots through a cluster-based model, certify organic production using a simplified and farmer-friendly Participatory Guarantee System (PGS), and provide value addition and market linkages wherever necessary.

The scheme aims to promote natural resource based integrated and climate resilient sustainable farming systems that ensure maintenance and increase of soil fertility, natural resource conservation, on-farm nutrient and minimize dependence of farmers on external inputs. The main objective will be to validate, value add and create a marketing system. During the current year an amount of Rs. 237.00 lakhs has been spent as against the available grant of Rs. 2666.67 lakhs at the end of December 2025.



Third phase of PKVY is being implemented in the state. A total of 32000 ha. has been identified for conversion for three years in PKVY Phase III which aims to convert agriculture/horticulture area to organic and provide market linkages.

(vi) Comprehensive Horticulture Development Plan

Under the Comprehensive Horticulture Development Program, 40% subsidy will be provided to all categories of farmers as per the guidelines of the Comprehensive Horticulture Development (AEP) Sub-scheme as per the unit cost fixed under the MIDH scheme. For the year 2025-26, Rs. 7850.00 lakh has been allocated, of which Rs. 5464.49 lakh has been released, and by the end of December 2025, Rs. 4118.36 lakh has been spent covering 6603 beneficiaries.

(vii) Apiculture Development Programme

Apiculture is emerging as a profitable industry providing export opportunity. It plays a major role in providing financial independence to the bee keepers. As Honey bees help cross-pollination in Horticulture and Agriculture crops, high and good quality yield can be obtained. Having many medicinal properties, Honey is the gift of nature to the human kind and Bee keeping can be practiced without much investment by landless small and marginal farmers, women and handicapped. Under this scheme 859 beneficiaries have received scientific beekeeping training and a total of 7245 honey boxes have been distributed. Also 17 Madhuvana have been established and assistance has been given for purchase of 48 honey extractors.

A total grant of Rs.200.00 lakhs under the State sector and Rs.369.31 lakhs under the District sector scheme has been allotted for the implementation of the Bee keeping development scheme in the year 2025-26. Rs.200.00 lakhs and Rs. 275.93 lakhs has been released of which Rs. 106.46 lakhs and Rs. 225.69 lakhs has been achieved upto the end of December -2025 under state sector and district sector schemes respectively.

(viii) Horticulture Training Programme

11 training centers are functioning In the department. Every year 400-450 Farmers children are being trained.

(ix) Horti-clinic Activities

At present one State level and 28 district level horti- clinics are functioning to create awareness among the farmers about the new technologies developed for horticulture, various horticulture schemes and to conduct training programmes and study tours to farmers.

(x) Integrated Pest and Disease Management in Horticultural Crops

It is implemented to increase the yield of Horticultural crops by protecting them from pests and diseases. During 2025-26, an amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs has been allocated for subsidy for purchase of plant protection chemicals and Goniozus sp. parasite production and distribution to farmers. An amount of Rs.500 lakhs has been released, out of which Rs. 396.37 lakhs has been spent up to end of December 2025.

(xi) Annual Action Plan (AAP) Components

a) Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)-Mechanization in Horticulture

The area under horticulture is expanding day by day but to carry out farm operations, availability of labour is a constraint which in turn leads to increased demand for farm machineries. Hence, to promote mechanization in horticulture sector financial assistance for purchase of agriculture machinery and equipment is given under





the scheme. A maximum subsidy of 40% to general beneficiary and 50% to Women, Small and Marginal farmers, Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe farmers is provided under the scheme.

The main objectives of this programme are:

1. To reduce the heavy dependence on labour.
2. To provide impetus to low-cost mechanization that could provide effective solution for increasing efficiency in farming operations.
3. To reach farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers.

During the year 2025-26, out of approved amount of Rs. 5720.00 lakhs, Rs.5343.50 was released and Rs.4946.68 lakhs was spent at the end of December-2025. Assistance is being provided to 7841 beneficiaries.

b) Crop Diversification Programme for replacing tobacco farming with alternate Horticulture crops/cropping systems

The objective of this programme is to encourage the cultivation of suitable alternative horticultural crops instead of this crop to prevent the adverse effects of tobacco cultivation on human health. Continuous cultivation of tobacco crop not only reduces soil fertility but also increases soil erosion. In this context, the several benefits can be obtained by growing horticultural crops as an alternative to tobacco. During the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been approved and released fully by the end of December 2025.

c) Assistance to Power Tiller program purchased by Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Scheduled Castes and Tribal Utilization Act 2013

To enable Farmers to prepare land for growing horticultural crops, planting, seedlings and spraying, maximum assistance of Rs.1.00 lakhs at the rate of 90 % of the unit cost is being provided to Farmers for purchase of Power Tiller/Power Weeder. During the year 2025-26, Rs.18.49 lakhs was released and Rs.11.10 lakhs is spent at the end of December-2025. Assistance is being provided to 11 beneficiaries.

(xii) PM-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane (PM-RKVY)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is a centrally sponsored scheme which is focused to reorient the development strategies for rejuvenation of agriculture and allied sectors and to meet the needs/demands of farmers. The scheme is designed to incentivize the state and to draw up plans for horticulture more comprehensively and to set up investment in horticulture.

The main objectives of this programme are:

1. To improve the quality production, optimize the cost of production in Horticulture crops through providing components like Micro nutrients and bio-pesticides, solar pump sets and automated weather stations at subsidised rate.
2. To promote Post Harvest handling and Value addition of Horticultural crops which will reduce fruits & Vegetables wastage and helps in handling excess produce during glut season.
3. To introduce water harvesting techniques to community for handling the water scarcity and to save the crop during summer.

1. Incentives for Post-Harvest Management Activities in Horticulture

Horticultural crops such as flowers, fruits and vegetables have low shelf life resulting in rapid spoilage and crop loss. Therefore, The main objectives of this programme are, to give greater impetus to Post Harvest handling,



Processing and Value addition of Horticultural crops, to encourage farmers groups and entrepreneurs to establish horticultural crop based processing and value addition units suiting to the requirements of the region and the needs of the consumer.

Under this programme financial assistance is extended to farmers to construct Primary processing units, farm gate/Horticulture produce grading & storage units, Post harvest handling materials like Punnet, corrugated box & plastic crates and low cost onion & coconut storage structures to increase the quality of horticulture produce and to prevent post harvest losses there by increasing the income of farmers. During the year 2025-26, out of approved amount of Rs. 1635.10 lakhs, Rs.388.26 lakhs was released and Rs.229.04 lakhs was spent at the end of December-2025.

2. Water Harvesting Structures for cultivation of Horticulture Crops

The main objective of the programme is to make water available for irrigation in the cultivation of Crops to save the crop during summer by giving life saving irrigations. Under this programme financial assistance up to 75% of the unit cost is extended to farmers for construction of different dimensions of Water Harvesting Structures for Cultivation of Horticultural Crops. During the year 2025-26, out of approved amount of Rs. 1260.00 lakhs, Rs.283.55 lakhs was released and Rs.262.02 lakhs was spent at the end of December-2025.

3. Special Interventions for Quality Production in Horticulture Crops

Under this program, the department intends to encourage farmers by distributing subsidies to the tune of 25-50% of the unit cost to enable them to adopt the technologies already adopted by some farmers to a greater extent. Under this scheme financial assistance is extended to farmers for use of micro nutrient and bio-pesticides, for installation of solar pump sets and automated weather stations which helps in better quality production as well as minimising the input cost to generate better income. During the year 2025-26, out of approved amount of Rs. 716.00 lakhs, Rs.388.20 lakhs was released and Rs.316.25 lakhs was spent at the end of December-2025.

4. Establishment of Mango Development Centre and Primary Processing Demonstration Unit in Dharwad

The project aims to encourage the overall development of Mango & other locally available fruit crops and facilitate to adopt post harvest handling techniques to improve the quality and better marketing opportunity thereby enabling the fruit growers to get remunerative prices for their produce. During the year 2025-26, out of approved amount of Rs.600.00 lakhs, Rs.295.00 lakhs was released and construction work is under process.

5. Establishment of Advanced centre for demonstration of floriculture crops at Baginagere kaval Horticulture farm, Ramanagara

The project aims to introduce new improved cultivators of flower crops, to demonstrate production trials for evaluating their qualitative and quantitative aspects under protected structures at Baginagere kaval horticulture farm, Baginagere village, Magadi Taluk, Ramanagara district and to supply quality planting materials of promising varieties to farmers which enables them to export flowers without any hurdle. During the year 2025-26, out of approved amount of Rs.450.10 lakhs, Rs.450.10 lakhs was released and land clearing work is under process.

6. Upgradation of Biocentres at Bengaluru, Mysore, Kalburgi and Bidar

The department of Horticulture has established Biocentres which work on several areas like large scale propagation and supply of genuine planting materials of the horticulture crops through tissue culture and





green house nursery techniques, production of Bio-fertilizers and Bio-control agents, production of mushroom spawn and crop, providing analytical facilities for soil, water, bio inputs, heavy metals, pesticide residue etc., Thus, aims at integrating all spheres of Biotechnology for the cause of Horticulture development. During the year 2025-26, the detailed project report for an amount of Rs.306.00 lakhs was approved by Gol.

(xiii) Farmer Producers Organisation (FPO)

To address the issues being faced by the small and marginal farmers pertaining to crop production, technology, Supply of inputs, marketing, investments etc., the farmers are being collectivized to form Farmer Producer Organizations that are owned and governed by the farmers itself as per the Producer Company act 2013. The scheme supports horticulture farmers to increase their productivity level and also income resulting in livelihood security. The Department of Horticulture has been facilitating the establishment of Horticulture Farmer Producer Organizations since 2014-15. So far, a total of 205 horticulture FPOs have been established by the department across the state. To strengthen the marketing system of Farmer Producer Organizations, the department proposes to organize a Buyer, Sellers and Bankers Meet during the year 2025-26. In the current financial year, an amount of Rs.95.39 lakhs (up to the end of December 2025) has been incurred for the implementation of the following activities for the said FPOs:

- ❖ Office maintenance and operational expenses of Amrutha FPOs.
- ❖ Organization of Buyers, Sellers and Bankers Meet in FPOs under the Comprehensive Horticulture Development (CHD) scheme.

(xiv) Karnataka State Mango Development and Marketing Corporation Ltd.

There are two Mango Development Centres come under the corporation, namely Hogalagere Horticulture Farm, Srinivasapur taluk of Kolar district and Madikere, Chintamani taluk of Chikkaballapur district. The establishment of Multi Horticulture Produce Post-harvest Handling Centre in Byrapattana, Channapatna taluk of Ramanagara district has been completed and action is being taken to implement. Mango growers are being educated and trained about pre-harvest and post-harvest techniques through demonstrations and technology dissemination. During the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been earmarked of which, Rs. 57.85 lakhs have been spent upto the end of December 2025.

(xv) Karnataka Grape & Wine Board

To take up the developmental activities of the Wine Board, budgetary provision has been made under Comprehensive Horticulture Development. During the year 2025-26 an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been earmarked of which, Rs. 25.00 lakhs have been spent up to December 2025.

(xvi) Karnataka State Co-operative Horticulture Marketing Federation (Ltd.) (KHF)

District HOPCOMS purchases fruits & vegetables from its farmer members and sells fresh fruits & vegetables to consumers at reasonable prices. During the year 2025-26 a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs have been provided for taking up the development activities of HOPCOMS and a sum of Rs. 19.01 lakh has been spent till the end of December 2025.

(xvii) Karnataka State Spices Development Board

Karnataka is one of the major spices growing states of India. There is need to have a greater attention in increasing the area of spices, improvement in production, productivity and market infrastructure and to encourage production of export quality spices and value addition, "Karnataka State Spices Development



Board” is established. For the year 2025-26, Rs. 40.00 lakh is allocated in the budget and a sum of Rs. 12.93 lakhs has been spent till the end of December 2025.

(xviii) Under Integrated Farming in Coconut for Productivity Improvement Programme

- ❖ **Laying out of New Demonstration plots:** During 2025-26 the annual Physical target is 21,250 (Ha.) under laying out of demonstration plots maintenance in Farmers field, an amount of Rs. 5080.00 lakhs have been spent up to the end of December 2025.

(xix) Karnataka State Horticulture Development Agency (KSHDA)

Among 413 horticulture farms/nurseries across the state, grafts/seedlings of various horticultural crops are produced in most of the farms/nurseries and provided to farmers at a rate fixed by the Department. During 2025-26 as against the target of 70.80 lakhs of grafts/seedlings 26.95 lakhs of grafts/seedlings have been produced till December-2025. At present a total of 43.60 lakh grafts/seedlings are available for sales up to the end of December 2025.

(xx) Sasyasiri (e-Portal)

A new website has been developed to facilitate farmers and general public to provide information regarding availability of grafts/seedlings and various farm inputs like bio-fertilizers and bio agents etc., that are produced in Departmental farms and nurseries. This helps in facilitating the public and farmers to get online information about the plants and inputs available for sales in the departmental farms and nurseries.

Department Achievements

- 1) The importance of horticulture has increased significantly over the last few decades. As it provides a range of economic, environmental benefits as well as employment opportunities. In the current year 2025-26 an area of 13,651 hectares is brought under diverse Horticultural crop species.
- 2) To enhance the efficiency in implementation of the programmes, Department has developed an IT application HASIRU (Horticulture Application for Scheme Implementation and Regulating Utilization of Funds) for handling all the beneficiary-oriented schemes.
- 3) An area of 30,653 hectares is irrigated with drip irrigation units and 177 Water storage structures have been constructed in the current year.
- 4) The government focus on developing sustainable horticulture models that emphasize the production and distribution of bio-inputs. These bio-inputs are essential in promoting organic farming, as well as integrated nutrient, pest and disease management. In 2025-26 has distributed 215 tonnes and 31,070 liters of bio-inputs to farming communities at affordable rates, which has been able to make a significant impact on the Horticulture sector.
- 5) Hi-tech Horticulture activities such as precision farming, protected cultivation and mechanization have been adopted. In 2025-26, 14590 machineries have been distributed to alleviate the shortage of manual labour and time.
- 6) The focus is on establishment of Primary processing units, cold chains and marketing infrastructure to reduce post-harvest losses in Horticultural products and fetch better market prices. In the year 2025-26, 2 Cold storage units were constructed and 569 beneficiaries were subsidized for various post-harvest management activities of Horticultural products.
- 7) Market interventions through Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) is being facilitated.





- 8) Applications of 9.81 lakh farmers have been registered under the “Restructured Weather-Based Crop Insurance scheme” total insurance compensation of Rs 1158.31 crore has been paid by the concerned crop insurance companies to eligible beneficiaries.

Challenges

- 1) There is a great opportunity to utilize the fresh Horticulture produce for processing/value addition and thus minimize post-harvest losses.
- 2) Providing field-level market chain opportunities for producers to obtain better prices.
- 3) In the realm of Horticulture, there is a constant need to manage novel and unforeseen pests and diseases impacting food security.
- 4) To facilitate global trade for the Horticultural produce and Geographical Indicated Horticultural produce of the state.

Way Forward

- 1) Providing branding and marketing for Organically produced locally produced honey, geographical indication products and Farmer Producer Organization Horticulture related products on global and national platforms.
- 2) To minimize the wastage of fresh Horticultural produce crops, it is essential to establish expansive cold Storages and primary processing facilities at massive scale.
- 3) Horticulture activities such as area expansion, strengthening of departmental horticulture farms, processing and value addition and provision of appropriate marketing opportunities in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines and Geology to revitalize mine-affected areas.

6.5 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

As per the 20th Livestock Census, Karnataka has 3.03 crores of livestock and 5.95 crores of poultry population and its share in all India was 5.41% and 6.98% respectively. The share of Animal Husbandry in total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the state was 3.64%. Karnataka state stands 8th rank in the Country. The production of milk in the state was 13.89 million metric tones during the year 2024-25.

6.5.1 Animal Health and Veterinary Services

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary provide services through its institutional network. During 2025-26, the livestock and poultry are rendered health services through a network of 4342 Veterinary Institutions, comprising of 01 Super Specialty hospital, 04 Speciality Hospitals, 27 District Polyclinics, 663 Taluk/Hobli level Veterinary Hospitals, 2266 Hobli/Village Veterinary Dispensaries, 1205 Primary Veterinary Centers and 176 Mobile Veterinary Clinics. Further other Veterinary Institutions are also rendering services.

In Karnataka, the number of in-milk animals has reduced in recent years. However, overall milk production in the State has been continuously increasing. This is mainly due to the rise in crossbred cattle population with higher milk-yield potential. Improved availability of quality fodder and better feeding practices has also contributed. Milk incentive are given to the farmers from government of Karnataka.

Table 6.5: Livestock and Poultry Production

Item	Unit	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Milk	'000 Tones	12829	13463	13898
Meat *	Tones	433306	454000	451650





Item	Unit	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Wool	Tones	733	659	647
Eggs	No. in crores	900.87	945.91	994.74

* Includes Poultry Meat.

The production of Milk and Meat during 2024-25 was 138.98 and 4.51 lakh tones respectively. The Wool production is 647 tones and 994.74 crores Eggs were produced.

Table 6.6: Livestock and Poultry Production Target

Item	Unit	2025-26
Milk	'000 Tones	14992
Meat *	Tones	530000
Wool	Tones	421
Eggs	No. in crores	108.294

* Includes Poultry Meat.

During the current year 2025-26, an amount of Rs.3579.41 crores has been allocated in the budget of which Rs.2709.28 crores has been released and Rs. 2344.51 crores has been spent upto the end of December 2025.

The department has undertaken several schemes as mentioned below.

(i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission

a. National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB)

Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission National Programme for Bovine Breeding is being implemented in the State since 2015-16. Till date 2324 Multipurpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRI) have been trained and established in 16 districts places where Artificial Insemination and other Veterinary facilities are not being extended either by Department or KMF.

b. National Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP)

Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission National Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP) 4th stage is being implemented in 17 districts of Karnataka through Karnataka Livestock Development Agency (KLDA). The allocated budget is Rs.3748.00 lakh and release amount is Rs.1874.00 lakh. The released amount of Rs.1874.00 lakhs has been fully utilized up to the end of December-2025.

The programme is being implemented with the following objectives

1. Breeding of less productive Indigenous/Non descript Cattle & Buffalos with the semen of well defined breeds of Cattle and Buffalos in districts with less than 50% AI coverage.
2. Providing doorstep reliable Artificial Insemination delivery system.
3. Adoption of AI technology by large number of farmers.
4. Birth of genetically superior male and female bovine breeds.
5. Increase in milk production.
6. Increase in farmers income.



In phase 5th of Artificial Insemination programme is being implemented from 01.05.2025 during (NAIP) 2025-26 with a target of 20,96,900 animals to be covered. This activity is covered under the scheme Rashtriya Gokul Mission and implemented as per the funding pattern approved under RGM on 100% grant in aid basis.

c. Accelerated Breed improvement Programme using Sex Sorted Semen (ABIP-SS)

Objectives of the scheme

- ❖ To promote use of Sexed semen for production of female calves with 90% accuracy
- ❖ To enhance milk production and farmers income through production of female calves.
- ❖ Increased availability of female calves of high genetic makeup for farmers and entrepreneurs interested in taking up dairy farming.
- ❖ To make sexed semen technology affordable to farmers thereby increasing acceptability of artificial insemination with use of sexed semen.
- ❖ To create visible demand of sexed semen in the country thereby attracting private entrepreneurs in production of sexed semen.

The project period is of 5 years from 2021-22 to 2025-26 and the target is to obtain 45.7 lakh assured pregnancies which would lead to birth of around 37 lakh female calves. An amount of Rs.18.94 Crores has been released for implementation of the project. 90,000 sex sorted semen doses have been supplied, of which 56,000 doses have been utilized. 8145 animals were pregnant and 5551 calves have been born of which, 5160 are female calves (92.95%).

(ii) National Livestock Mission

a. Disaster Management Livestock Insurance Scheme

On the eventuality of loss of the animals due to accidental death or other causes, the cattle are covered under the Livestock Insurance Scheme. Maximum of 10 cattle (Cows/buffaloes/bulls etc) or 50 sheep/goat/pig/rabbits per beneficiary can be insured according to the National Livestock Mission guidelines. Premium subsidy of 50% to APL families and 70% to BPL and SC, ST beneficiaries is made available under this scheme. During 2024-25 Rs 208.33 lakh has been released to insure the animals and total of 7432 animals have been insured under this scheme.

b. Assistance for fodder seed production

It is a centrally sponsored scheme under NLM with 100% GoI share. The objectives of this scheme are mentioned below.

1. To encourage fodder production
2. To make availability of fodder during lean period
3. To Provide Nutritive and qualitative fodder to enhance milk & meat production.

Fodder Seeds will be distributed in the form of mini kits to the farmers. During 2025-26 up to the end December-2025, the Government of India has released Rs.15.61 crores and a total of 3,96,907 certified fodder seed mini kits were distributed to farmers.



c. National Livestock Mission (NLM)-Entrepreneurship Development Programme

National Livestock Mission aims to develop entrepreneurship in the rural poultry development, sheep & goat, piggery, feed & fodder development in order to invite the private investment as well as the rural youth to come forward in this sector.

Eligible Entities: Individual, Farmers Producer Organizations, Self Help Group, Joint Liability Group, Section 8 companies.

The following projects will be taken up under EDP.

- ❖ Rural Poultry Entrepreneurship Model for establishment of Parent Farm of 1000 birds of Low Input Technology (Desi birds), Hatchery for production of chicks and brooder mother unit for brooding and rearing of the chicks. Subsidy upto Rs 25.00 lakhs.
- ❖ Breeder Farm of sheep and goat of 500 females and 25 male for production of kids /lambs Subsidy upto Rs 50.00 lakhs.
- ❖ Piggery Breeder farm of 100 sows and 10 boars for production of piglets and fattening of piglets. Subsidy upto Rs 30.00 lakhs.
- ❖ Feed and Fodder entrepreneurship for establishment of silage making unit, fodder block making unit and TMR plant. Subsidy upto Rs 50.00 lakhs

Till date 1134 applicants are eligible for release of subsidy and among these first & second instalment of subsidy has been released to 891 applicants.

(iii) Cattle And Buffalo Development

This is the most important activity of the Department and is achieved through Artificial Insemination Technique. At present Cattle and Buffalo Development is carried out through Artificial Insemination Technique by using Frozen Semen Technology in all the centers.

There are 6 Frozen Semen Production Centers and 21 Livestock Breeding Farms in the department, of which 10 livestock farms, 11 Amurthmahal Cattle Breeding Sub Centres. These centres produce Breeding bulls, Improved Heifers and Fodder seeds. Apart from this imparting practical training to farmers on Modern Animal Husbandry Practices and Extension work/activities.

(iv) Poultry Development

There are 07 poultry farms functioning under the Department of Animal Husbandry and veterinary Services for development of poultry in the State. The major developmental activities are breeding and rearing of Giriraja parent stock and supply of day old chicks to the farmers. Apart from this imparting training to the farmers on poultry rearing. During 2025-26 upto the end of December-2025, in poultry rearing 56,94,137 eggs and 4,84,366 chicks were produced.

(v) Piggery Development

There are 9 pig breeding stations, which are engaged in production and distribution of pure breed piglets and also impart training and extension services in modern pig rearing to various socio-economic beneficiaries. Most of the unemployed educated youths and farmers are interested in modern pig rearing as a result of which, production of good quality of pork and the lifestyle of the pig rearers are being improved. During 2025-26, 3954 piglets have been distributed to pig rearing farmers as against the target of 3549 upto the end of December- 2025.





(vi) Feed and Fodder Development

To mitigate the shortage of green fodder in the state livestock farms, fodder production, fodder seed production and training of farmers are being undertaken with the assistance of state disaster relief fund, RKVY Centrally sponsored scheme and Calamity Relief funds. During 2025-26 (up to December-2025), 14150 fodder seed minikits have been procured at a cost of Rs.75.00 lakh, resulting in production of 70,750 tonnes of green fodder.

(vii) Karnataka Co-Operative Poultry Federation

Presently 348 Primary Poultry Co-operative Societies are affiliated to Karnataka Co-operative poultry Federation. The activities of Federation are:

1. Production and distribution of Desi/Nati birds free of cost, according to reservation rural women beneficiaries to enhance their income. (3076 Units -20 birds/unit).
2. Production of 5 week old Desi poultry birds and distribution to schedule caste rural women in order to increase their income. (91 units – 20 birds / unit).
3. Production of 5 week old Desi poultry birds and distribution to schedule Tribe rural women in order to increase their income. (60 units – 20 birds / unit).

During the year 2025-26 an amount of Rs. 123.94 lakhs is allocated of which an amount of Rs. 61.96 lakhs has been released and Rs.10.00 lakhs has been spent up to end of December-2025.

(viii) Maintenance of Cattle in Government Gaushalas

During the year 2025-26, a grant of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been allocated for assistance to Pinjarapol and Rs.400.00 lakh for Gaushalas, against the total grant of Rs. 500.00 lakh. During the year 2025-26, there are 45 government Gaushalas in 30 districts of the state and a total of Rs. 208.25 lakhs have been provided for their maintenance and the maintenance of a total of 1354 cattle in 19 government Gaushalas a total of Rs. 208.25 lakhs has been spent up to the end of December-2025.

❖ Assistance to Pinjirapole and Private Gaushalas

Currently, there are 256 private Gaushalas in 31 districts of the state. Rs. 133.02 lakhs have been released as a subsidy for the management of cattle in 111 private Gaushalas in 19 districts. Rs.133.02 lakhs have been spent up to the end of December-2025.

(ix) Assistance to States for Control of Livestock Diseases (ASCAD Scheme)

Under this scheme, the Government of India provides 100% grant for organizing training programmes and workshops to create awareness on livestock health. For up gradation of diagnostic laboratories, production units of biologicals like vaccines, disease surveillance programmes and mass vaccination programmes, 60% grant is being provided by the Central Government and 40% by the State Government. The Central Government has approved the action plan for Rs. 2547.35 lakh. A total of Rs. 788.57 lakh has been released as a first installment grant of which Rs. 470.00 lakh as Central grant and Rs. 318.57 lakh as State grant.

Under the ASCAD scheme, during the current year upto December-2025, livestock vaccinated done are as mentioned below.

- 1) 81,66,756 cattle have been vaccinated against Lumpy skin disease.
- 2) 47,09,784 cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats are vaccinated against Haemorrhagic septicaemia disease.



- 3) 7,61,964 cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats vaccinated against Anthrax disease.
- 4) 79,655 cattle and buffaloes have been vaccinated against Black quarter disease
- 5) As a preventive measure 197,54,432 sheep and goats have been vaccinated against Enterotoxaemia disease.
- 6) 23,91,313 Sheep & Goats are vaccinated are against Blue tongue disease.
- 7) 2,91,553 sheep are vaccinated against Sheep pox and 18,237 Goats have been vaccinated against Goats pox diseases.
- 8) 131 clinical & 69 non-clinical samples (total 200) brain samples were sent to the laboratory for Mad Cow Disease (BSE) survey and confirmed to be free from this disease.
- 9) Avian Influenza survey, 5129 serum samples, 5437 tracheal/cloacal samples and 1128 environmental samples were collected and confirmed they are free from the disease.

A. Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccination Programme

Foot and Mouth disease is a rapidly spreading disease in animals and has a major impact on the farmers economy. Therefore, for the control of the said diseases, a mass vaccination programme is being conducted every six months. In each round, before vaccination (day 0) and on the 28th day after vaccination, serum samples are collected from the animals and sent to the laboratory to measure the immunity produced by the vaccine. In the state, 8 rounds of vaccination programme have already been completed.

A grant of Rs. 8544.52 lakh has been requested for the FMD, Brucellosis, PPR & CSF vaccination program and equipments with 100% Central Government grant in the year 2025-26. The state Government has received administrative approval for Rs. 6413.61 lakh, and an amount of Rs. 1332.08 lakhs has been released of the approved action plan for the implementation of the National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) Foot and Mouth diseases (FMD) & Brucellosis Control Programme (BCP) and Critical Animal Disease Control Programme (CADCP)- Peste des Petits Ruminands (PPR) and Classical Swine Fever(CSF) vaccination programmes.

Under this program, it is mandatory to identify each livestock (cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and Pig) by inserting a 12-digit unique ear tag and enter the details of the vaccination in the Bharath Pashudhan Portal. In 2025-26, under 7th and 8th round of FMD vaccination, 91.91 lakh doses and 90.80 lakh doses of foot-and-mouth disease vaccine have been administered to cattle and buffaloes respectively. In the vaccinated cattle, details of 88.70 lakh in the 7th round and 90.80 lakh in the 8th round have been entered in the Bharath Pashudhan portal and the information record of the remaining cattle and buffaloes is in progress.

B. National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) - National Programme for Control of Brucellosis

Brucellosis infection causes abortion in pregnant cows. This infection can also be transmitted to people in contact with pregnant cattle. This disease can be prevented by giving lifelong preventive vaccination to female calves aged 4 to 8 months. In the year 2025-26 under Brucella Phase IV Round 1 vaccination programme 2.92 lakh (Cattle & Buffalo) female calves were vaccinated and under Brucella Phase IV Round 2 vaccination programme 1.63 lakh (Cattle & Buffalo) female calves have been vaccinated.

C. National Animal Disease Control Programme: PPR Disease Control Programme

A mass Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) vaccination programme for sheep and goats in the state has been implemented since 2011-12 as a preventive measure. From the year 2022-23, the Department of Animal





Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India has allocated 100% funding for the PPR-EP programme under its Livestock Health and Disease Control Scheme, and the vaccine is being supplied by the Central Government and the programme is being implemented as per the guidelines of the Central Government. During the current year 2025-26, a target of 172.20 lakh sheep/goats has been set for vaccination. Details of 81,13,038 vaccination for sheep/goats are entered in Bharath pashudhan. The vaccination programme is under progress.

D. Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Clinics-Mobile Veterinary Unit - (ESVHD-MVU)

The Central Government has approved and released funds for setting up 275 Mobile Veterinary Units in the year 2020-21. 275 mobile vehicles have been purchased and distributed to the districts. For the implementation Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU) programme, a grant of Rs. 5827.45 lakh has been sought for approval of GOI, the State Government has received administrative approval for Rs. 5540.96 lakh, and an amount of Rs.3324.57 lakhs of GOI share (60%) and Rs. 2216.39 lakhs of GOK share (40%), a total of Rs. 5540.96 lakhs has been released for the implementation of the programme Rs.4055.78 lakhs have been spent up to the end of December-2025. In the year 2025-26, till December 2025, a total of 8,42,880 phone calls have been received from livestock owners on the MVU helpline number 1962, and a total of 3,00,141 animals have been treated at the doorsteps of farmers through mobile veterinary units. A total of 1,66,823 animal owners have received the veterinary facilities.

(x) Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Limited (KSWDCL)

A mechanical woolshearing training programme sponsored by the Central Wool Development Corporation, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, was organized for 20 beneficiaries in Uyyamballi village of Kanakapura taluk, Ramanagara district, and in Chikkanayakanahalli taluk, Tumakuru district, with a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh. Under Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP-HRD & Promotional activities) of the Central Wool Development Corporation, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, a workshop on wool processing, value addition, and marketing techniques was organized at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakh for 50 beneficiaries each in Haveri district, Ranebennur and Tumkur district.

❖ Shepherds Suraksha Yojane/ Anugraha Koduge for Shepherds

During the year 2025-26, a compensation amounting to Rs. 21.53 crores have been paid to 32,728 beneficiaries for accidental deaths of 37,163 sheep/goats upto the end of December-2025.

❖ Establishment of modern slaughter house for sheep/goats

Objectives

- ❖ Establishment of modern slaughter house on PPP(Public-private partnership) model at Chelanahalli in Sira taluk of Tumakuru district.
- ❖ Slaughter of sheep/goats by scientific method and processing of meat.
- ❖ To provide clean-tasty and healthy sheep/goat meat to the public.
- ❖ To purchase sheep/goats on the basis of live weight and provide a good market.
- ❖ The designing and customization of machinery is in progress by the said investors.
- ❖ **Amrita Swabhimani Kurigahi Yojana (ASKY)**

Amrutha Swabhimani Kurigahi Yojane is being implemented to provide 20+1 sheep/goat at the unit cost of Rs. 1,75,000 of which 50% amounting to Rs. 13.73 crore were covered as a loan by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), Department of Cooperation. 25% will be provided as grant assistance by



the state government amounting to Rs. 6.86 crore, and the remaining 25% will be borne by the beneficiaries amounting to Rs. 6.86 crore. By the end of December 2025-26, 1,569 beneficiaries have been benefited through sheep and wool producer cooperative societies across the state.

❖ **Distribution of identity cards to migratory shepherds**

During the current year a total of 7,364 applications have been received from migrant shepherds, 6,014 identity cards have been distributed up to end of December 2025 to the migrant shepherds selected by the district-level selection committee. The process of distributing identity cards to the remaining beneficiaries is under process.

Department Major Achievements

1. The share of Animal Husbandry in total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the state is 3.64%.
2. During the year 2024-25, Karnataka state stands 8th rank among the country in milk production.
3. 2324 Multipurpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRI) have been trained and established in 16 Districts where Artificial Insemination and other Veterinary facilities are not being extended either by Department or KMF.
4. 07 poultry farms functioning under the Department for development of poultry in the State. During 2025-26 upto the end December-2025, 56,94,137 eggs and 4,84,366 chicks were produced.
5. Under feed and fodder development scheme during 2025-26 (up to December-2025), 14150 fodder seed minikits have been procured at a cost of Rs.75.00 lakh, resulting in production of 70,750 tonnes of green fodder.
6. Under the ASCAD scheme 81,66,756 cattle have been vaccinated against Lumpy skin disease, 47,09,784 cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats are vaccinated against Haemorrhagic septicaemia disease, 7,61,964 cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats vaccinated against Anthrax disease, and 79,655 cattle and buffaloes have been vaccinated against Black quarter disease, as a preventive measure, 197,54,432 sheep and goats have been vaccinated against Enterotoxaemia disease, 23,91,313 Sheep & Goats are vaccinated against Blue tongue disease, 2,91,553 sheep are vaccinated against Sheep pox and 18,237 Goats have been vaccinated against Goats pox diseases during the year 2025-26 upto the end of December 2025.
7. During the year 2025-26, a total of 8,42,880 phone calls have been received from livestock owners on the Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU) helpline number 1962, and a total of 3,00,141 animals have been treated at the doorsteps of farmers through 275 mobile veterinary units. A total of 166823 animal owners have received the veterinary facilities by the end of December-2025.
8. During the current year, under the Shepherds Suraksha Yojane/ Anugraha Koduge for Shepherds scheme, compensation amounting to Rs. 21.53 crores have been paid to the beneficiaries for applications of accidental deaths of 37,163 sheep/goats received from a total of 32,728 beneficiaries.

Challenges and Way Forward

- ❖ Providing effective delivery systems for adopting new and innovative technologies.
- ❖ Providing clean and hygienic milk, healthy and wholesome meat and meat products to consumers.
- ❖ Developing permanent pasture land for zero input management system, a system that was traditionally followed.
- ❖ Correcting low productivity by addressing the problem on animal reproduction, infertility, low fat and SNF etc.
- ❖ Creation of awareness about communicable animal diseases.





- ❖ To promote export of animal products by creating disease free zones by controlling livestock/ poultry diseases of economic importance and contagious animal diseases.
- ❖ Health coverage of livestock in remote villages.
- ❖ Genetic characterization of native breeds and establishing milk traits.
- ❖ Selective breeding for sustainability of cross breeding programmes.
- ❖ Reducing the gap between availability and requirement of cattle feed, fodder and essential nutrients.
- ❖ Encouraging biomass fuel and organic farming practices.

6.5.2 Karnataka Co-Operative Milk Producers' Federation (KMF)

The Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited was established in 1974, with the assistance of the World Bank, under the "Operation Flood-I" project as the "Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation" (KDDC). Subsequently, through the implementation of "Operation Flood-II and Flood-III" projects, dairy development activities were expanded across the State. Over the years, this organisation evolved into the present Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF), which has today emerged as a key pillar of the co-operative dairy movement in Karnataka.

❖ Objectives of the Organisation

The primary objective of the organisation is to provide a continuous and assured market to rural milk producers at remunerative prices, while ensuring the supply of quality milk and milk products to consumers.

❖ Organisational Structure

The Karnataka Milk Federation has been structured on co-operative principles and functions under a three-tier system.

Level	Unit	Details
State Level	Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation	Apex Federation
District Level	16 District Milk Unions	Covering 24,325 villages
Village Level	16,142 Primary Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies	Including 4,813 Women Milk Co-operative Societies

❖ Membership and Milk Procurement

At present, within the KMF network, there are a total of 27.19 lakh milk producer members, of whom 9.06 lakh are active members. During the current year, the organisation procures an average of 1.00 crore litres of milk per day and makes daily payments of approximately Rs. 35.36 crore to milk producers through direct bank transfer (Direct Benefit Transfer – DBT). The Federation has achieved second position at the national level and first position among the Southern States in the co-operative dairy sector.

❖ Milk Processing and Infrastructure

Milk procurement activities within the jurisdiction of KMF Milk Unions are carried out through 12,985 AMCU units at the society level. The infrastructure also includes 2,324 Bulk Milk Coolers (BMCs), 30 Chilling Centres, and 45 Milk Processing Plants, with a combined milk processing capacity of 1.37 crore litres per day.

❖ Central Quality Assurance

The Central Quality Assurance Laboratory is the second laboratory in the co-operative sector in the country to be accredited by NABL. In accordance with the accreditation standards, the laboratory carries out quality



testing of various parameters of milk and milk products, as well as animal feed and packaging materials. Testing of private milk samples is also undertaken and test reports are being issued as per requests received by the Department.

❖ **Market**

During the financial year 2025–26, KMF expanded its extensive market network for Nandini products across the state and in other states. On an average per day, sales included 46.56 lakh litres of sachet milk, 9.97 lakh kgs of curd, and 6.91 lakh litres of UHT or Flexi Pack milk. In addition, Nandini ice cream recorded a peak (highest) sale of 39,430 litres, reflecting strong market demand and effective distribution strategies.

❖ **Veterinary Services Provided to Milk Producers by KMF**

Comprehensive veterinary and livestock support services are being continuously provided to milk producers through the Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) and its District Milk Unions. These include 24×7 emergency veterinary services, mobile veterinary units, emergency call facilities, animal health camps, vaccination programmes, deworming drives, calf-rearing guidance, artificial insemination services, sex-sorted semen programme, and advanced reproductive technologies such as IVF embryo transfer.

In addition, several welfare and support schemes are being effectively implemented, such as financial assistance for construction of own buildings for Dairy Cooperative Societies, group insurance schemes for cattle, supply of cattle feed, distribution of fodder seeds, educational hostel support for daughters of milk producers, and health insurance facilities, thereby ensuring overall animal health, productivity, and socio-economic welfare of milk producers.

❖ **Nandini Semen Station and Artificial Insemination**

During the current year, the Nandini Semen Station processed 40 lakhs frozen semen doses annually, and through 2,855 Artificial Insemination (AI) centres, about 40 lakhs artificial inseminations were carried out. As a result, the birth of approximately 10 lakhs calves has been reported.

❖ **Sex-Sorted Semen Programme**

Under the Sex-Sorted Semen Programme, concerted efforts are being made to significantly increase the birth of female calves through the use of sex-sorted semen. Consequently, an average success rate of about 86% female calf births has been achieved. The cost of each sex-sorted semen dose is Rs.265, of which Rs.90 per dose is subsidised by KMF and Rs.75 per dose by the District Milk Unions. With this support, sex-sorted semen doses are made available to milk producers at a highly subsidised rate of only Rs.100 per dose.

❖ **Cattle Feed**

Within the jurisdiction of the Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF), a total of 9 cattle feed plants are in operation. About 75,000 metric tonnes of cattle feed and 550 metric tonnes of mineral mixture are produced on a monthly basis, using the least-cost formulation method and are supplied to milk producers through Dairy Cooperative Societies as per demand.

With an objective of safeguarding the interests of Maize growing farmers in the state, the Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) has decided to procure maize directly from farmers at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) during the harvest season as per orders of the Government. This maize is required for the production of approximately 9.0 lakh metric tonnes of cattle feed annually for milk production by dairy animals of farmers associated with the 16 district milk unions under the jurisdiction of KMF.





❖ Automatic Milk Collection System (AMCS) Software – Digital Transparency

With the support of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), the AMCS software has been implemented to establish a data-driven and transparent governance system at the Dairy Cooperative Society level. Through this system, all information related to milk quantity, quality, collection schedules, payments to farmers, and outstanding receipts is captured and maintained in a real-time digital record system. Through the AMCS Farmer App, details such as milk weight, quality parameters, and payment information are made instantly available to farmers, enabling fair, quality- and quantity-based, and timely payments. At present, the AMCS software has been implemented in more than 13,000 societies under the KMF network, and over 70% of total milk procurement has been digitised. In the future, it is also envisaged to directly disburse government incentive payments to farmers based on the data available in the AMCS system.

❖ Ksheera Sanjeevini Scheme – Women Empowerment

In collaboration with the Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) and the Karnataka State Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (KSRLPS), the Ksheera Sanjeevini Phase-IV and Phase-V schemes are being implemented across the jurisdictions of all 16 District Milk Unions. Each phase covers 250 Women Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies, ensuring that 10,000 women milk producers per phase benefit from socio-economic empowerment and skill development programmes. The approved project cost is Rs. 2,061.38 lakh for Phase-IV and Rs. 2,177.06 lakh for Phase-V. So far, an amount of Rs.857.00 lakh has been released for effective implementation and has achieved about 90% progress under Phase -IV, while Phase-V is currently under implementation.

Central Government Schemes

(i) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)

Under the centrally sponsored National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), a total grant of Rs.4,484.86 lakh has been released during the year 2025–26 to the Milk Unions of the Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) for the implementation of various dairy development activities. The programme is currently under progress. Further, under the Ksheerakranti–2.0 initiative, financial assistance has been provided through the NPDD scheme an amount of Rs.426.10 lakh to achieve the target of establishing 952 Dairy Cooperative Societies and an amount of Rs.3596.20 lakh released for the strengthening of 2,117 existing Dairy Cooperative Societies.

(ii) Centrally Sponsored FPO (Fodder Plus) Scheme

The centrally sponsored Fodder Producer Organization (FPO) scheme is being implemented through NDDB in 10 district milk unions under the jurisdiction of the Karnataka Milk Federation, covering activities such as silage production, supply of fodder seeds, fodder storage, and other fodder-related operations. To mitigate the shortage of green fodder, financial assistance of Rs.30.00 lakh has been provided through KMF for the purchase of silage machinery to the 10 unions having FPOs, as well as to the remaining 6 milk unions.

State Government Schemes

(i) Incentive to Milk Producers

To encourage dairy farming among farmers in the State, the Government of Karnataka has been providing an incentive Rs. 5 per litre for the supply of quality milk. After verification and certification by the Managing Directors of the respective Milk Unions, the incentive amount is being directly credited to the bank accounts of milk producers through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism. At present, a total of 9.04 lakh milk producers in the State are benefiting from this scheme.



(ii) Ksheerabhagya Scheme

Under the State Government's Ksheerabhagya scheme, free milk powder is supplied five days a week to students studying from Classes I to X, as well as to children attending Anganwadi centres. More than 1 crore children are benefiting from this programme. During the year 2025–26, a total of 16,120 metric tonnes of milk powder was supplied under the scheme.

Achievements of the Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF)

1. During the current financial year, KMF Milk Unions achieved an average daily milk procurement of 1 crore litres, marking a significant milestone. A record peak procurement of 106.54 lakh litres was achieved on 21.06.2025.
2. The international export footprint of Nandini brand products has expanded to Dubai, Maldives, Singapore, Qatar, the USA, and European countries. According to the Brand Finance report, Nandini has improved its ranking in the Food and Beverage category, moving up from 43rd position in 2024 to 38th position in 2025, registering a rise of five ranks.
3. Sales of Nandini sachet milk and curd have been expanded to major markets including Hyderabad, Chennai, Mumbai, Pune, Solapur, Coimbatore, Kerala, and Goa. Further, the expansion of the Nandini Café Moo network is under progress in Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Pune, Solapur, Vidarbha, Nilgiris, and Malappuram regions.
4. It is a matter of pride that an average daily supply of 28,071 litres of Nandini UHT Tetra Pack milk is being made to the Defence Services and the Indian Navy. Nandini ice cream sales have also been extended to markets in Mumbai, Kerala, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep.
5. From April -2025 to December 2025, a total of 3770 metric tonnes of Nandini ghee has been supplied to the Sri Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams, Andhra Pradesh. During the Dasara and Deepavali festive season of October 2025, record sales of 1,100 metric tonnes of Nandini sweets and savoury products were achieved.

During the year 2025–26, the “Progressive Women Dairy Farmers’ Conference” is will be organised on 17.01.2026. On this occasion, 1,500 women dairy farmers supplying the highest quantity of milk from Milk Unions under the KMF network will be identified and honoured. This initiative marks a significant step towards promoting women dairy entrepreneurship, improving productivity, enhancing income levels, and strengthening women’s participation in the dairy sector. Additionally, 16 women Artificial Insemination (AI) workers—one from each Milk Union who have effectively carried out the highest number of artificial inseminations and pregnancy diagnosis activities will also be honoured and encouraged.

Challenges

1. Achieving the target of increasing average daily milk procurement from 1.00 crore litres to 1.10 crore litres.
2. Reducing the use of antibiotics by promoting preventive healthcare, encouraging ethno-veterinary and traditional livestock treatment practices.
3. Improving the availability of fodder, green fodder, and silage so as to make dairy farmers fodder-self-reliant. Preparing to address challenges arising from climate change such as fodder scarcity, drought, and disease outbreaks.
4. Attracting young farmers to dairy farming and supporting their skill development.
5. Expanding the Automatic milk collection system (AMCS) digital payment, and traceability systems, and ensuring timely, farmer-friendly, and transparent payment mechanisms for milk producers.





6. Strengthening the Nandini brand in urban and inter-state markets through the development of new products, production of value-added products, and expansion of export markets, while ensuring year-round market stability for milk and controlling price volatility.

6.6 FISHERIES

Karnataka state has vast marine, backwater and inland water resources, including a 320 km long coast line, 27,000 sq. km continental shelf area and 5.83 lakh hectares of inland water resources. The state also has about 8,000 hectares of brackish water areas, offering extensive opportunities for shrimp and brackish water fish culture. There are about 9.84 lakh fishermen engaged in various fisheries activities across the state, out of which 3.31 lakh are in marine sector and 6.53 lakh are in inland sector. Fish being one of the nutritious foods and plays an important role in combating malnutrition. The fisheries sector not only provides high-quality animal protein but also generates significant employment opportunities. The total fish production during 2024-25, is 9.63 lakh metric tonnes. The share of fisheries sector to GSDP of the state is 0.48%.

Fisheries have emerged as an important industry in the state for food production and foreign exchange earning activities. So far, 62 FFPOs (Fish Farmer Producer Organisation) have been registered by fishermen, there by promoting entrepreneurship in the fisheries sector. Also, 12,122 Kisan Credit Cards have been distributed to fishermen by the end of December 2025.

6.6.1 Fish Production

Regarding coastal fisheries, a total of 25246 fishing boats are engaged in marine fishing in the state, out of which 4828 Mechanized boats, 11443 Motorized boats, 8953 traditional boats and 22 Deep Sea Fishing Vessels are operating.

With respect to Inland fisheries, the state has 16 fish seed production centers. Fish seed production during the year 2024-25 was 7843.20 lakhs (Size: Fry fish seeds). During the year 2025-26, 6311.50 lakh fish seeds (size: Fry fish seeds) is produced as against the target of 10,000 lakhs up to end of December 2025.

The annual fish production in Karnataka has shown a considerable increase from 5.81 lakh metric tonnes in 2015-16 to 9.63 lakh metric tonnes in 2024-25 with an annual average growth rate of 8.31%. During the year 2025-26, upto the end of December 2025, 6.59 lakh MTs fish was produced.

During the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs.43,529.51 lakhs has been allocated in the budget, out of which Rs.26,345.87 lakh has been released and Rs.15,596.20 lakhs has been spent up to the end of December 2025.

The schemes implemented by the department are as mentioned below:

A) Centrally Sponsored Schemes and works

1) Pradhan Manthri Matsya Sampada yojana-Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries

Central Government has implemented a flagship programme called Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana during the period 2020-21 to 2024-25 to bring about a significant growth in the fisheries sector and has been extended to 2025-26. Under the said scheme, beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Women and General Categories will be provided financial assistance of 60% and 40% of the allocated unit cost respectively. 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. The assistance is shared by the central and state government on a 60:40 basis. During the year 2025-26, a total of



Rs. 19.37 Crores expenditure was incurred and a total of 245 beneficiaries have received the assistance under this scheme up to the end of December 2025.

2) Savings-cum-relief scheme for marine fishermen

Under this Scheme, a total amount of Rs.1500 will be collected from each fisherman during fishing period and a matching contribution of Rs. 1500 from Central Government and Rs. 3000 from state government is given. Thus, a total amount of Rs. 6000/- will be paid as relief to the fishermen during the fishing ban period (June and July). During 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 513.42 lakh expenditure has been incurred against the release of Rs. 515.58 lakh up to the end of December 2025.

3) Construction of fishing harbours

Under this scheme, the preference will be given for construction of new fishing harbours and jetties. Apart from this, emphasis is laid on the expansion of major fishing harbours and jetties and the development of basic infrastructure facilities in these harbours and jetties, which will facilitate the movement of mechanised fishing boats.

4) Group Accident Insurance Scheme

Under this centrally sponsored scheme, fishermen, fish farmers, and those directly engaged in fisheries-related activities are eligible to receive death and accident insurance. For the year 2025–26, a premium of Rs. 25.62 lakh (state share) has been paid to the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) to cover the insurance of 80,099 registered fishermen.

B) State Sector Schemes

a) Marine Fisheries Sector

1) Subsidy on the electricity used by ice plants

Under this scheme provision was made to provide subsidy @Rs.1.75 per unit of the electricity consumed by the Ice plants subjected to a maximum of Rs.3.50 lakh per ice plant. During 2025-26 an allocation of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been released, and an expenditure of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been incurred and subsidy was distributed to 180 Ice plants up to end of December 2025.

2) Reimbursement of sales tax on diesel used by fishing boats

For the year 2025-26, a total of 2,00,000 kiloliters of state sales tax exempted diesel has been earmarked under this scheme. Out of this, by the end of December 2025, a total of 1,60,000 kiloliters of diesel has been distributed to mechanized fishing boats through diesel bunks designated by the department.

3) Supply of Kerosene to traditional boats

There are 8,030 mechanized fishing boats in Karnataka state. The Central Government is providing a quota of 300 liters of kerosene per month per boat at subsidized rates. In addition, the State Government is supplying industrial kerosene at a concessional rate of Rs.35 per liter. As a result, a large number of traditional fishing boats along the coast have been fitted with outboard engines, enabling fishermen to travel far from the shore within a short time and carry out fishing activities more efficiently. During 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs has been allocated and Rs. 3787.50 lakh expenditure has been incurred up to the end of December 2025.





b) Inland Fisheries Sector

During the year 2025-26, 2804.69 lakh finger lings in 2697 departmental tanks, 801.93 lakh fingerlings in 3233 gram panchayat tanks and 409.88 lakh fingerlings in 3342.68 hectares of private pond have been stocked and developed upto December 2025. It is estimated that around 2.10 lakh Metric Tonnes of fish have been produced from the inland resources of the state up to December 2025.

Comprehensive Fisheries Development Plan (Inland Fisheries Development)

The following programmes are being implemented under this scheme.

- 1) Distribution of fisheries requisite kits.
- 2) Fish seed stocking in reservoirs.
- 3) Distribution of subsidy for purchase of fish seeds.
- 4) Distribution of subsidy for construction of fish ponds on the edge of tanks/reservoirs.
- 5) Encouragement for shrimp and brackish water fish farming.
- 6) Stocking of fish seeds in brackish water area.

During the year 2025-26, Rs.935.00 lakh budget has been released and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 755.98 lakh up to the end of December 2025 for the implementation of the above programmes.

c) Reimbursement of differential interest to commercial banks

Provision has been made to the fisher women to avail loan up to Rs.3,00,000/-at 0% interest from Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks. And fishermen are eligible to avail loan up to Rs. 50,000/- at 2% interest from Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks. Under this scheme the difference of interest will be reimbursed to the banks which extend the loans to fishers. Fishers of both marine and inland sector are eligible to avail this facility under this scheme. An allocation of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been released during 2025-26 and the same has been fully utilized up to the end of December 2025.

d) Fishermen's Distress Relief Fund

In case of death/disability while engaged in fishing, medical reimbursement and for loss of fishing boats/nets financial relief is provided to their dependents/fishermen from the Fishermen's Distress Relief Fund. For death cases of fishermen Rs. 10,00,000/-, for disability cases a maximum of Rs. 4,00,000/, for medical reimbursement cases up to a maximum of Rs.3,00,000/- and for boat/net loss cases compensation will be provided up to 50 percent of the purchase value or up to a maximum of Rs.10,00,000/-will be provided as relief. In the current year, Rs.7.05 crores relief is given for 135 cases from the Fishermen's Distress Relief Fund up to the end of December 2025.

C) District Sector

1. Assistance for development of inland fisheries

Expenditure incurred towards the operation cost for production and rearing of fish seeds in production centers and rearing centers are covered under this scheme. During the year 2025-26, Rs. 940.26 lakh has been allocated and an expenditure of Rs. 387.97 lakh has been incurred up to December 2025.



2. Assistance to construction of fish markets and fish marketing

In order to help fisher folk, to sell and transport the harvested fish in fresh and hygienic condition, financial assistance is being provided under this scheme for the purchase of different vehicles at a subsidy of 25%. For purchase of Bicycle, two-wheeler, Three-wheeler (goods vehicle) and Four-wheeler (goods vehicle) with insulated boxes, a subsidy of maximum upto Rs.4000/-, Rs.30,000/-, Rs. 1,20,000/- and Rs. 2,40,000/- is given respectively. Owners of the Non-motorized boats (Paathidoni and Rampani) can avail a subsidy of 50% or maximum up to Rs.5000/- for purchase of fishing nets/other fishing material. During 2025-26, Rs.231.60 lakh has been allocated and an expenditure of Rs. 71.45 lakh is incurred up to the end of December 2025.

Achievements

- ❖ In the year 2025-26, Rs. 7.05 crores relief is given to 135 cases from fisher men Distress Relief Fund scheme.
- ❖ Under the Savings and Relief Scheme, a relief of Rs. 5.13 crores have been provided to 17114 fishermen.
- ❖ Under PMMSY Scheme, “Matsya vahini” programme 150 e-Auto Rickshaws have been approved and out of which 150 e-Auto Rickshaws have been handed over to the beneficiaries in the state.
- ❖ During 2025-26 an Rs. 4.00 crores subsidy is distributed to 180 Ice plants up to the end of December 2025.

Challenges and Way Forward

- ❖ Diversification of aqua culture practices.
- ❖ Non-availability of alternative fast growing candidate species to diversify the aquaculture practices.
- ❖ Support and incentives/subsidies to be given for culture of new candidate species like Pungasius, Genetically Improved Farmed Tilapia and local varieties of carps.
- ❖ Introduction of high yielding and eco friendly culture systems.
- ❖ Due to the non-availability of fish feed locally, the cost of fish feed is high, which has adversely affected feed based aquaculture activities.
- ❖ To reduce the cost of production, subsidy on use of electricity for incorporation of innovative aqua culture techniques like RAS/Bio-floc may be given.
- ❖ Encouraging the establishment of fish feed mills by giving financial assistance.
- ❖ Inadequate availability of inputs for fish culture including fish seed.
- ❖ Since the breeding period of fishes is short, there is a need to improve both the quality and quantity of brood stock to ensure the continuous functioning of fish hatcheries.
- ❖ Establishing more number of new hatcheries in the production centers.
- ❖ To promote open sea cage culture as an alternative to capture fishery.
- ❖ Paradigm shift towards new opportunities in the sector to achieve the intended objectives of “BLUE REVOLUTION”.
- ❖ Strengthening of Marine and Inland fish marketing infrastructure and cold chain.
- ❖ Lack of field functionaries to take up effective extension activities.
- ❖ Up-gradation of existing fisheries training centers and need based trainings/ IEC programmes to be conducted to the fish farmers/fish processors.





6.7 FOOD SECURITY

6.7.1 Provision of Food to the Poor through Public Distribution System in Karnataka

Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affair Department is one of the major Government Departments involved in providing food security to the poor through Public Distribution System (PDS). Fixed quantity of food grains are being distributed in every month to eligible households under Public Distribution System free of cost. The intention of implementing this system is to provide food security to eligible households and achieve hunger free state. Under this Act the Central Government has specified percentage population coverage under priority household as 76.04 % in rural area and in 49.36% in urban area. 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.

Ration Card category	Rice/Ragi/Jowar	
	Distribution Qty (in Kg)	Price per kg (in Rs.)
Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	35 kg	Free
Priority Household (PHH)	5 kg per member	Free

Computerisation of PDS has been adopted by the State under which Aadhaar details of every PDS beneficiary is linked to the ration card and data base of PDS beneficiary has been created. Also online allotment and stock management has also been implemented successfully. Out of totally allotted quantity 1879620.473 MT, 1344432.253 MT Rice, 345900.290 MT Ragi and 189287.930 MT Jowar was distributed during 2025-26 by the end of December 2025.

During 2025-26 an amount of Rs.1718.75 crore has been allocated in the budget, of which Rs.1162.19 crore is released and Rs.483.84 crore has been spent up to the end of December 2025 for the implementation of various programmes of the department.

6.7.2. Distribution of foodgrains to ration cards beneficiaries under the Anna Bhagya Scheme

1. Antyodaya Anna Yojane (AAY)

The Central Government has implemented Antyodaya Anna Yojane (AAY) which is in force w.e.f. August-2002 in the State. It considers the poorest of the poor and the concept has been evolved for those who are not able to afford two square meals per day. They are the poorest segment of the population such as landless agricultural labourers, households headed by widows, terminally ill, persons affected by HIV, households headed by old age person with meagre income or no-income etc. Such beneficiaries are identified in the Grama Sabha by the concerned Grama Panchayath. As stated above, 35 kgs foodgrain is being distributed to each AAY household. Accordingly, during 2025 December, 10,47,370 AAY cardholders have been allotted 35 kgs foodgrains (per card) free of cost under NFSA.

2. Priority Household Ration Cards (PHH)

Priority Household Ration Card is being distributed to each beneficiary under the Central Govt. Sponsored Pradhan Manthri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana, 5 kg of rice per month and the State under the Anna Bhagya Guarantee Scheme additional 5 k.g of rice Per month is being distributed free of cost to each beneficiary. Under the State-sponsored Anna Bhagya Direct Cash Transfer (Guarantee) Scheme, an amount of Rs. 170/- per beneficiary family per month, calculated at the rate of Rs. 34/- per kg in lieu of 5 kg of rice. During the current year, 1,14,63,046 PHH card holders have been allotted foodgrains up to the end of December 2025.



3. National Food Security Act 2013

- ❖ Under the National Food Security Act, with effect from January 2023, foodgrains under NFSA are being allocated free of cost by the Government of India to the State 2,17,403 metric tonnes per month under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana.
- ❖ The additional rice required for distribution to State NFSA beneficiaries was being purchased under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) from Food Corporation of India. This scheme has been discontinued from July 2023. Hence, the required rice quantity is being purchased from agencies like Kendriya Bhandar, National Co-operative Consumer Federation of India Limited (NCCF) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED). Since OMSS scheme was reintroduced by GOI from October 2024, State is purchasing Rice required for allotment to State NFSA beneficiaries and GOK Welfare Institutions inmates from November 2024.
- ❖ Karnataka undertakes purchase of Paddy, Ragi and Jowar under minimum support price as per Government of India guidelines. As and when the procured quantity of Custom Milled Rice (CMR), Ragi and Jowar becomes available, the same is distributed under Public Distribution System as part of NFSA allocation. During 2025-26, MSP Ragi and Jowar procured during 2024-25 has been distributed to State NFSA beneficiaries as well.

GOI has approved distribution of Fortified NFSA Rice under Public Distribution System. GOI has identified 14 districts in the State of Karnataka as High Burden and Aspirational Districts for implementation of the same. Fortified NFSA Rice has been distributed in these 14 Districts from May 2022. From April 2023 onwards, allocation of fortified rice under NFSA by GOI has been extended to all the districts of the State.

4. ANNA BHAGYA YOJANE (Guarantee)

Karnataka Government introduced Anna Bhagya DBT Scheme for AAY and PHH card holders from July, 2023. An amount equivalent to rice i.e Rs.34/- per k.g. of rice multiplied to 5 k.g's i.e Rs. 170/- per member is credited to head of the family. Instead of transferring cash equivalent for rice every month through DBT to the Bank Account of the Head of the Family mentioned in the Ration Card for beneficiaries under AAY and PHH Categories, it has been ordered to distribute 5 Kg of Rice to eligible beneficiaries from the month of February 2025. Accordingly for the period from February 2025 to December 2025 a total of 23,11,012.000 MTs rice required has been procured from the FCI under the OMSS scheme and allocated for distribution.

5. Category wise Ration card details

Year	Number of Ration Cards			
	AAY	PHH	NPHH	Total Cards
2021-22	1092178	11380855	711634	13184667
2022-23	1089335	11719458	770377	13579170
2023-24	1083347	11648576	774868	13506791
2024-25	1080773	11771867	792601	13645241
2025-26*	1047370	11463046	2964527	15474943

* Updated up to end of December-2025.

6. PDS Kerosene Distribution

At present in all taluks of Uttara Kannada District, 3 litre kerosene is being distributed to Non-LPG card holders. In all taluks of Chamarajnagar and Uttara Kannada Districts and in 11 selected taluks of Hassan,



Mandya and Mysore districts, 2 litre kerosene is being distributed for illumination purpose. Kerosene is being distributed at Rs.35/- per litre every month.

7. Fisheries Kerosene Distribution

Subsidy-free ration kerosene is to be distributed every month to 8,030 fishing boats (1345 Dakshina Kannada, 4896 Udupi and 1789 Uttara Kannada) in the State at the rate of 300 litres per boat, amounting to a total of 2,409 kilolitres (KL) per month. However, out of the 3564 KL of kerosene released by the Central Government under the Public Distribution System, a total of 2,916 KL was utilized under the PDS during the first quarter (April 2025 to June 2025). The remaining balance of 648 KL of subsidy-free kerosene has been allocated for fishing purposes.

8. Details of Fair Price Shops in the State

There are currently 20,461 Fair Price Shops operating in the State. Out of these, 45 Fair Price Shops belong to KFCSC, 10,725 Fair Price Shops belong to Cooperative Societies and 9691 individual Fair Price Shops are functioning.

Table 6.7 : The current retail profit margin given to Fair Price Shops are as follows (Rs. per quintal)

Fair Price Shop Margin	POS Margin	State retail and POS profit incentives	Total FPS Margin
90	21	13+26	150

9. Minimum Support Price Scheme (MSP)

As per the GOI order every year the State is purchasing Paddy, Ragi and Jowar from farmers under Minimum Support Price at the quantity and rate fixed by the GOI and the same is distributed under PDS. The Central Government has set a target for procurement of 7460 MT Paddy, 6.00 LMT Ragi and 3.00 LMT Jowar, 0.29 LMT of Minor Millets during 2025-26.

10. "DASOHA" Scheme

The foodgrain allocation received from Central Government under welfare institutions and Hostel scheme is being distributed free of cost to State run/aided welfare institutes such as Nariniketans, Old Age Homes, Orphanages, Hostels, Homeless/Beggar rehabilitation Centres, Swadhar homes, Hostels for blind children, Remand homes, Hostels providing free accommodation and food run by religious institutions etc. Accordingly, 15 Kg rice is distributed to each beneficiary of the Welfare Institution of Government of Karnataka Welfare Institutions and to each beneficiary of Government of India Welfare Institutions 10 Kg Rice and 5 kg wheat per beneficiary is being distributed to the welfare institutes in the State. As of the end of December 2025, under the Dasoha Scheme, a total of 104.590 metric tonnes of rice and 52.295 metric tonnes of wheat have been allocated to 10,459 inmates of 168 welfare institutions of the Central Government, and 462.240 metric tonnes of rice have been allocated to 30,816 inmates of 255 welfare institutions of the State Government.

Achivements

1. A total of 1,25,10,416 Ration cards (Covering 4,41,89,085 Members) existing in the State, 10,47,370 ration cards (covering 42,93,335 members) under AAY and 1,14,63,046 Ration cards (covering 3,98,95,750 members) under PHH are distributed to families up to end of December 2025.
2. Along with 5 kg of rice being provided by the Government of India under the National Food Security Act, the Government of Karnataka, under the Anna Bhagya (Guarantee) Scheme, is distributing an additional 5 kg of rice per member per month free of cost to each eligible family.





3. During the year 2025-26, up to the end of December 2025, 1,18,99,067 AAY and PHH ration cards and 4,35,39,381 members have completed e-KYC so far. According to this, 95.11% of the ration cards and 98.53% of the members have completed the e-KYC.
4. There are 20,461 Fair Price Shops in the State and 20,444 Fair Price Shops are distributing ration through bio-authentication.
5. Any ration card holder of the State and other States are allowed to avail ration at any Fair Price Shops in any part of the State under the One Nation One Ration scheme.
6. Various cases have also been registered across the state under the Essential Commodities Act 1955. At present total of 687 cases have been FIR Booked from 01.04.2025 to 31.12.2025. In these booked cases 39826.39 Qt. Rice, 247 Qt. Wheat, 679 Qt. Ragi, 946 Qt. Jowar, 450 ltr. Petrol, 4665 LPG Cylinders and 385 Vehicles have been registered. Approximate Value Rs. 23,22,64,738 has been confiscated.
7. Annasuvidha - Home Delivery Mobile app: With a view to providing doorstep delivery of foodgrains to the most vulnerable sections, namely single-member priority households aged above 75 years and Antyodaya Anna Yojana ration card holders, the continuation of the "Annasuvidha" Scheme was announced in the Budget for the year 2025-26. Accordingly, on the occasion of World Food Day, the Government has launched the Scheme. Further, during the December month, a total of 1,765 beneficiaries/ration card holders availed the benefits of the Scheme.
8. "State Consumer Helpline" Toll free No.1967, 1800 425 9339 and 14445 facility has been provided to receive complaints with regard to the distribution of food grains in "ANNABHAGYA YOJANE". Also, online facility in the department website has been provided to lodge the complaint.
9. The Integrated Public Grievance Redressal System(IPGRS) in the state is functioning from 1st November 2021 in the State. 4784 applications/requests have been received and 4740 applications have been disposed.
10. Under the Transformation of Fair Price Shops, in order to increase the income of Fair Price Shop owners, Govt. of Karnataka has initiated the following programmes such as Common Service Center (CSC) services at FPS, IPPB Business Correspondent (BC) / financial services at FPS, Retail sale of 5 kg LPG cylinders at FPS, PM-WANI services at FPS and Sale of non-PDS commodities.
11. The Department is sharing public distribution system data with other departments of the state Government and Government of India as well.

Challenges and Way Forward

- ❖ At present Rice, Ragi and Jowar are distributed under Public Distribution System to the AAY and PHH card holders. There is an idea of distributing dietary rice fibre foodgrains such as Navane, saave, Haaraka, Sajje, Baragu to be worked upon in the future.
- ❖ With the objective of enabling people to adopt a healthy lifestyle through the distribution of fibre-rich and nutrient-dense millets, and to encourage the cultivation of lesser-known millets, Government has issued orders for the introduction of the Indira Food Kit (Nutrition Kit). At present, the scheme is at the stage of tender process.





Appendix 6.1
Area under Principal Crops in Karnataka
(Unit: Lakh Hectares)

Crop	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Rice	13.55	9.72	12.05
Jowar	5.67	8.28	6.66
Ragi	8.28	8.44	8.97
Maize	19.52	20.13	19.54
Bajra	1.49	1.48	1.66
Wheat	1.31	1.71	1.41
Minor millets	0.35	0.32	0.55
Total cereals	50.17	50.08	50.84
Tur	12.45	13.93	17.80
Total pulses	28.91	26.65	34.87
Total food grains	79.08	76.73	85.71
Groundnut	4.74	3.80	4.06
Total oilseeds	12.83	8.98	9.44
Cotton	9.69	7.58	6.91
Sugarcane	11.68	9.96	9.19
Tobacco	0.78	0.79	0.81
Areca nut (Processed)	6.88	6.91	7.56
Coconut	7.04	5.60	6.01
Dry chillies	1.12	1.74	1.04
Pepper	2.12	1.67	2.06
Cardamom	0.03	0.01	0.008

Source: Final Estimates of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bengaluru.



Appendix 6.2
Production of Principal Crops in Karnataka

(Unit: Lakh Tonnes, Cotton in Lakh bales of 170 Kg in Lint form)

Crop	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Rice	43.55	31.27	39.49
Jowar	6.82	9.96	8.15
Ragi	11.48	10.35	13.59
Maize	59.12	56.31	66.79
Bajra	2.00	1.90	2.04
Wheat	1.83	1.63	1.53
Minor millets	0.25	0.22	0.74
Total cereals	125.05	111.64	132.22
Tur	9.37	10.19	9.98
Total pulses	18.38	16.67	19.24
Total food grains	143.43	128.31	151.57
Groundnut	5.81	2.42	3.82
Total oilseeds	14.31	7.52	10.06
Cotton	30.39	23.09	22.71
Sugarcane *	621.42	416.76	480.36
Tobacco	0.57	0.56	0.37
Areca nut (processed)	10.24	10.32	10.98
Coconut (Million Nuts)	58.81	58.42	55.40
Dry chillies	1.63	2.81	2.04
Pepper (Lakh Quintals)	8.08	5.65	0.66
Cardamom	0.01	0.002	0.001

Source: Final Estimates of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bengaluru.





Appendix 6.3
Average Yield of Selected Crops of India and Karnataka from 2020-21 to 2024-25
(Unit: Kg/Hectare)

Crop	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka
Rice	2717	3179	2798	3088	2838	3279	2882	3281	2899	3344
Ragi	1724	1206	1396	1332	1454	1414	1375	1251	1492	1546
Jowar	1099	3179	1092	1190	1079	1229	1162	1226	1225	1250
Wheat	3521	1292	3537	1287	3521	1370	3559	1309	3587	1250
Maize	3199	3689	3387	3278	3545	3092	3351	2855	3518	3490
Bajra	1420	1426	1430	1158	1510	1430	1453	974	1507	1109
Tur	914	759	861	666	814	768	827	747	823	572
Bengal gram	1192	625	1261	689	1172	680	1151	605	1180	597
Groundnut	1703	1000	1777	846	2075	1249	2163	648	2067	964
Sunflower	1011	895	923	836	996	953	1144	963	1129	1030
Soyabean	976	1212	1069	1147	1145	1184	985	1062	1172	1294
Cotton(lint)	451	480	428	493	443	544	436	528	465	570
Sugarcane*	83566	96	84906	96	83349	90	78953	77	84006	89

* Tonnes per hectare.

Source: India: 2020-21 to 2023-24 Yield data is final advance estimate, 2024-25 Yield data is 3rd advance estimates. agricoop.nic.in, agriwelfare.gov.in, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare, Gov.

Karnataka: Final Estimates of DE&S, Bengaluru.



Appendix 6.4
Area Irrigated by various sources in Karnataka State

(Area 000'hectares)

Year	Net Area irrigated		Irrigated Area		Intensity of irrigated cropping	No. of irrigation wells* ('000)	Net area irrigated per well (ha.)	Gross cropped area	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area
	Wells*	Other sources **	Net	Gross					
2017-18	1703350	1451761	3155111	3639043	115.34	1390967	2.27	11993633	30.34
2018-19	2135665	1896229	4031894	4744525	117.67	1453734	2.77	13526765	35.08
2019-20	2184952	2049846	4234798	5034344	118.88	1498442	2.83	13829027	36.40
2020-21	2505626	2425193	4930819	6064320	122.99	1533435	3.22	14909500	40.67
2021-22	2564310	2356155	4920465	6085472	123.68	1525810	3.22	14747986	41.26
2022-23	3244461	1793069	5037530	6270641	124.48	1537528	3.28	14816390	42.32
2023-24	3249354	1559503	4808857	5836243	121.36	1559238	3.08	13464237	43.35
2024-25	3224243	1563631	4787874	6192664	129.34	1563093	3.06	14370023	43.09

Note: * including Tube wells, ** Including Canals, Tanks, Lift irrigation and other sources.

Source: Final Estimates of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bengaluru.

Appendix 6.5
Land Utilization Statistics

(Lakh hectares)

Classification	2019-20	2020-21	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Total Geographical Area	190.50	190.50	190.50	190.50	190.50
1. Forest	30.73	30.73	30.73	30.73	30.73
2. Not available for cultivation					
a. Land put to non-agriculture use	15.11	15.16	15.53	15.73	15.89
b. Barren and uncultivable land	7.51	7.43	7.40	7.40	7.40
3. Cultivable waste	3.89	3.93	3.08	3.15	3.11
4. Uncultivated land excluding fallow land					
a. Permanent Pastures and other grazing land	8.71	8.72	8.72	8.72	8.72
b. Miscellaneous tree crops, groves not included under net area sown	2.37	2.12	1.78	1.77	1.82
5. Fallow land					
a. Current fallow	9.27	4.76	7.55	11.26	8.22
b. Other fallow	4.85	3.11	4.09	4.75	4.49
6. Net area sown	108.02	114.53	111.61	107.01	109.52
7. Total cropped Area	138.29	149.09	148.16	134.64	143.70
8. Area sown more than once	30.26	34.56	36.55	27.64	34.18
Cropping Intensity (%)	128.02	130.00	132.75	125.82	131.21

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.



Appendix 6.6 Cropping Pattern in Karnataka

(Area in Lakh Hectares)

Sl. No.	Crops	Year				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Rice	15.14	14.87	13.55	9.72	12.05
2	Jowar	7.65	6.28	5.67	8.28	6.66
3	Ragi	8.01	8.64	8.28	8.44	8.97
4	Maize	17.62	17.52	19.52	20.13	19.54
5	Bajra	2.07	1.68	1.49	1.48	1.66
6	Wheat	2.26	1.51	1.31	1.71	1.41
7	Minor Millets	0.27	0.30	0.35	0.32	0.55
	Total Cereals:	53.02	50.80	50.17	50.08	50.84
1	Tur	16.64	17.54	12.45	13.93	17.80
2	Bengal gram	7.28	7.26	8.39	6.51	6.92
3	Horse gram	1.50	1.38	1.11	1.34	1.57
4	Black gram	0.91	0.81	0.73	0.50	1.06
5	Green gram	4.62	4.28	5.09	3.03	5.80
6	Avare	0.32	0.38	0.28	0.32	0.36
7	Cowpea	0.54	0.80	0.79	0.99	1.30
8	Other pulses	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.06
	Total Pulses:	31.90	32.53	28.91	26.65	34.87
	Total Food grains:	84.93	83.33	79.08	76.73	85.71
1	Groundnut	7.35	5.88	4.74	3.80	4.06
2	Sesamum	0.22	0.32	0.2	0.18	0.28
3	Sunflower	1.23	1.66	2.51	0.76	1.04
4	Castor	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03
5	Niger	0.01	0.004	0.001	0.002	0.003
6	Mustard	0.004	0.004	0.002	0.04	0.004
7	Soyabean	3.17	3.89	4.69	3.97	3.81
8	Safflower	0.30	0.43	0.64	0.18	0.19
9	Linseed	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Total Oilseeds:	12.34	12.22	12.83	8.98	9.44
	Commercial Crops:					
1	Cotton	8.37	6.87	9.69	7.58	6.91
2	Sugarcane	4.52	6.50	7.08	5.54	5.51
3	Tobacco	0.72	0.82	0.78	0.79	0.81
	Total Area	115.41	114.30	114.09	104.05	112.09

Source: Final Estimates of DE&S, Bengaluru.

During the year 2024-25, Karnataka state stands first position in the country in the production of Ragi and Sunflower. It comes 2nd position in Maize, Sorghum, Tur and Safflower, 3rd position in Green gram and Sugarcane, 4th position in Soybean and Cotton and 6th position in Bengal gram and groundnut crop.

(Source: India: Final Estimates Report, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA & FW), Government of India, Karnataka: Final Estimates of Directorate of Economics and Statistics).



**Five Largest producing States of Important Crops during 2024-25:**

Sl. No.	Crops	Rank				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Ragi	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	Uttarakhand	Maharashtra	Odisha
2	Sunflower	Karnataka	Haryana	Odisha	Telangana	Maharashtra
3	Maize	Madhya Pradesh	Karnataka	Bihar	Maharashtra	Telangana
4	Jowar	Madhya Pradesh	Karnataka	Rajasthan	Uttara Pradesh	Tamil Nadu
5	Tur (Redgram)	Maharashtra	Karnataka	Jharkhand	Gujarat	Telangana
6	Safflower	Maharashtra	Karnataka	Telangana	-	-
7	Greengram	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Karnataka	Uttara Pradesh	Maharashtra
8	Sugarcane	Uttara Pradesh	Maharashtra	Karnataka	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu
9	Soyabean	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Karnataka	Gujarat
10	Cotton	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Telangana	Karnataka	Rajasthan





Appendix 6.7
Consumption of NPK in Karnataka State

Year	Fertilizer Consumption (Lakh Tonnes)			
	Nitrogen	Phosphorous	Potash	TOTAL
1970-71	0.92	0.37	0.24	1.53
1980-81	2.04	0.86	0.75	3.65
1990-91	4.12	2.56	1.65	8.33
2000-01	7.31	3.83	2.32	13.46
2001-02	6.71	3.60	2.18	12.49
2002-03	6.01	3.03	1.95	10.99
2003-04	4.93	2.40	1.86	9.19
2004-05	6.55	3.63	2.73	12.91
2005-06	7.54	4.35	3.35	15.24
2006-07	7.56	4.38	2.91	14.85
2007-08	7.92	3.93	3.43	15.28
2008-09	8.64	5.59	4.09	18.32
2009-10	9.63	6.30	4.66	20.59
2010-11	10.16	6.96	3.98	21.10
2011-12	11.04	7.87	3.33	22.24
2012-13	8.92	3.89	2.49	15.30
2013-14	9.63	4.91	3.01	17.55
2014-15	10.01	4.98	3.32	18.31
2015-16	9.81	5.31	2.66	17.78
2016-17	8.71	5.03	2.40	16.15
2017-18	8.78	4.59	2.58	15.95
2018-19	9.36	5.36	3.07	17.79
2019-20	10.45	5.55	2.88	18.88
2020-21	11.79	6.88	3.55	22.23
2021-22	12.38	6.49	3.06	21.93
2022-23	12.41	6.24	1.95	20.60
2023-24	11.09	6.17	2.18	19.45
2024-25	13.55	6.89	2.82	23.27
2025 (till Dec-25)	10.61	5.69	2.41	18.71

*Provisional, upto DEC. 2025

<https://ifms.dbtfert.nic.in/portal/iFMS portal>



Appendix 6.8

The claim settlement progress details of Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan MantriFasalBima Yojana

Date:29.12.2025

(Amount in Rs.Lakhs)

Season/year	No. of farmers participated	Insured Area (L. Ha)	Premium paid by farmers	No. of Beneficiaries	Claim Amount
Kharif 2016	1398164	11.45	14362.77	682467	100224.39
2016-17 Rabi & Summer	1179697	17.01	6617.84	1187996	85084.32
Total 2016-17	2577861	28.46	20980.61	1870463	185308.71
Kharif2017	2028902	18.73	20303.06	556061	60999.50
2017-18 Rabi & Summer	27979	0.36	231.16	8965	1034.81
Total 2017-18	2056881	19.09	20534.22	565026	62034.31
Kharif 2018	1528986	14.52	15258.48	857887	164863.22
2018-19 Rabi & Summer	565009	7.28	3626.60	453426	100228.16
Total 2018-19	2093995	21.80	18885.08	1311313	265091.33
Kharif 2019	1419754	12.14	13320.31	683854	69299.81
2019-20 Rabi & Summer	681486	8.28	4030.11	180251	19697.68
Total 2019-20	2101240	20.43	17350.42	864105	88997.49
Kharif2020	1344771	12.61	13196.04	445406	54757.22
2020-21 Rabi & Summer	171243	2.21	1135.24	69940	9016.72
Total 2020-21	1516014	14.82	14331.28	515343	63773.94
Kharif 2021	1267914	11.78	12536.02	774364	78610.52
2021-22 Rabi & Summer	309189	3.95	2015.15	90263	9048.13
Total 2021-22	1577103	15.73	14551.17	864627	87658.65
Kharif 2022	1961898	17.07	17755.34	1159419	119142.23
2022-23 Rabi & Summer	317715	3.8	2199.83	91167	17323.20
Total 2022-23	2279613	20.87	19955.17	1250586	136465.43
Kharif 2023	1914839	15.1	18478.21	1734070	187168.14
2023-24 Rabi & Summer	588374	5.43	3476.88	167255	25184.43
Total 2023-24	2503213	20.53	21955.09	1901325	212352.57
Kharif 2024	2296901	17.6	20777.54	960510	152145.88
2024-25 Rabi & Summer	407265	4.45	3118.14	221538	55541.28
Total 2024-25	2704166	22.05	23894.75	1182048	207687.16
Kharif 2025	2091526	17.38	19057.76	*578985	46334.76
2025-26 Rabi	484862	5.26	3267.03	Enrollment is under progress	
Total 2025-26	2576388	22.64	22324.79		

*Claims shall be calculated after receiving the CCE yield data

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

Karnataka's approach to natural resource governance reflects a progressive and structured commitment to ecological security, sustainable utilisation, economic development, livelihood sustainability, and environmental resilience. Forests, water resources, biodiversity, minerals and coastal ecosystems together constitute the State's natural capital, requiring careful conservation and scientific management. Trends in forest area and cover, district-wise distribution, biodiversity status and inter-state comparisons reflect measurable progress, while also highlighting emerging environmental pressures such as climate variability, human-wildlife conflict, habitat fragmentation and resource degradation.

The Government has adopted a structured and progressive approach encompassing expansion of the protected area network, wildlife conservation, mitigation of human-animal conflict, watershed and afforestation programmes, eco-restoration, and promotion of responsible eco-tourism. Supported by State initiatives and Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Project Tiger, Project Elephant, and the Green India Mission, alongside institutional strengthening and resource mobilisation, Karnataka advances a balanced strategy that integrates conservation, tourism development, community participation and sustainable resource use to ensure long-term ecological resilience and inclusive growth.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

Natural resource management and environmental governance form a cornerstone of Karnataka's sustainable development strategy. The State has consistently sought to reconcile economic expansion with ecological stewardship, recognising that long-term growth depends on the preservation of natural capital. With substantial forest and tree cover, globally significant biodiversity zones and scientifically designed watershed systems, Karnataka's environmental assets play a critical role in sustaining livelihoods, regulating climate and maintaining ecosystem balance.

However, rapid urbanisation, climate variability, rising waste generation, and competing land-use pressures have intensified environmental stress. In response, the State has strengthened institutional frameworks for climate governance, disaster monitoring, biodiversity management and technology-driven resource administration. These efforts reflect a commitment to resilient, inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth that safeguards both ecological integrity and economic opportunity.

7.1 FORESTS

Forests constitute a vital component of Karnataka's natural capital, supporting biodiversity, economic activity, and ecological stability. The State encompasses nearly 60 per cent of the Western Ghats, one of the world's recognised biodiversity hotspots. This region forms part of one of the 35 global biodiversity hotspots and one of the four in India, underscoring its ecological significance.

To strengthen local biodiversity governance, 6,554 Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) have been constituted at the Gram Panchayat level. Conservation of unique genetic resources is further promoted through notification of Biodiversity Heritage Sites, such as the 400-year-old tamarind groves at Nallur in Devanahalli taluk of Bengaluru Rural district. These initiatives reflect an effort to embed conservation within local governance structures.

Despite measurable progress in forest protection, ecological pressures persist, particularly in the Western Ghats. While the rate of deforestation has declined and forest cover has improved quantitatively, concerns



remain regarding forest quality and ecological integrity. Degradation affects ecosystem services such as water regulation, soil conservation, carbon sequestration and habitat stability, thereby posing risks to environmental sustainability and the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities.

Forest resources contribute significantly to the State's economy through timber, medicinal plants, non-timber forest products (NTFPs), grazing, eco-tourism, watershed services, and carbon storage. At the same time, population growth, infrastructure expansion, mining, encroachment, habitat fragmentation, illegal timber extraction, poaching, excessive fuelwood collection and unregulated grazing exert sustained pressure on forest ecosystems. Balancing developmental imperatives with ecological conservation remains a continuing policy challenge.

The Karnataka Forest Department has taken steps to arrest quantitative forest loss through afforestation programmes, strengthened protection measures and participatory forest management. Community involvement in the regeneration of degraded forests, along with the promotion of eco-tourism and biodiversity conservation, has become central to forest governance. Yet, ensuring long-term sustainability requires sustained efforts to improve forest quality, restore degraded landscapes and enhance ecosystem resilience.

7.1.1 Area under Forests

Karnataka is the seventh largest State in India, covering 1,91,791 sq. km and accounting for 5.83 per cent of the country's total land area. Its varied climate, topography, and soil conditions have produced diverse ecological zones that support rich biological diversity.

The total forest area in Karnataka stands at 40,678.23 sq. km. This includes Reserved Forests, Protected Forests, Village Forests, Private Forests, Section 4-notified forests, Unclassed Forests and other forests notified under statutory provisions.

According to the Champion and Seth (1968) classification, the State's forests are grouped into eight major forest groups, further subdivided into 21 distinct forest types. The evergreen forests of the Western Ghats dominate the landscape, while scrub and thorn forests are found in drier regions. Major tree species include teak (*Tectona grandis*), sandalwood (*Santalum album*), rosewood (*Dalbergia latifolia*) and species of *Terminalia* and *Pterocarpus*, alongside dryland species such as *Balanites roxburghii*, *Cordia myxa*, *Capparis*, *Acacia* and *Prosopis*.

Through biodiversity conservation, participatory forest management and sustainable utilisation of forest resources, Karnataka continues to integrate environmental protection with livelihood security and long-term ecological resilience.

The details of Classification of the total forest area in Karnataka are given in **Table 7.1** and **Figure 7.1**.

Table 7.1: Classification of forest areas in Karnataka

Legal Status	Area (Sq. Km.)	% of Geographical area
Reserved Forests	30,849.45	16.08
Protected Forests	2,001.03	1.04
Village Forests	87.95	0.05
Private Forests	52.47	0.03
Notified u/s 4 of KFA 1963	2,318.50	1.21
Unclassed forests*	5,368.83	2.80
Total	40,678.23	21.21

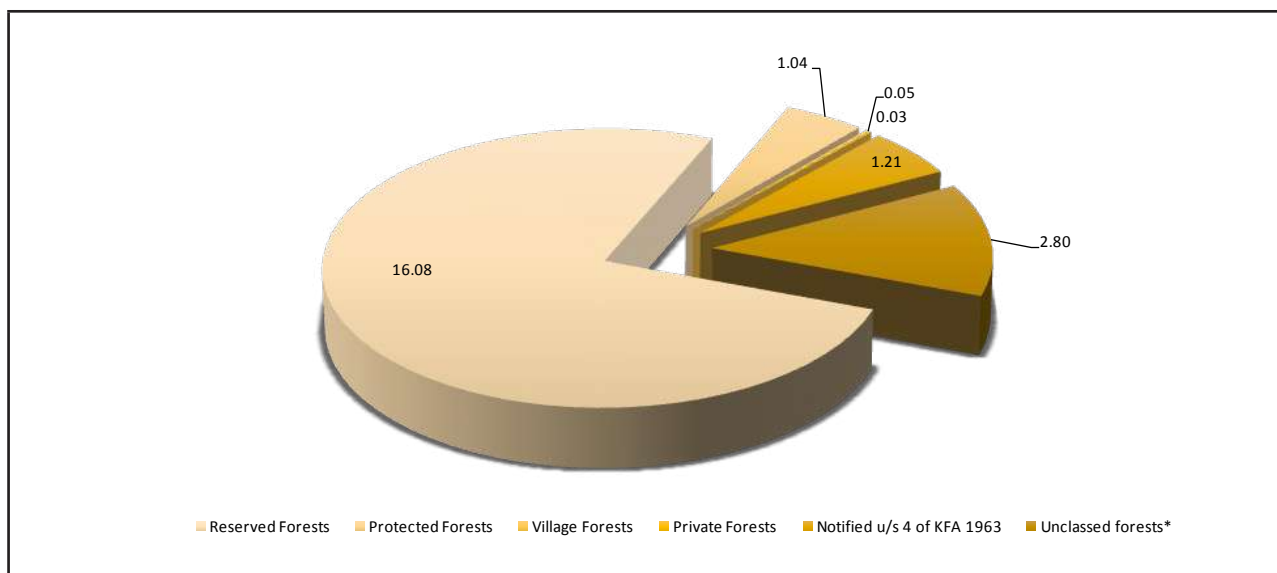
Source: APCCF (Working plan) as per 2024-25 Annual Report.

* Includes Forest areas which are not notified, but categorized as Forest as per statutory provisions and Deemed forests.



In the previous forest classification, Deemed Forest, Statutory Forest, Reserved Forest as per Section 4 of the Karnataka Forest Act-1963 and all forest areas identified in government documents were considered as Unclassified Forest.

Figure 7.1: Classification of Total Forest Area (% to geographical area) in Karnataka



Note: The total extent of forest land/area in the State is under the reconciliation process under Geo-Spatial Forest Information System project.

- 1) As per ISFR-Forest Cover means "All lands, more than one hectare in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10 percent irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such lands may not necessarily be a recorded forest area. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm".
- 2) Tree Cover means "It comprises of trees patches of size less than 1ha occurring outside the recorded forest area. Tree cover includes trees in all formation including scattered trees".

The Forest Cover inside and outside Recorded Forest Area (RFA) has been analysed in different categories and presented in **Table 7.2** and **Figure 7.2**.

Table 7.2: Forest cover inside and outside recorded Forest Area as per Forest Survey of India -2023

Forest Cover Inside the Recorded Forest Area (or Green Wash) (Sq.Km)				Forest Cover Outside the Recorded Forest Area (or Green Wash) (Sq.Km)				Tree Cover (Sq.Km)
VDF	MDF	OF	TOTAL	VDF	MDF	OF	TOTAL	Total
3,737.90	12,876.97	6,399.03	23,013.90	799.89	8,274.78	7,165.70	16,240.37	7,779.15
16.24%	55.95%	27.81%		4.93%	50.95%	44.12%		

Area under forest cover	Area in Sq. km
Forest cover within Recorded Forest Area	23,013.90
Forest cover outside Recorded Forest Area	16,240.37
Tree cover	7,779.15
Total	47,033.42
Of State's Geographical Areas	24.52%

Source: Forest Survey of India 2023.





Figure 7.2: Forest Cover Inside and Outside of RFA in Karnataka (Sq.km)

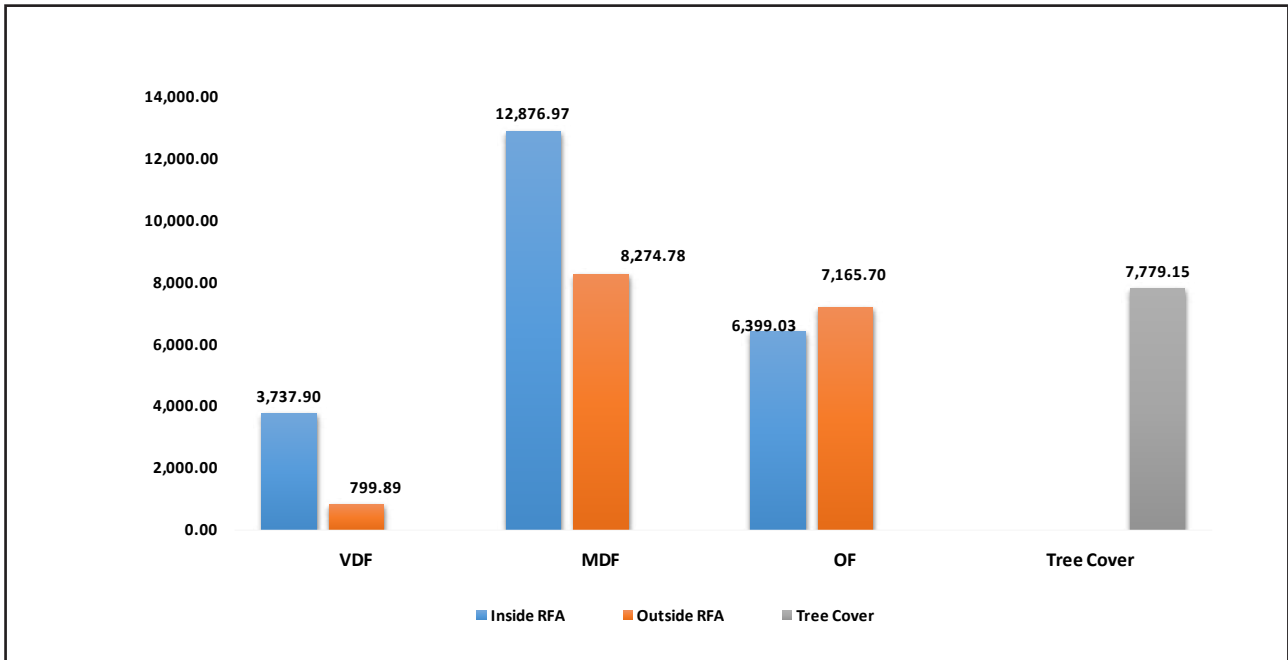


Table 7.3 : District wise Forest Cover along with Geographical Area in 2023

(Area in sq.km)

District	Geographical Area	Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest Area	% of Geog. area	Change	Scrub
Bagalkot	6,552	0.00	19.23	244.24	263.56	4.02	2.23	390.29
Bengaluru Urban	2,196	0.00	25.65	258.63	284.28	12.95	-0.56	24.09
Bengaluru Rural	2,298	0.00	22.92	121.00	143.92	6.26	-5.51	12.25
Belagavi	13,433	35.30	724.61	394.38	1154.29	8.59	4.75	666.12
Ballari	8,461	0.00	109.10	618.52	727.62	8.60	-2.81	477.91
Bidar	5,448	0.00	21.81	79.81	101.62	1.87	1.58	47.41
Chamarajanagar	5,648	93.00	1,517.81	1,121.00	2,731.81	48.37	17.28	125.27
Chikmagaluru	7,202	900.78	2,609.11	548.07	4,057.96	56.34	22.27	76.72
Chikkaballapura	4,244	0.00	19.58	258.61	278.19	6.55	1.57	181.51
Chitradurga	8,436	0.00	47.29	570.90	618.19	7.33	10.50	578.94
Dakshina Kannada	4,861	546.31	1605.51	1149.57	3301.39	67.92	3.03	2.69
Davangere	5,924	10.63	163.52	533.89	708.04	11.95	3.42	303.34
Dharwad	4,260	0.00	223.91	158.64	382.55	8.98	3.88	3.84
Gadag	4,657	0.00	0.58	140.59	141.17	3.03	0.23	119.04
Kalaburagi	10,954	0.00	91.93	104.04	195.87	1.79	2.67	39.39
Hassan	6,814	147.24	785.19	572.74	1,505.17	20.09	4.16	71.75
Haveri	4,823	0.00	145.88	212.70	358.58	7.43	9.51	94.84



District	Geographical Area	Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest Area	% of Geog. area	Change	Scrub
Kodagu	4,102	788.51	1871.04	574.56	3,234.11	78.84	6.98	0.87
Kolar	3,979	0.00	57.63	339.55	397.18	9.98	7.36	66.88
Koppal	5,570	0.00	0.47	36.41	36.88	0.66	1.19	167.24
Mandya	4,962	0.01	109.64	432.04	541.69	10.92	1.19	105.46
Mysuru	6,307	121.21	573.10	348.75	1,043.06	16.54	12.51	34.34
Raichur	8,442	0.00	1.08	47.30	48.38	0.57	1.05	189.06
Ramanagara	3,516	0.00	196.15	494.50	690.65	19.64	12.93	170.11
Shivamogga	8,478	495.44	2870.65	925.34	4,291.43	50.62	10.65	21.27
Tumkuru	10,597	0.00	73.43	1,347.47	1,420.90	13.41	13.08	399.50
Udupi	3,582	232.84	1,385.61	661.20	2,279.65	63.64	-4.04	0.00
Uttara Kannada	10,277	1,166.52	5,861.39	1,115.62	8,143.53	79.24	7.00	3.26
Vijayapura	10,498	0.00	0.68	25.45	26.13	0.25	-0.43	7.81
Yadgiri	5270	0.00	17.26	129.21	146.47	2.78	0.03	131.95
Total	1,91,791	4,537.79	21,151.75	13,564.73	39,254.27	20.47	147.70	4,513.15

Source: IFSR 2023.

Table 7.4 : Forest cover according to Forest Survey of India

(Area in Sq.km)

Forest Class	Year wise Forest cover (area in Sq.km)			
	2017	2019	2021	2023
Dense Forest	24,946	25,549	25,518	25,689.54
Open Forest	12,604	13,026	13,212	13,564.73
Total	37,550	38,575	38,730	39,254.27
India	7,01,495	7,12,249	7,13,789	7,15,342.61
% forest cover of state vis-a vis India	5.19	5.41	5.42	5.48

Source: Forest Survey of India 2023.

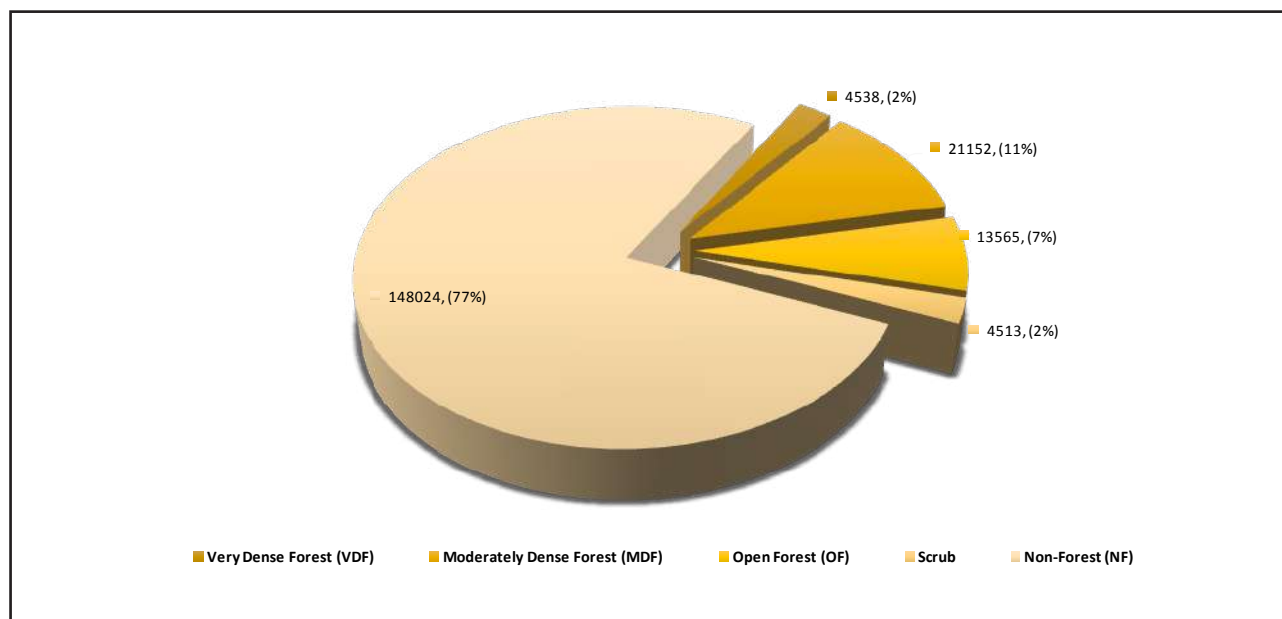
Table 7.5 : Forest Cover Change Matrix of Karnataka according to Forest Survey of India

(Area in Sq. Km)

Forest Cover	2023 Assessment					Total
	VDF	MDF	OF	Scrub	NF	
Very Dense Forest (VDF)	4,533.66	0.00	0.14	0.00	1.20	4535
Moderately Dense Forest (MDF)	3.61	21,133.99	7.98	2.01	32.90	21,180.49
Open Forest (OF)	0.11	4.12	13,227.35	22.24	137.26	13,391.08
Scrub	0.00	0.05	66.04	4,316.32	76.20	4,458.61
Non-Forest (NF)	0.41	13.59	263.22	172.58	1,47,776.02	1,48,225.82
Total ISFR 2023	4,537.79	21,151.75	13,564.73	4,513.15	1,48,023.58	1,91,791
Net Change	4.79	166.75	352.73	-97.85	-426.42	

Source: Forest Survey of India 2023.



**Figure 7.3 : Forest Cover Change Matrix (Sq km) as per Forest Survey of India 2023**

Forest Cover as per Forest survey of India 2023.

A. Comparison with Southern States

Forest cover in Karnataka is 20.47% to total geographical area of the state as per Forest Survey of India, whereas, in southern states Kerala has highest proportion of forest cover to its total area. The comparison with neighboring states is given in **Table 7.6** and **Figure 7.4**.

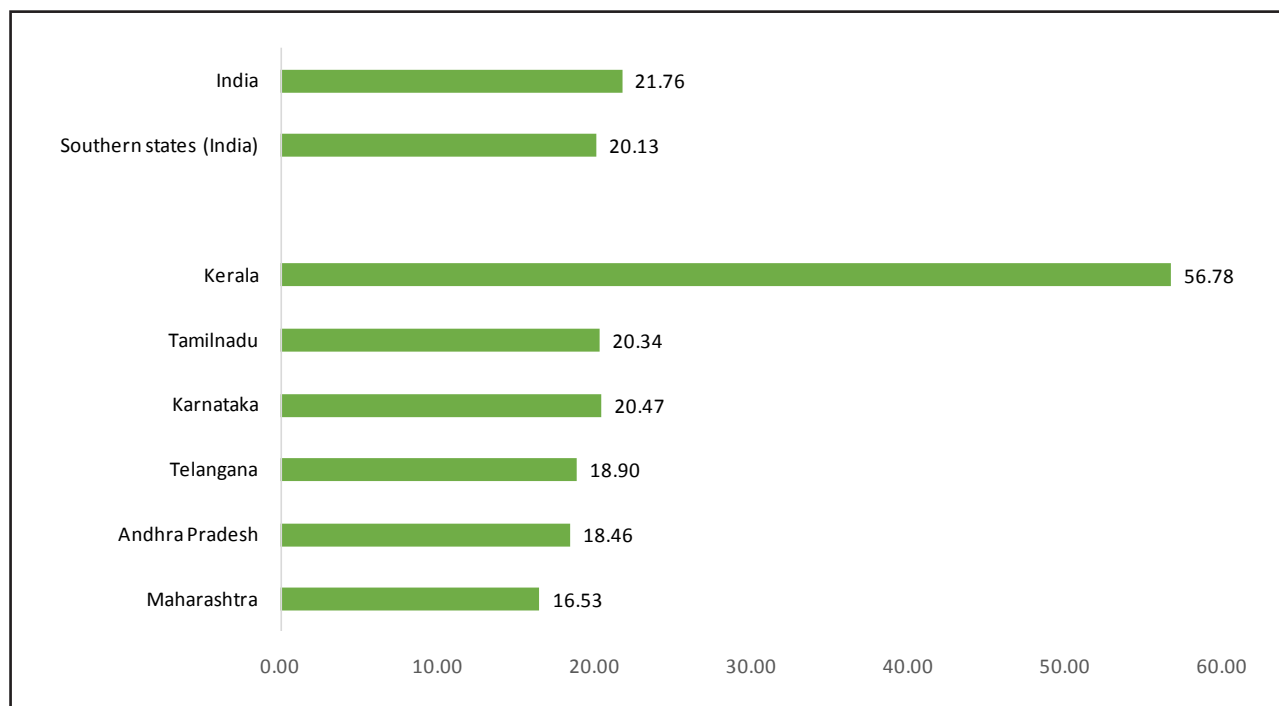
Table 7.6 : Comparison with southern states**(Area in Sq.Km)**

State	Geographical area	Total Forest cover	Percentage of Geographical area %
Maharashtra	3,07,713	50,859	16.53
Andhra Pradesh	1,62,968	30,085	18.46
Telangana	1,12,077	21,179	18.90
Karnataka	1,91,791	39,254	20.47
Tamilnadu	1,30,060	26,450	20.34
Kerala	38,852	22,059	56.78
Southern states (India)	9,43,461	1,89,886	20.13
India	32,87,469	7,15,343	21.76

Source: ISFR -2023.



Figure 7.4 : Forest cover to Geographical area



B. Forest cover in Different Forest Types

Table 7.7 : Area Statistics of the Forest Types found in Karnataka

Forest Type	Area (in sq.km)	% of the Total Mapped Area
1A/C4 West Coast tropical evergreen forest	5,239.10	11.95
2A/C2 West Coast semi-evergreen forest	4,381.55	10.00
2A/2S1 West Coast secondary evergreen Forest (Dipterocarp)	338.86	0.77
2/E3 Moist bamboo brakes	1.86	0.00
2/E4 Lateritic semi-evergreen forest	159.62	0.36
3B/C1a Very moist teak forest	89.87	0.21
3B/C1b Moist teak forest	1,796.29	4.10
3B/C1c Slightly moist teak forest	992.40	2.26
3B/C2 Southern moist mixed deciduous forest	4,921.81	11.23
3B/C2/2S1 Southern secondary moist mixed deciduous forest	695.59	1.59
4B/TS1 Mangrove scrub	9.00	0.02
5A/C1a Very dry teak forest	22.54	0.05
5A/C1b Dry teak forest	2,515.07	5.74
5A/C3 Southern dry mixed deciduous forest	3,156.61	7.20
5/DS1 Dry deciduous scrub	2,930.39	6.69
5/E4 Hardwickia forest	414.93	0.95



Forest Type	Area (in sq.km)	% of the Total Mapped Area
5/E7 Laterite thorn forest	126.71	0.29
5/2S1 Secondary dry deciduous forest	38.91	0.09
6A/C1 Southern thorn forest 1,882.80 4.30	1,882.80	4.30
6A/DS1 Southern thorn scrub	3,364.01	7.68
8A/C1 Nilgiri subtropical hill forest	371.19	0.85
Sub Total:	33,449.11	76.33
TOF/ Plantation	10,318.31	23.54
Total (Forest Cover & Scrub)	43,767.42	99.87
5/DS4 Dry grassland	54.33	0.12
8A/C1/DS1 South Indian sub-tropical hillsavannah(woodland)	2.65	0.01
Sub Total	56.98	0.13
Grand Total	43,824.40	100.00

Source: ISFR -2023.

C. Tree Cover and Forest Cover

The estimated forest cover is 20.47% and the tree cover is 4.05% of the geographical area, totaling 24.52%. The details are given in **Table 7.8**.

Table 7.8: Forest and Tree Cover

Category	Area (in sq. km.)	% of Geographical Area
Tree Cover	7,779.15	4.05
Forest Cover	39,254.27	20.47
Total Forest & Tree Cover	47,033.42	24.52

Source: Forest Survey of India 2023

7.1.2 National parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries

The forests of Karnataka support a wide range of flora and fauna (biodiversity) through a network of well-connected and protected wildlife sanctuaries and national parks. The state has 5 national parks and 37 sanctuaries (including 5 Tiger Reserves) covering an area of 11,070.40 Sq. km. Apart from the National Parks and Sanctuaries, the state has 19 Conservation Reserves and 1 Community Reserve, comprising 329.09 Sq.km. as presented in **Table 7.9**, **7.10**, and **7.11**.

Table 7.9: Wildlife preservation: National Parks/Bird Sanctuaries/Wildlife Sanctuaries: Details of Circle/Division-wise National Parks with extent in Karnataka - (A)

Sl. No.	Circle	Division	National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary	Area (Sq.Kms)
1	CF Bengaluru	DCF, Bannerghatta National Park	1. Bannerghatta National Park	260.51
2	CCF, Mangalore	DCF, Kudremukh WL Dvn, Karkala	2. Kudremukh National Park	600.57



3	CF Kanara	DCF & Director, Kali Tiger Reserve Dandeli	3. Anshi National Park / Tiger Reserve	417.34
4	APCCF Field Director Project Tiger, Mysuru	CF & Director Bandipur Tiger Reserve	4. Bandipur National Park/ Tiger Reserve	872.24
		DCF & Director Hunsur, Nagarahole National Park	5. Nagarahole National Park/Tiger Reserve	643.39
Total Area(A)				2794.05

Table 7.10 : Details of Circle/Division-wise sanctuaries with extent in Karnataka (B)

Sl. No.	Circle	Division	National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary	Area (Sq.Kms)
1	CF Bengaluru	DCF, Ramanagara Dvn.	1. RamadevaraBetta Vulture Sanctuary	3.46
		DCF, Kolar Dvn.	2. Kamsandra Wildlife Sanctuary	78.62
2	CCF, Mysuru	DCF, WLD, Mysuru	3. Adichunchanagiri Peacock Wildlife Sanctuary	0.80
			4. Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary	0.67
			5. Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary	13.50
			6. Melkote Wildlife Sanctuary	49.82
3	CCF, Chamarajanagar	DCF & Director, BRT Tiger Reserve Chamarajanagar	7. BRT Wild life Sanctuary / Tiger Reserve	539.52
		DCF, Cauvery WLD, Kollegal	8. Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary Cauvery Extension Wildlife Sanctuary,	1080.92
		DCF M.M.Hills WLD, Kollegal	9. Malai Mahadeshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	906.19
4	CCF, Kodagu	DCF, WLD, Madikeri	10. Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	102.92
			11. Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	105.59
			12. Bramhagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	181.29
5	CCF, Mangalore	DCF, Kudremukh WL Dvn, Karkala	13. Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	314.25
			14. Mookambika WildlifeSanctuary	370.37
6	CF Kanara, Sirsi	DCF & Director, Kali Tiger Reserve Dandeli	15. Dandeli Wild life Sanctuary/ Tiger Reserve	886.41
		DCF, Yellapura (T)	16. Attiveri Bird Sanctuary	2.23
		DCF, Honnava (T)	17. Apsarakonda-Mugali Marine Wildlife Sanctuary	59.59
7	CCF, Shivamogga	DCF, WL Dvn., Shivamogga	18. Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary	395.60
			19. Sharavathi Valley LTM Sanctuary,	930.16
			20. Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	0.74
8	CCF Chikmgalur	CF & Director, Bhadra T.R.	21. Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary/ TigerReserve	500.16
9	CCF, Dharwad	DCF, Haveri Dn.	22. Ranebennur Blackbuck Sanctuary	119.00
		DCF, Gadag Dn.	23. Kappathagudda WildlifeSanctuary	244.15





Sl. No.	Circle	Division	National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary	Area (Sq.Kms)
10.	CCF, Ballari	DCF, Vijayanagara, (T)	24. Daroji Bear Sanctuary	82.72
			25. Gudekote Sloth Bear Sanctuary Gudekote Extension Sloth Bear Sanctuary	167.66
		DCF, Davanagere (T) Dvn, Davanagere	26.Rangayyadurga Four Horned Antelope Wildlife Sanctuary	77.24
		DCF, Chitradurga	27. Jogimatti Wildlife Sanctuary	100.48
			28. Uttaregudda WL Sanctuary	189.26
	DCF, Koppal	29. Bankapur Wolf Sanctuary	3.327	
11	APCCF Field Director Project Tiger, Mysuru	CF & Director Bandipur Tiger Reserve	30.Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary	30.32
12	CCF, Belagavi	DCF, Belagavi (T) Dvn, Belagavi	31. Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary	190.42
		DCF, Gokak (T) Dvn, Gokak	32. Ghataprabha Bird Sanctuary	29.785
		DCF, Bagalkote (T)	33. YadahalliChinkara Wildlife Sanctuary	96.36
13	CCF, Kalburgi	DCF, Kalburgi (T) Dvn. Kalburgi	34. Chincholi Wildlife Sanctuary	134.88
14	CCF, Hassan	DCF, Tumkur (T) Dvn., Tumkur	35. Thimlapura Wildlife Sanctuary	50.86
			36. Bukkapatta Chinkara Wildlife Sanctuary	136.11
		DCF, Hassan (T) Dvn, Hassan	37. Arasikere Sloth Bear Sanctuary	100.88
Total Area(A)				8276.35

Table 7.11: Conservation & Community Reserves (C) and (D)

Sl. No.	Circle	Division	Conservation / Community Reserves	Area (in Sq. Kms)
1	Dharwad	Haveri	Bankapura Peacock Conservation Reserve	0.56
2		Gadag	Magadi Kere Conservation Reserve	0.54
3	Hassan	Tumkur	Mydhanahalli (Jayamangali) Black Buck Conservation Reserve.	3.23
4			Thimlapura Conservation Reserve	17.38
5	Chikkamagaluru	Chikkamagaluru	Basur Amruth Mahal Kaval Conservation Reserve	7.36
6	Canara	Haliyala	Hornbill Conservation Reserve	52.50
7		Sirsi	Bedthi Conservation Reserve	57.30
8			Shalmala Riparian Eco-System Conservation Reserve	4.89
9			Mundige Lake and Bird Conservation Reserve	0.16



Sl. No.	Circle	Division	Conservation / Community Reserves	Area (in Sq. Kms)
10	Ballari	Vijayanagar	Thungabhadra Otter Conservation Reserve (Approximate)	20.00
11			Ankasamudra Birds Conservation Reservation Reserve	0.99
12		Koppal	Hiresulikere Bear Conservation Reservation Reserve	11.809
13	Bengaluru	Bengaluru (Urban)	Puttenahalli Lake Birds Conservation Reserve	0.15
14			Greater Hesaraghatta Grassland Conservation Reserve	22.982
15		Kolar	Kolar leaf Nosed Bat Conservation Reserve, Kolar Division	0.90
16	Mysuru	Mysuru WL	Melapura Bee Eater Bird Conservation Reserve	0.03
17	Kalaburgi	Yadagiri	Bonal Bird Conservation Reserve, Yadgiri Division	2.73
18	Chamarajanagar	BRT	Ummathur Conservation Reserve (Chamarajnagar Dist.), BRT Tiger Reserve	6.08
19	Belagavi	Bagalkot	Chikkasangam Bird Conservation Reserve	116.38
CONSERVATION RESERVE (C) TOTAL				325.97
COMMUNITY RESERVE (D)				
1	Mysuru	Mysuru Wild life	Kokkarebellur Community Reserve, Mysuru WL Division	3.12
TOTAL (C+D)				329.09
GRAND TOTAL(A+B+C+D)				11,399.50

Karnataka accounts for nearly 25% of the country's elephant population. As per the 2023 elephant population estimation, the State has an estimated 6,395 elephants, highlighting its critical role in elephant conservation at the national level. The State also has five Tiger Reserves and, according to the All India Tiger Estimation 2022, Karnataka is ranked as the second-largest Tiger State in the country, with an estimated population of 563 tigers.

In a significant conservation initiative, the State has, for the first time, notified a marine wildlife sanctuary. An area of 5,959.32 hectares, comprising a 6 km stretch of coastal area and adjoining forest land in Honnavar taluk of Uttara Kannada district, was declared as the "Apsarakonda–Mugali Marine Wildlife Sanctuary" on 24 June 2025. The sanctuary aims to protect marine biodiversity and conserve breeding and nesting habitats.

To address human–wildlife conflict and strengthen forest protection mechanisms, the Karnataka Forest Department has established an Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) at the State Headquarters in Bengaluru, along with Divisional/District Command and Control Centres (DCCCs) in 11 high Human–Elephant conflict divisions. These centres are envisaged to function as centralised platforms for real-time monitoring, coordination with field personnel, and informed decision-making through the integration of field-level data, surveillance systems, and technological interventions.



As directed by the NTCA, the 6th cycle of the All India Tiger Estimation Exercise is being undertaken in all 52 divisions of the State.

7.1.3 Eco-Tourism Activities

(A) Information of visitors to National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries

1. Among the visitors to the sanctuaries, 99.15% are Indians and 0.85% is foreigners.
2. The maximum number of foreigners visited Mysuru Wildlife Area during 2024-25 & 2025-26.

Table 7.12: Information on visitors to National parks/Wildlife sanctuaries

Year	No. of Visitors	
	Indians	Foreigners
2024-25	18,11,055	21,453
2025-26 (up to December-2025)	12,96,120	6,818

3. This analysis reveals an imbalance in eco-tourism pressure across protected areas. While Bandipur, Nagarhole, and Kudremukh face high visitor pressure, several protected areas such as BRT, Bhadra, and Dandeli remain underutilised. To reduce stress on heavily visited sites, it is necessary to strengthen eco-tourism facilities in less visited protected areas, thereby ensuring balanced visitor distribution and supporting conservation objectives.

(B) Death of wild animals

Table 7.13 provides the details of death of wild animals (due to natural and unnatural causes) during 2024-25 and 2025-26 is given in **Table 7.13**.

Table 7.13 : Death of wild animals during 2024-25 and 2025-26 (up to December 2025)

Name of the animal	No. of deaths	
	2024-25	2025-26 (Up to Dec. 25)
Elephants	108	37
Tiger	10	13
Cheetah	75	12
Other animals	176	71
Total	369	133

Source: Office of the PCCF (Wildlife), Bengaluru.

(C) The scale of ex-gratia payments for the damages caused by wild animals

- ❖ As per Government order dated 29.04.2025, ex-gratia of Rs 20,00,000.00/- is paid to the legal heir of the deceased person in case of death caused due to wild animal attack and vide Govt. order dated 15.12.2022, in the case of permanent disability caused by wild animals, ex-gratia of Rs. 10,00,000/- is paid to the disabled person and in the case of partial disability, ex-gratia of Rs. 5,00,000/- is paid to the disabled person. "A monthly pension of Rs.4,000 for a period of 5 years is also given along with the ex-gratia to the family of a person killed by wild animals and for permanent disability caused by wild animals as per G.O. dated 15.12.2022.



- ❖ Further a medical expenditure as per the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) rates vide G.O dated 15-09-2015.
- ❖ The Government has doubled the amount of compensation being paid under the existing Govt order dated 19.09.2016 for crop damage by wild animal attack and compensation for new crops such as Mango, Sapota, Seebe, Jackfruit, Pomegranate, Custard apple and Mulberry are added in the order dated 18.01.2023.
- ❖ In the case of the loss of domestic animals such as cows, ox and buffalo due to wild animal attack, an ex-gratia payment to the owners of such animals is enhanced from Rs. 10,000/-to Rs. 30,000/-as per the rates of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) vide Govt. order Dated 20.04.2021.
- ❖ Including this in the case of the loss of domestic animals such as Chicken, Horses, Donkeys etc. due to wild animal attack, an ex-gratia payment to the owners of such animals is paid as per the rates of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) vide Govt. order Dated 16.02.2023.
- ❖ During 2025-26 upto end of December 2025, due to attack by wildlife, 33 people were killed and total amount of Rs. 470.00 lakhs is paid. Details of Man-Animal conflict-Loss of Human Life and Compensation paid are given in the **Table 7.14**.

Table 7.14 : Man-Animal Conflict - Loss of Human Life & Compensation paid

Loss of Human Life & Ex-gratia paid	2024-25	2025-26 (Up to Dec 25)
Number of persons killed in wild animal attacks	44	33
Total Compensation paid (Rs. in lakhs)	597.00	470.00

(D) Expenditure on wildlife development activities in National parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries

Among the schemes of the Forest Department concerning wildlife and national parks, Mitigation Measures to mitigate Man-Animal Conflict incurred an expenditure of 50%, under CSS “Project Tiger and Elephant” and 22% under CSS “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for the year 2025-26, for the purpose of Rehabilitation of families from national parks and wildlife protected sanctuaries.

For 2025–26, an allocation of Rs. 1,000.00 lakh has been provided for rehabilitation activities, of which Rs. 250.00 lakh has been earmarked for Kudremukha National Park and Rs. 750.00 lakh for B.R.T. Tiger Reserve. An amount of Rs.250.00 lakh has been released, and expenditure has been incurred accordingly.

(E) Railway Barricade to Prevent Man-Animal Conflict

Loss of human lives and crop damages are increasing. So far 428 km of Railway Barricade is constructed to prevent human-elephant conflict. Further 88.22 km. of Railway Barricade has been approved in the cabinet meeting held at Malai Mahadeshwara Hills of Chamarajanagara District. An allocation of Rs.6,000.00 lakhs has been allocated for implementation of the on-going works pertaining to the year 2025-26.

(F) Revenue Realized from Forestry

The State has realized revenue to the tune of Rs. 24,702.18 lakhs during 2025-26 (upto December 2025) from the marketing of forest products such as timber, firewood, sandalwood, bamboos, canes and other non-timber forest products. Details are given in the **Table 7.15**.



Table 7.15: Revenue Realized from Forest Produce during 2025-26

(up to Dec. 2025)

Forest Produce	Revenue Realized (Rs. in lakh)
Timber	10,555.65
Firewood and Charcoal	3,318.61
Bamboos	21.86
Receipts from Sandalwood	338.40
Minor Forest Produce	69.38
Other Sources of Revenue	10,398.28
Total Revenue of the Department	24,702.18
Forest Development Tax (FDT) Collections	410.25

Source: APCCF(FRM)

7.1.4 State Sector Schemes

Special Component Plan

Under welfare-oriented forestry interventions, LPG gas connections, solar lamps, and bee-hive boxes are provided to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries to improve living conditions and support income generation. In addition, avenue plantations along roads leading to Scheduled Caste colonies are undertaken.

For the year 2025–26, a grant of Rs. 300.00 lakh has been allocated. By the end of December 2025, an expenditure of Rs. 184.92 lakh had been incurred, under which two free LPG cylinder refills were provided to 13,688 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries.

Tribal Sub-Plan

To reduce pressure on forest resources, LPG gas connections, LPG cylinder refills, solar water heaters, and solar lamps are provided to Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. In addition, bee-hive boxes are distributed to support livelihood enhancement. The program also includes the maintenance of raised avenue plantations along roads leading to Scheduled Tribe habitations.

For the year 2025-26, a grant of Rs.700.00 lakh has been allocated. By the end of December 2025, an expenditure of Rs. 416.40 lakh had been incurred, under which two free LPG cylinder refills were provided to 32,081 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries.

Siri Chandana Vana

The area under sandalwood plantations and naturally occurring sandalwood trees is protected and maintained through measures such as chain-link fencing, watch and ward, soil working, cultural operations, and other protective interventions.

For the year 2025-26, an allocation of Rs. 361.76 lakh has been provided. By the end of December 2025, an expenditure of Rs. 172.29 lakh had been incurred for the maintenance of 613 hectares of naturally growing sandalwood areas, recruitment and maintenance of 60 watchmen, maintenance of 12 dogs, upkeep of 1,484.04 hectares of old plantations, 83.80 km of inspection routes, and 165 km of fire lines.



Development of degraded forests

Under this scheme, degraded forest areas are rejuvenated through afforestation and soil and water conservation measures. Where adequate rootstock exists, such areas are protected from biotic pressure to facilitate natural regeneration. In other areas, plantations are raised based on local requirements for small timber, fuelwood, and fodder.

For the year 2025-26, an allocation of Rs. 15,068.74 lakh has been provided. By the end of December 2025, an expenditure of Rs. 7,899.35 lakh had been incurred for raising plantations over 15,172 hectares, advance works in 5,989 hectares, and maintenance of plantations over 21,694 hectares.

Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution

(a) Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution

Under this scheme, seedlings are being raised for distribution to the public, farmers, and organizations at subsidized rates to plant on their lands. For this purpose, seedlings of suitable local species as per demand are raised in 6" x 9" and 8" x 12" sized bags every year by the department.

During the year 2025-26, a grant of Rs.1,196.43 lakh has been allocated for the implementation of the scheme for raising saplings for public distribution, in which Rs.433.80 lakh was spent on the maintenance of 44.605 lakh saplings and 34.72 lakh on raising of seedlings upto the end of December -2025.

(b) "Krishi Aranya Protsaha Yojane (KAPY)" programme

In the year 2025-26, a total of Rs.1000.00 lakh has been allocated for the disbursement of incentive funds to farmers under the Agricultural Forestry Incentive Scheme Program. The said grant will be allocated to the pending cases of payment of incentive funds to farmers in the years 2019-20 and 2020-21 and for payment of service amounts as per rules.out of this Rs.338.482 lakh has been spent upto end of December 2025.

Roadside Plantation Scheme

Karnataka has approximately 4,000 km of National Highways, 21,000 km of State Highways, and 38,000 km of District Roads covered under various avenue afforestation programmes. During 2025–26, a grant of Rs. 4,110.076 lakh has been allocated. By the end of December 2025, an expenditure of Rs. 1,931.924 lakh had been incurred for maintenance of plantations along 2,608.26 km of roads, maintenance of 47,500 seedlings, raising of plantations along 159 km, and advance works along 128 km.

Greening of Urban Areas

The scheme aims to mitigate urban pollution arising from high population density, vehicular traffic, and industrial activity through the planting of ornamental, shade-giving, and fruit-bearing trees. In addition, tree parks, woodlots, and avenue plantations are developed in urban areas to enhance environmental quality and urban aesthetics. During 2025–26, a grant of Rs. 1,136.57 lakh has been allocated. By the end of December 2025, an expenditure of Rs. 578.56 lakh had been incurred for the maintenance of plantations along 1,021.36 km and the raising of plantations along 80 km.

Hasiru Karnataka

With increased emphasis on social forestry, indigenous tree species are planted extensively on Government lands around hillocks, mangroves, and lakes. In this context, the "Green Karnataka" programme, announced



in the Budget 2018–19, aims to promote tree planting at multiple levels—a tree for every household, a forest for every village, a mini forest for each taluk, and a forest for each district—with active participation of school and college students and environmental organisations.

During 2025–26, an allocation of Rs. 245.39 lakh has been allocated under the Green Karnataka scheme. By the end of December 2025, an expenditure of Rs. 111.23 lakh had been incurred towards the maintenance of 1.82 lakh seedlings and the raising of 1.82 lakh seedlings.

Afforestation in Other Areas

During road widening works on State and National Highways, trees are felled, necessitating compensatory afforestation. For this purpose, the prescribed amounts are deposited by user agencies such as K-SHIP, KPTCL, KRDC, and other utility agencies. Based on these deposits, funds are released by the Government for carrying out compensatory afforestation works.

For the year 2025–26, a grant of Rs. 1,500.00 lakh has been allocated, of which Rs. 1,125.00 lakh has been released. By the end of December 2025, an expenditure of Rs. 702.81 lakh had been incurred towards advance works, raising of plantations, and maintenance activities, in accordance with prescribed norms and within the limits of funds deposited by the user agencies.

Tree Park Scheme

The scheme aims to improve the urban environment by establishing tree parks in district and taluk headquarters, on forest, non-forest, or other community lands in areas with higher population density, to enhance public access to green spaces.

For the year 2025–26, an allocation of Rs. 2,000.00 lakh has been allocated, of which Rs. 1,000.00 lakh has been released. By the end of December 2025, an expenditure of Rs. 711.23 lakh had been incurred. Out of a total of 186 tree parks, 140 tree parks were maintained, and 18 tree parks were taken up for development works during the last three years.

Further, 32 tree parks have been approved under the KFDF Flexi Fund for 2024–25 and 2025–26, comprising 24 new and 8 existing tree parks. Of these, creation of 8 new tree parks and development works in 5 existing tree parks are currently in progress.

Development and Preservation of Devarakadu (Daivivana)

Devarakadu forests are ecologically and culturally significant and are conserved as sacred groves to preserve their ecosystems in a pristine condition, allowing natural evolutionary processes to continue without anthropogenic disturbance. Under this scheme, Daivivanas (sacred groves) are proposed to be developed in each district.

For the year 2025–26, an allocation of Rs.385.00 lakh has been provided, of which Rs.257.528 lakh has been released. By the end of December 2025, an expenditure of Rs.142.798 lakh had been incurred. Out of a total of 128 Devarakadus, 46 Devarakadus were maintained, and 8 new Devarakadus were taken up for development.

Further, 8 Devarakadus have been approved under the KFDF Flexi Fund for 2024–25 and 2025–26, comprising 6 new and 2 existing Devarakadus. Of these, creation of 5 new Devarakadus and development works in 1 existing Devarakadu are currently in progress.





Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas & Medicinal Plants Development Areas (MPCA & MPDA)

Under this project, Medicinal Plant Protected Areas and Medicinal Plant Development Areas within forest regions have been identified, and maintenance and development works are undertaken to revitalise these areas.

For the year 2025–26, an allocation of Rs. 130.00 lakh has been provided, of which Rs. 110.73 lakh has been released. By the end of December 2025, an expenditure of Rs. 61.59 lakh had been incurred. Against the physical targets of 100.60 hectares of plantation creation, 319.67 hectares of maintenance of existing plantations, and 94 hectares of advance works, progress includes 100.60 hectares of plantation creation, 319.67 hectares of plantation maintenance, and 50 hectares of advance works.

Forest Protection, Natural Re-generation and Cultural Operation

An allocation of Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs has been provided for forest fire prevention and protection measures, including engagement of fire watchers, creation of new fire lines, maintenance of existing fire lines, procurement of fire-fighting equipment, awareness programmes, and Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) works. Accordingly, Rs. 500.00 lakh has been released to unit offices. By the end of December 2025, an expenditure of Rs. 197.51 lakh had been incurred.

Land & Building

For the year 2025–26, a budget provision of Rs. 1,800.00 lakh has been made under Capital Expenditure on Forests and Wildlife for the construction of new office buildings and residential quarters. By the end of December 2025, an amount of Rs. 1,350.00 lakh had been released to various divisions, of which Rs. 855.83 lakh had been utilised towards execution of works.

Building Maintenance

In the year 2025-26 a budget provision of Rs. 1650.00 lakh has been provided. By the end of December 2025, an amount of Rs. 1,237.50 lakhs had been released to various divisions, of which Rs. 903.90 lakhs had been spent towards execution of maintenance works.

7.1.5 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Project Tiger and Project Elephant

Project Tiger, launched in 1973, is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with funding shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 60:40 for non-recurring works and 50:50 for recurring works. In Karnataka, the scheme is implemented in Bandipur, Rajiv Gandhi (Nagarahole), Bhadra, BRT and Kali Tiger Reserves. Funds under the scheme are utilised for the protection, development, and conservation of tiger habitats, including fire line maintenance, habitat improvement works, infrastructure development, and other conservation measures. Provision is also made for payment of wages and special allowances to outsourced staff engaged in anti-poaching camps and to permanent staff working in tiger reserves.

Karnataka has five Tiger Reserves. As per the All India Tiger Estimation 2022, the State has an estimated 563 tigers, ranking second in the country in terms of tiger population. In accordance with the directions of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), the sixth cycle of the All India Tiger Estimation is currently being conducted across all 52 forest divisions in the State.



Under the Project Elephant scheme, priority is accorded to the protection and conservation of elephant habitats, particularly in the Mysuru and Dandeli–Bhadra Elephant Reserves, along with implementation of measures to mitigate human–elephant conflict. The Central Government has merged Project Elephant with Project Tiger from 2023–24, with funding support in the ratio of 60:40 (Centre:State).

The merged scheme supports elephant habitat conservation in National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries across regions including Kolar, Bannerghatta National Park, Ramanagara, Mysuru, Hunsur, Madikeri, Mangaluru, Belagavi, Chamarajanagar, Virajpet, Shivamogga, Chikkamagaluru, and Uttara Kannada. Major activities include construction and maintenance of elephant-proof trenches and solar fencing, establishment of Rapid Response Teams, anti-poaching camps, elephant driving squads, capture and relocation of problematic elephants, procurement of tranquilising equipment and medicines, staff and veterinary training, and awareness programmes.

As per the 2023 Elephant Estimation (direct count method), Karnataka has an estimated 6,395 elephants, accounting for the highest elephant population in the country.

The budget of Rs.7483.34 lakhs earmarked during 2025-26 of which central share 4175.17 lakhs and state share 3308.17 lakhs. The expenditure up to December 2025 was 3581.62 lakhs against the release 4129.42 lakhs.

Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH)

Under this project, funding is shared between the Government of India (60 per cent) and the State Government (40 per cent). Protection and conservation measures are being implemented across 5 National Parks, 37 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 19 Special Protected Areas, and 1 Community Reserve under the Wildlife Unit. The project focuses on the conservation of priority species and habitats, including the Great Indian Bustard landscape, Arabian Sea Humpback Whale, Olive Ridley Turtle, Vulture Breeding Centres, and Hornbill species.

The scheme supports the establishment and operation of anti-poaching camps for protection of wildlife and protected areas, including payment of wages to outsourced personnel. It also covers habitat development activities such as construction and maintenance of water bodies, removal of invasive weeds, restoration of grasslands, and forest fire prevention and protection measures.

The budget of Rs. 2776.00 lakhs earmarked during 2025-26 of which central share 1558.00 lakhs and state share 1218.00 lakhs. The expenditure up to December 2025 was 163.20 lakhs against the release 728.51 lakhs.

National Bamboo Mission

The National Bamboo Mission (NBM) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, with a 60:40 Centre–State funding pattern, effective from 2018–19. The scheme aims to promote bamboo development in forest areas through Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) with the support of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs), and in non-forest areas through Bamboo Development Agencies (BDAs).

For the year 2025–26, a provision of Rs. 1,158.11 lakh has been made in the State Budget for implementation of the scheme. The Government of India has approved an Annual Action Plan of Rs. 2,316.20 lakh for the year under the 60:40 sharing pattern and has sanctioned Rs. 694.86 lakh as the first instalment. Accordingly, the State Government has released Rs. 1,158.11 lakh, including its share of Rs. 463.25 lakh, to the Department. The funds have been further released to the implementing officers through the SNA–SPARSH module for execution of works.





Conservation and Management of Mangroves

The scheme aims to prevent and mitigate coastal erosion through mangrove conservation and management. Activities include raising and maintenance of mangrove plantations and awareness and training programmes among coastal communities. The programme is implemented in the Honnavara, Mangaluru, Karwar, and Kundapur Divisions. For the year 2025–26, a budget provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been made.

Green India Mission

The Green India Mission (GIM) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, recognising the role of forest and tree cover in environmental improvement, climate change mitigation, food and water security, biodiversity conservation, and livelihood security of forest-dependent communities.

The key objectives of the Mission are to increase and improve forest and tree cover over 10 million hectares, enhance ecosystem services including biodiversity, water conservation and carbon sequestration, and augment forest-based livelihoods of approximately three million people living in and around forest areas.

The programme has been under implementation in Kalaburagi, Hassan, and Sirsi forest divisions since 2015–16. For the year 2025–26, an allocation of Rs. 836.78 lakh has been provided in the State Budget, comprising a Central share of Rs. 502.07 lakh and a State share of Rs. 334.71 lakh.

During the year, the Government of India sanctioned and released a first instalment of Rs. 95.00 lakh towards pending liabilities of 2024–25. Correspondingly, the State Government released Rs. 158.34 lakh, including its share of Rs. 63.34 lakh, to the Department. The funds have been further released to implementing officers through the SNA–SPARSH module for execution of works.

Forest Fire Prevention and Management (FPM) Scheme

Forest Fire Prevention and Management is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a 60:40 cost-sharing pattern between the Government of India and the State Government, aimed at the overall protection of forests from fire. The scheme supports activities such as creation and maintenance of fire lines, construction of water storage structures, procurement of modern fire-fighting equipment, forest fire prevention measures, and awareness campaigns. Up to the end of December 2025, an amount of Rs. 75.00 lakh has been released under the scheme, comprising a Central share of Rs. 45.00 lakh and a State share of Rs. 30.00 lakh. Of this, Rs. 72.956 lakh has been utilised.

Nagaravana Scheme

With increasing urbanisation, pollution levels in towns and cities have risen sharply, leading to health hazards and adverse impacts on daily life. To promote an eco-friendly environment, enhance green cover, and improve biodiversity, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, has proposed the implementation of the Nagaravana Scheme in urban areas.

During 2025–26, 10 new proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for approval, and approval is awaited.

7.1.6 Developmental Programs Afforestation

Afforestation works are undertaken periodically. By the end of December 2025, 287.09 lakh saplings were planted over an area of 62,526 hectares. Under agroforestry, 57.31 lakh saplings were distributed to farmers and the public for planting on private lands.





7.1.7 District sector schemes

Social Forestry Scheme

Under the Social Forestry Scheme during 2025-26, physical targets were set for raising plantations over 2,436.65 hectares and 439.31 km, maintenance of 10,389.39 hectares and 892.75 km of older plantations, 969.05 hectares and 54 km of advance works, raising 8.94 lakh saplings, maintenance of 9.55 lakh saplings, and 54 other activities.

A financial outlay of Rs. 10,981.48 lakh was provided. By the end of December 2025, Rs. 8,256.11 lakh was released, of which Rs. 6,696.04 lakh was spent. Progress achieved includes raising plantations over 2,416.15 hectares and 435.81 km, maintenance of 10,389.39 hectares and 892.75 km of older plantations, completion of 215.00 hectares of advance works, raising 8.79 lakh saplings, maintenance of 9.5516 lakh saplings, and progress in 45 other activities.

Buildings

A financial target of Rs.1537.50 lakhs has been provided under the Buildings Scheme for the year 2025-26. The construction/repair work of buildings is being entrusted to PRED/KRIDL/Nirmithi Kendra by Zilla Panchayats towards the physical target of construction of 58 staff/officer quarters / office buildings and maintenance of 196 old buildings. By the end of December 2025, construction of 10 new buildings and maintenance of 47 old buildings are in progress, and out of the Rs. 637.13 lakhs released, Rs.107.17 lakhs have been spent.

Agroforestry under the Umbrella Scheme of RKVY

During 2023-24, new scheme under the Department of Agriculture, Agroforestry Component Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane (RKVY Umbrella Scheme) was being implemented. An annual action plan of Rs. 22.67 (125%) crores will be sanctioned for the year 2025-26. Provision has been made for establishment/development of 15 new nurseries, maintenance of 18.23 lakh saplings in nurseries and raising of 37.22 lakh Quality Planting Material (QPM) saplings in nurseries and provision of 699 number of skill development and capacity building training programmes. By the end of December-2025, 15 new nurseries are established/developed, 17.754 lakh saplings are maintained in the nurseries and 20.18 lakh Quality Planting Material (QPM) saplings are raised and 68 number of skill development and capacity building training programs are undertaken. 1st instalment funds, Central Share of Rs.540.00 and State Share of Rs.360.00 Lakhs, totalling Rs.900.00 lakhs have been released, an expenditure of Rs.867.70 Lakhs was incurred by the end of the December-2025.

7.1.8 Revenue and Expenditure

The Forest Resource Management (FRM) wing of Karnataka is primarily responsible for the management of forests, covering both production activities and overall forest protection. Revenue is generated through the sale of forest produce such as timber, firewood, bamboo, sandalwood, and non-timber forest products, in addition to receipts from wildlife sanctuaries and other miscellaneous sources. Expenditure under the FRM wing comprises establishment costs, along with expenses incurred on afforestation, forest protection, and other departmental programmes. The detail of Revenue and Expenditure over the years is as shown in Table 7.16.

Table 7.16 : Revenue and Expenditure from Forest Department

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
2017-18	310.62	1,425.31
2018-19	280.12	1,536.22



Year	Revenue	Expenditure
2019-20	245.35	1,759.78
2020-21	255.35	1,774.63
2021-22	260.35	2,101.26
2022-23	319.66	2,280.58
2023-24	417.84	2,325.58
2024-25	460.66	2,513.78
2025-26 (31.12.2025)	252.56	1,396.77
2025-26(A)	350.00	1521.30

* (A) Estimated / Expected income and expenses up to the end of the year.

7.1.9 Externally Aided Project

Karnataka Strengthening Coastal Resilience and the Economy Project (KSHORE)

The objective of this project is to prevent plastic waste from entering the oceans/seas through rivers and to reduce plastic waste in the water bodies of the coastal districts of the state and reduce public health risks, restore coastal and marine ecosystems, and create sustainable livelihoods through a circular economy.

A grant of Rs. 5000.00 lakh has been allocated for the implementation of the plan for the year 2025-26 and the first instalment of grant of Rs. 1250.00 lakh has been released.

7.1.10 Achievements and Challenges

- ❖ To focus on eviction of forest land encroachments, mutation of forest lands in revenue records, implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA), boundary consolidation, biodiversity conservation, and mitigation of human–wildlife conflict.
- ❖ During April-December 2025, 2,520 acres of forest land were reclaimed from encroachment in 463 cases. However, eviction remains pending in 1,22,201 cases, involving 2,15,393 acres, indicating the scale and complexity of the challenge. To strengthen monitoring, the Department has operationalized a Satellite Surveillance System (Forest Cover Change Alert System), which generates real-time alerts based on satellite imagery, enabling prompt field action and initiation of proceedings under Section 64(A) of the Karnataka Forest Act, 1963.
- ❖ The State has a total forest area of 40,67,823 hectares, of which 30,27,799 hectares have been mutated in revenue records, achieving 74 percent progress. Mutation of the remaining 10,40,024 hectares is under various stages of completion.
- ❖ According to the progress report provided by the social welfare department, implementation of the Forest Rights Act continues alongside conservation objectives. As of December 2025, 2.95 lakh applications were received, of which 16,700 title deeds were distributed. 16,043 applications remain under consideration, while 2.62 lakh applications were rejected due to various reasons.
- ❖ To strengthen protection of forest boundaries, an allocation of Rs.1,800.00 lakh was made during 2025-26 under Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wildlife. Against Rs.500.00 lakh released, an expenditure of Rs.423.21 lakh (as on 19.01.2026) was incurred for survey, demarcation and boundary consolidation, resulting in the construction of 6.24 km of compound wall, 13.08 km of barbed wire fencing, and 2.27 km of chain-link fencing.



- ❖ The Department manages an extensive protected area network comprising 5 National Parks, 37 Wildlife Sanctuaries (including 5 Tiger Reserves), 19 Conservation Reserves and 1 Community Reserve, covering 11,399.49 sq. km, which constitutes 26.08% of the State's forest area. Sustained conservation measures have yielded positive outcomes, with Karnataka ranking second in the country for tiger population (563 tigers, 2022 estimation) and first in elephant population (6,395 elephants, 2023 estimation).
- ❖ To mitigate human-wildlife conflict, the State has created 428 km of railway barricades, 1,360.87 km of solar fencing, and 1,775.41 km of elephant-proof trenches. Institutional measures include the declaration of Hesarghatta Grassland as a Conservation Reserve and the launch of a Bandipur Elephant Task Force in 2024-25.
- ❖ Afforestation and greening initiatives continued during 2025-26, with 2.87 crore saplings planted over 62,526 hectares, and 0.57 crore saplings distributed for planting on agricultural and private lands under agroforestry programmes. Urban environmental quality was enhanced through the State Sector Tree Park Scheme, providing green recreational spaces in towns and cities.
- ❖ In the area of forest research and utilization, a revenue target of Rs.5.00 lakh was set for 2025-26, against which Rs.9.91 lakh was realized up to December 2025. Additionally, 87.91 tonnes of quality seeds were collected and distributed to research circles and field units. Research proposals were vetted through the Research Advisory Committee (RAC), while the ICT Center continued to expand digital platforms to improve transparency, accountability and process automation in forest governance.

Major IT systems including the below mentioned applications are developed and deployed:

1. **e-Parihara:** Online system for processing of ex-gratia sanctions to the aggrieved in case of man-wild animal conflict cases
2. **e-Timber:** Management of timber depot stocks in Government Timber depots across the State and e-auctioning of timber and other forest produce through online platform.
3. **Sawmill Management System:** Online system for renewal of Sawmill licenses across the State and management of wood consumption.
4. **Forest Produce Tracking System:** Monitoring of transit of mineral ore from forest leases, from source to sink. Issuance of online transit permits for transportation of ore.
5. **e-Sasyakshetra:** Online portal for management of seedling stock across forest nurseries. Provision for query on seedling availability and its subsequent disposal to public and departmental plantations.
6. **e-Felling and Transit Permission System:** Online system for according permission for obtaining permission to fell trees grown on private lands and subsequent approvals for removal of such felled material.
7. **Compendium of HR Database:** Exhaustive database of Forest frontline staff. Transfer and Counselling Management System for frontline staff. Application for "Aranya Keerti" system for processing applications for Chief Minister's medal for meritorious service.
8. **e-Evaluation:** Online system for evaluating various departmental works implemented under various schemes. Valuating the success of implementation of schemes and models and their effectiveness.
9. **Forest Geospatial Information System:** Compendium of all forest notifications and cadastral level geospatial database of all forest lands.
10. **Forest Fire Management and Analysis Portal:** GIS, Remote sensing and MIS based system for dissemination of forest fire alerts and end to end system for capturing mitigation measures and with a forest fire forecasting model.





11. **Forest Cover Change Alert System:** AI, GIS, Remote Sensing and Machine learning based system to identify changes in forest cover over a period of approximately 3 weeks cycle. Repository on action taken and feedback on the same.
12. **Aranya vihaara:** Online application for booking of ecotourism activities in a user friendly, transparent online mechanism, was developed and deployed for booking of treks.
13. **Garudakshi:** Development and pilot deployment of Garudakshi for booking of forest offence cases through online mechanism.

7.1.11 Karnataka Biodiversity Board

The Karnataka Biodiversity Board was constituted on 01.08.2003 under Section 22 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, with the mandate of sustainable management of biological resources and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use. To operationalise the Act, Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) have been constituted in all Gram, Taluk and Zilla Panchayats, as well as Urban Local Bodies across the State following the amendment to the Act in 2023, conservation of biodiversity at the local level is undertaken through these committees.

The Board regularly conducts training programmes, workshops and awareness campaigns for communities, line department officials and frontline forest staff on biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of biological resources and implementation of the Act.

Objectives of the Board

1. The conservation of biological diversity.
2. The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity.
3. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources.

Table 7.17 : Achievements of the Board

(Up to Dec 2025)

Programmes	Numbers
1. E-PBR updation in BIOMIS Portal (1st phase)	6,250
2. Awareness Training Programmes Karnataka Biodiversity Board conducted Awareness programme & workshop on Biodiversity conservation & Biological Diversity Act-2002 to BMC Members, line Department Officers, Local Communities, students etc.,	21

Table 7.18 : Ongoing Research Projects and Special Studies

(Rs. In lakhs)

Title of the Project	Total Budget	Principal Investigators
Phenotypic and molecular characterization of superior tamarind (Tamarindus indica L) accession of Karnataka.	17.00	Dr. Suneetha C., Assistant Professor, Dept. of Horticulture, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru.
Documentation of wild fruit species of Eastern Dry zone of Karnataka	14.30	Dr. S.R.Anand, Jr. Agronomist, AICRNP, UAS, GKVK, Bengaluru-65.
Survey, documentation and establishment of community linked germplasm for wild edible fruits of Kodagu District.	8.3	Dr. Satish B.N. Asst. Prof. College of Forestry, Ponnampet, Kodagu.
Monitoring stream fish population in relation to newly constructed weirs in central Western Ghats, India.	15.00	Dr. Vidyadhar Atkore, Scientist (Assistant Professor), Landscape Ecology Division, Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON).





Survey of Bio industries and utilization of bio resources

Table 7.19 : Amount collected from the companies

Applications	No. of Applications	Amount Received (In Rs.)
Received Form-1 Applications and collected amount from the Companies	69	69,000/-
Amount collected towards Access Benefit Sharing (ABS)	-	33,98,289/-

Special Programmes

a. Celebration of International Day for Biological Diversity - 2025

Karnataka Biodiversity Board has celebrated International Day for Biological Diversity 2025 at Mangalore University, Dakshina Kannada District on the theme “Harmony with Nature and Sustainable Development” in collaboration with Mangalore University. Students across the Karnataka state were attended. Many biodiversity related activities were conducted for the students.

b. Celebration of International Yoga Day

Karnataka Biodiversity Board has celebrated International Yoga Day on 21.06.2025 at BBMP high school, Malleshwaram, Bengaluru. Member Secretary & other staff of Karnataka Biodiversity Board, Teachers & students of BBMP school were participated in the Yoga day celebration.

Table 7.20 : Expenditure and Budget

Total Budget for the year 2025-26 (Rs. In lakhs)	339.58
Budget released from the Government till December-2025 (Rs. In lakhs)	226.24
Budget expenditure till December-2025 (Rs. In lakhs)	156.72

Challenges

1. Effectively implement the Biodiversity Act in collaboration with the Forest Department officials.
2. Identify more heritage sites.
3. Take legal action and collect ABS (Access and Benefit-Sharing) fee if any person/company is using biological resources for commercial purposes.

Vision

1. To effectively implement the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 at the local level by reconstituting and strengthening Biodiversity Management Committees in all local bodies, thereby ensuring the conservation of biodiversity.
2. To formulate the Karnataka Biological Diversity Rules in accordance with the Amendment made to the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 in the year 2023.
3. As per the guidelines of the National Biodiversity Authority, to carry out the digitization (e-PBR) of 6,554 People's Biodiversity Registers at various levels across the State.

7.1.12 Coastal Regulation Zone Management

As per the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) Notification S.O. 19(E) dated 06.01.2011, the coastal stretches up to 500 metres from the High Tide Line (HTL) on the landward side, areas up to 12 nautical miles seaward, and tidally influenced water bodies and their banks (up to 100 metres)



are notified as Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ). These areas are classified into four categories—CRZ-I to CRZ-IV—based on ecological sensitivity and land-use patterns, with specific regulatory norms and enforcement mechanisms.

The Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority (KSCZMA) has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment, to ensure compliance with CRZ provisions. The revised Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP), prepared by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai, under the CRZ Notification, 2011, was approved by MoEF & CC on 07.08.2018, with further approval for revised CZMP maps accorded on 02.09.2022 under CRZ Notification, 2019.

In compliance with the Hon'ble NGT directions (OA No. 04/2013 dated 11.04.2022), the Government of Karnataka engaged NCSCM to prepare a Shoreline Management Plan (SMP). Accordingly, the SMP for the 320 km Karnataka coastline was submitted by NCSCM on 07.11.2024.

7.2 WATER RESOURCES

The Water Resources Department (Major and Medium Irrigation) is one of the major Department in the Government of Karnataka. Irrigation is an important source of raising productivity in agricultural sector.

Annual rainfall of the State is 1,355 mm. More than 73% of this rainfall is received from the South – West monsoon. Expansion of both the groundwater and surface water resources has helped to increase the cultivated area under irrigation in the state over time. Around 80% of fresh water is used for irrigation purpose and remaining for domestic, industry purposes.

7.2.1 River Basins of Karnataka and Allocation of Water

There are 7 River Basin Systems in Karnataka. The details are given in the **Table 7.21**.

Table 7.21 : Seven River Basin Systems in Karnataka

River Basin	Drainage Area		
	1000 Km ²	%	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	2000
Total	191.70	100.00	3440

7.2.2 Objective of Water Resources Department (WRD)

The objective of WRD is to harness Surface Water for Irrigation and providing water for Drinking/Industrial use and the ultimate goal of Department is to achieve targeted Ultimate Irrigation Potential of 42.08 Lakh Hectare through implementation of Major & Medium Irrigation Projects.

Major category of implementation of Projects / activities in WRD include

- ❖ Implantation of Irrigation Projects (Conventional Flow Irrigation, Lift Irrigation & Drip Irrigation) for providing irrigation facilities to the farmers of Command Areas.



- ❖ Land Acquisition for Projects and providing Rehabilitation & Resettlement for Project Displaced families (PDF's)
- ❖ Modernization of Old Canal Networks including SCADA Based Automation for ensuring improvement of Water Use Efficiency.
- ❖ Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Projects (DRIP) under World Bank Assistance.
- ❖ Command Area Development Works (CADA) involving construction of FIC's, Land Leveling activities, stabilization of water logged areas etc.
- ❖ Tank filling Schemes to provide Drinking water and for augmentation of Ground water recharge.
- ❖ Operation and Maintenance of the Projects, etc.

7.2.3 Irrigation Potential Created through Major & Medium Irrigation Projects

The cultivable command area of the State is 1,40,598 Sq. Km. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential under Major and Medium Irrigation Projects has been estimated as 42.08 Lakh Hectares. As on December 2025, Irrigation Potential of 30.92 Lakh Hectare is achieved and balance of 11.16 Lakh Hectare is yet to be achieved. Irrigation Potential Created Cumulative Area details are given in the **Table 7.22**.

Table 7.22 : Irrigation Potential Created – Cumulative Area (In Lakh Ha.)

Source	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Anticipated)
Major & Medium Irrigation	29.81	30.15	30.45	30.66	30.68	31.18
Minor irrigation	0.33	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.14	0.096

7.2.4 Year wise allocation/expenditure on Major & Medium Irrigation Projects

The State Government provides Budget to Water Resources Department under Capital Grant for Project Works apart from Budgetary support for Debt Servicing towards re-payment of Loans / borrowed funds by Nigam. There is also external funding for the Schemes in WRD by NABARD, under PMKSY-AIBP of GoI and World Bank.

Expenditure on Major & Medium Irrigation Projects during 2024-25 was Rs.18,123.56 Crore. The Budgeted Expenditure for Financial Year 2025-26 is Rs.18826.93 Crore and the expenditure incurred to end of December 2025 is Rs.8980.00 Crore. The **Table 7.23** highlights investment in irrigation projects.

Table 7.23 : Year wise Allocation and Expenditure of Irrigation Sector (Rs. In Crore)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure (*)	Expenditure to Allocation ratio
2019-20	16984.25	17277.69	100
2020-21	18936.13	19212.46	100
2021-22	19960.98	19820.19	99.29
2022-23	23393.65	23351.91	99.82
2023-24	16735.49	18198.84	100
2024-25	16834.66	18123.56	100
2025-26	18826.93	8980.00 (December 2025)	47.70

(*) Expenditure Including Opening Balance.



7.2.5 Establishments of Nigam in Water Resources Department

The Water Resources Department has established following four Nigam as under the Companies Act of 1956, for speedy implementation of irrigation projects and to enable the Government to borrow funds from external sources.

- a) Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited (KBJNL-1994)
- b) Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited (KNNL-1998)
- c) Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited (CNNL-2003) and
- d) Visvesvarayya Jala Nigam Limited (VJNL-2016)

7.2.6 Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam (KBJNL)

The Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam was established by the Govt. of Karnataka vide G.O. Dtd:06.05.1994 under Companies Act 1956 to accelerate the implementation of Upper Krishna Project and to enable the Govt. to borrow funds from external sources. This Nigam started functioning from 19.08.1994.

(A) Implementation of Upper Krishna Project

(a) Upper Krishna Project Stage – I & II

The Upper Krishna Project Stage I & II (UKP Stage-I&II) was envisaged for utilization of 173 TMC allocated under Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal Award-I (KWDT-I) to provide irrigation for 6.22 Lakh Hectare in Yadgir, Kalaburgi, Vijayapura, Bagalkot & Raichur Districts of Northern Karnataka. UKP Stage-I&II are completed in 2012-13 and Irrigation Potential of 6.20 Lakh Hectare has been created and completion report of the projects submitted to Central Water Commission (CWC).

(b) Upper Krishna Project Stage – III

The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II (KWDT-II) has passed an award in December, 2010 and Further Report in 2013 allocating 173 TMC of water to the Karnataka State. Out of this, 130 TMC is the share of Upper Krishna Project Stage-III (UKP Stage-III). The KWDT-II Award is yet to be Gazetted by Govt. of India

The utilization of allocated 130 TMC under UKP Stage-III involves raising the storage at Almatti Reservoir from RL:519.60 Mt to RL:524.256 Mt. (additional storage of 100 TMC) and it is contemplated to provide irrigation for 5.94 lakh Hectares of command area in Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Kalaburgi, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal and Gadag districts of Northern Karnataka.

The Govt. of Karnataka had accorded administrative approval to the Revised Estimated cost of UKP Stage-III for Rs.51,148.94 Crore (2014-15 price level), vide GO Dtd:09.10.2017. The cost of LAQ and R&R of UKP Stage-III is Rs.30,143.17 Crore.

Under UKP Stage-III, the works under 9 Project Sub components, viz; Mulwad, Chimmalgi, Mallabad, Herkal, Koppal LIS, Indi & Rampur LIS Extension, Narayanpur Right Bank Canal Extension and Bhima Flank are in various stage of progress.

The implementation of UKP Stage-III also involves Acquisition of 1,33,867 Acres of Land and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) of 20 Villages to be submerged under backwaters of Almatti Reservoir including R&R of part of Bagalkot Town.



Land Acquisition and R&R is being implemented as per “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013”.

Details of progress of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) of 20 Villages (Rural), including R&R of part of Bagalkot Town in the backwaters of Almatti Reservoir of UKP Stage-III is given in the **Table 7.24**.

Table 7.24 : Details of Land Acquisition and R&R under UKP Stage-III

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total Area / No. (Target)	Present Status
(1)	Extent of Land Required for :		❖ Land Acquisition is to be done as per “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013”. ❖ Awards Passed for : ◆ Submergence – 2,732 Acres ◆ RC Formation & BTDA – 3,392 Acres ◆ Canal Network – 23,671 Acres Total 29,795 Acres
(a)	Submergence at Almatti FRL 519.60 Mt to 524.256 Mt	75,563 Acres (188 Villages)	
(b)	Formation of RC Centres including in Bagalkot Town.	6,467 Acres	
(c)	For Canal Network of 9 Project Sub-components.	51,837 Acres	
	Total (1)	1,33,867 Acres	
(2)	Structural Acquisition		❖ For Extent of 46,484 Acres proposals are under various stages of LAQ. ❖ Out of 25,660 Structures to be acquired, 2,907 Structures acquired.
(a)	Rural – 20 No. of Villages	23,330 Structures	
(b)	Urban – BTDA	2,330 Structures	
(3)	No. of Project Displaced Families	Rural : 1,17,669 & Urban : 3,584	
(4)	Financial Progress	Total Cumulative Expenditure up to December 2025 : Rs.9185.00 Crore	

For the expeditious process of land acquisition under the Upper Krishna Project Stage-III a special cabinet meeting was held on 16.09.2025 and approval has been accorded vide G.O. Dtd:09.10.2025 for

- Acquisition of 75,563 acres of submerged land in the backwaters of the Almatti reservoir in a single phase from RL:519.60 m to RL:524.256 m.
- Consent Award rates for acquisition of submerged lands and canal lands required for the project as noted below:
 - For Submergence Land Acquisition**
For dry land - Rs.30.00 Lakhs per Acre.
For paddy land - Rs.40.00 Lakhs per Acre.
 - For Canals Land Acquisition**
For dry land - Rs.25.00 Lakhs per Acre.
For wet land - Rs.30.00 Lakhs per Acre.
- To explore alternative Policy for Rehabilitation & Resettlement to offer compensation package instead of Rehabilitation & Resettlement by the Government.
- To constitute “Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority” as per Section 51 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Cumulative expenditure incurred under UKP Stage-III up to end of December 2025 is Rs.21680.00 Crore.



(B) Other Projects under implementation under KBJNL

In addition to the Upper Krishna Project (UKP Stage-I, II & III), KBJNL is implementing other (1) Irrigation Projects, (2) Canal Modernisation, (3) Tank Filling Schemes, (4) Bridge-cum-Barrages & (5) Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Projects (DRIP-II) of Almatti & Narayanpur Dams, in accordance with the Administrative approvals accorded by Government from time to time. The Financial & Physical progress details are given in the **Table 7.25**.

Table 7.25 : Financial & Physical progress details of Other Projects (Excluding UKP Stage-I, II & III)

Project Details	No. of Projects	Estimated Cost (Rs. In Crore)	Cumulative Expenditure upto December 2025 (Rs. In Crore)	Contemplated irrigation Potential (In Hectare)	Cumulative Potential created upto December 2025 (In Hectare)	No. of completed Projects
Other Irrigation Projects (Excluding UKP Stage-I, II & III)	15	13,826.00	7,344.00	2,39,029	99,322	3
Canal Modernisation	4	7,708.00	6,637.00	0	0	2
Tank Filling Schemes	13	1,832.90	1,667.80	0	0	9
Bridge-Cum-Barrages	5	410.70	398.30	0	0	4
Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement projects (DRIP-II)	9	251.70	15.20	0	0	1
Total	46	24,029.30	16,062.30	2,39,029	99,322	19

(C) New Proposals approved under KBJNL during 2025-26

New Project proposals under KBJNL for which Administrative approvals accorded during 2025-26 (Till Dec. 2025) are given in the **Table 7.26**.

Table 7.26: New project Proposals Approved During 2025-26 (till Dec. 2025)

New Projects	No of Projects approved	Total Administrative Approved Amount (Rs. In Crore)
Irrigation oriented Projects	2	1040.75
Tank Filling Scheme (19 Tanks)	1	272.00
TOTAL	3	1312.75

(D) Financial and Physical Progress under KBJNL during 2025-26

During 2025-26 FY Budget allocated to KBJNL is Rs.5,384.06 Crore. Expenditure incurred upto end of December 2025 is Rs.2,776.40 Crore. During current year it is planned for creation of 25,000 Hectare irrigation Potential. To end of December 2025 Irrigation Potential of 17,078 Hectare is achieved.

7.2.7 Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited (KNNL)

The Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited (KNNL) was established by Govt. of Karnataka on 26.11.1998 under Companies Act 1956 to accelerate the implementation of Krishna Basin Projects except Upper Krishna Project.



(A) Implementation of Projects under KNNL

KNNL has taken up numerous Irrigation, Tank filling, Modernization & Other Projects for implementation.

Under KNNL 88 Tank Filling Schemes were taken for filling up of 2,909 Tanks with an estimated cost of Rs.14,423.38 Crore. So far 54 Schemes have been completed and 1,811 Tanks have been filled up. 24 Tank Filling Schemes are in progress. Cumulative expenditure incurred upto December 2025 is Rs.9,869.50 Crore.

To mitigate suffering atchkut of about 1.10 Lakh Hectares in certain irrigation projects, 10 No. of stabilisation of Atchkut project works were taken up in KNNL with an estimated cost of Rs.1,369.50 Crore. So far 5 Atchkut stabilisation project works are completed. Cumulative expenditure incurred under these projects upto December 2025 is Rs.641.48 Crore.

To increase the irrigation efficiency KNNL has taken up 10 Modernization Projects with an estimated cost of Rs.8,572.82 Crore. So far 6 Modernisation projects are physically completed. Cumulative expenditure incurred upto December 2025 is Rs.8,446.25 Crore.

Apart from Tank filling, Modernization, & Atchkut stabilisation projects KNNL is implementing 87 No. of Irrigation oriented Projects with a plan to create irrigation potential of 17,85,953 Hectare. So far 52 irrigation projects have been completed. Since inception, upto December 2025 the cumulated potential created is 15,05,067 Hectare.

(B) New Proposals approved under KNNL during 2025-26

New Project proposals under KNNL for which Administrative approvals accorded during 2025-26 (till Dec. 2025) are given in the **Table 7.27**.

Table 7.27 : New project Proposals Approved During 2025-26 (till Dec. 2025)

New Projects	No of Projects Approved	Total Administrative Approved Amount (Rs. In Crore)
Irrigation oriented Project	1	8.20
Tank Filling Schemes (378 Tanks)	9	966.70
Modernisation Projects	6	970.78
Bridge Cum Barrages	2	104.70
Stabilisation of Atchkut Projects	5	725.00
Other Projects	4	113.05
TOTAL	27	2888.43

(C) Financial and Physical Progress under KNNL during 2025-26

During 2025-26 FY Budget allocated to KNNL is Rs.4945.65 Crore. Expenditure incurred upto end of December 2025 is Rs.2,279.63 Crore. During current year it is planned for creation of 20,000 Hectare irrigation Potential. To end of December 2025 Irrigation Potential of 6,882 Hectare is achieved.

7.2.8 Visvesvaraya Jala Nigam Limited (VJNL)

Government of Karnataka vide its Order Dtd:20.08.2016 has accorded approval for creation of new corporation namely M/s Visvesvaraya Jala Nigam Limited, Bengaluru, formed under Companies Act 1956 as a wholly



owned Govt. of Karnataka undertaking under Water Resources Department. Accordingly, VJNL has been registered under Companies Act on 20.10.2016.

The Government has also transferred the projects namely Upper Bhadra Project, Yettinahole Project, Gayathri and Vani Vilasa Sagar Projects and its related offices along with officers/staff to VJNL.

(A) Implementation of Projects under VJNL

(a) Upper Bhadra Project

Upper Bhadra Project envisage providing irrigation for 2,25,515 Hectares (5,57,022 Acres) of land in drought-prone areas of Chitradurga, Chikkamagaluru, Davangere, and Tumkur districts of Central Karnataka through a Micro-Irrigation system and to fill 367 tanks in these districts to their 50% capacity.

Govt. of Karnataka has accorded the administrative approval to the Re-revised DPR of the Bhadra Upper Project amounting to Rs. 21,473.67 Crore vide G.O. Dtd:16.12.2020.

The Project in the first stage involve lifting of water from the Tunga River to the Bhadra Reservoir (Package 1) and is in progress and it is planned to complete the work by March 2026. Further, the works of lifting 29.90 TMC of water from Bhadra Reservoir to Ajjampura Tunnel (Package-2) and conveying water to Chitradurga Branch Canal (CBC) & Tumkur Branch Canal (TBC) through Ajjampura Tunnel (Package-3) are completed. Also water has been released to Vani Vilasa Sagar Reservoir since 2019–20.

Under Stage-2 of the Project works of Tarikere Lift Scheme, Chitradurga Branch Canal, Tumkur Branch Canal works are in various stage of progress. Further, the Micro-irrigation works taken up under Chitradurga, Tumkur and Jagalur Branch and Tank filling works in Hosadurga, Holalkere, Jagaluru, Challakere, Molakalmuru and Pavagada taluks under Chitradurga Branch Canal, as well as in Sira, Hiriya & Chikkanayakanahalli taluks under Tumkur Branch Canal are also at different stages of progress.

The Central Government in the Budget Speech of 2023-24, announced amount of Rs.5,300.00 Crore as Central Assistance to the Upper Bhadra Project. The Government of Karnataka has requested Govt. of India for early release of grants to UBP under the PMKSY-AIBP Scheme.

Cumulative expenditure incurred up to end of December 2025 is Rs.11329.84 Crore.

(b) Yettinahole Drinking Water Project

To mitigate the problem of acute drinking water in drought prone areas especially in Chikkaballapur, Kolar Districts and other needy areas of Hassan, Chitradurga, Tumakuru, Bengaluru South, 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. The project has been taken up in two stages.

Under Stage-I of the project lift component and electrical works were completed and successfully commissioned and was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and Hon'ble Deputy Minister, Govt. of Karnataka on 06.09.2024. 79.50 Cumecs of water has been lifted to DC-4 and conveyed upto Km.32.50 of Gravity Canal. Further, 1.15 TMC of water had been temporarily let out to Vani Vilasa Sagara through Veda valley from Canal Escape at Km.32.50, during 2024-25 & 2.13 TMC during current water year 2025-26.



Under Stage II of the project construction of 208.19 Km of Gravity Canal is completed & 28.25 Km length of Gravity Canal construction is in progress out of total 252.61 Km length. Construction of Madhugiri, T.G.Halli - Bengaluru South and Gouribidanur Feeder pipeline works which off-takes before balancing reservoir were taken up and so far 248.61 Km length of pipeline work is completed out of 254.97 Km and the remaining works are in various stages of progress.

Construction of Kolar lift work, 36.96 km gravity pipe line(from Dc-5 to Y junction), Kolar and Srinivasapura Feeder pipeline works beyond balancing reservoir were taken up & out of 260.71 Km length 13.20 Km Pipeline work is completed and 9.10 Km is under progress. Balance length of 238.415 Km is yet to be taken up.

As per the re-revised DPR action is being taken for the construction of Balancing Reservoir nearby Lakkenahalli village of Doddaballapura taluk in lieu of Bhairagondlu village of Koratagere Taluk duly obtaining the requisite approvals of competent authorities.

Cumulative expenditure incurred up to end of December 2025 is Rs.18,114.85 Crore.

(c) Kadur Tank Filling Scheme

In the Kadur tank Filling Scheme it is proposed to utilize the allocated water of 1.45 TMC (Hebbehalli diversion) by diverting the water from Bhadra River and fill the existing 197 MI/ZP tanks upto 50% & of their capacity in Tarikere, Kadur & Chikkamagaluru taluks of Chikkamagaluru district, Arasikere taluk of Hassan district. This will help in increasing the water table thereby providing water facility to draught affected areas and livestock.

The Government has accorded Administrative approval to the DPR of Kadur Tank Filling Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.1281.80 crore vide G.O. Dtd:24.11.2020 for its implementation in 4 Stages.

The Stage-I work is nearing completion. Stage-II works are in various stages of progress. Stage-III & IV of the project are yet to be taken up.

Cumulative expenditure incurred up to end of December 2025 is Rs.294.26 Crore.

(d) Gayathri & Vani-Vilasa Sagar Projects

The Gayathri and Vani Vilasa Sagara Projects under VJNL were already completed.

(B) New Proposals approved under VJNL during 2025-26

New Project proposals under VJNL for which Administrative approvals accorded during 2025-26 (Till Dec. 2025) are given in the **Table 7.28**.

Table 7.28 : New project Proposals Approved During 2025-26 (till Dec. 2025)

New Projects	No. of Projects Approved	Total Administrative Approved Amount (Rs. In Crore)
Earthen Dam & Bridge Cum Barrages	4	283.82
Tank Filling Scheme	1	148.80
TOTAL	5	432.62

(C) Financial and Physical Progress under VJNL during 2025-26

During 2025-26 FY Budget allocated to VJNL is Rs.3838.43 Crore. Expenditure incurred upto end of December 2025 is Rs.2,151.90 Crore. During current year it is planned for creation of 10,000 Hectare irrigation Potential.



7.2.9 Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited (CNNL)

The Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited (CNNL) was established by the Government of Karnataka on 03.06.2003 under Companies Act 1956 to accelerate the implementation of Cauvery Basin Projects in Karnataka.

The Cauvery basin in Karnataka is 34,273 Sq.Kms which constitutes about 17.99% of the geographical area of 1,91,791 Sq.Km in Karnataka. Major Rivers flowing in this basin are Harangi (50 KM), Hemavathy (245 KM), Lakshmanatheertha (131 KM), Kabini (230 KM), Shimsha (221 KM), Suvarnavathi (88 KM), Arkavathy (161 KM) and the main river Cauvery (381 KM). The Cauvery Basin is spread across 11 districts.

(A) Implementation of Projects under CNNL

There are totally 29 potential oriented schemes taken up under the jurisdiction of CNNL, out of which 4 are Major Projects, 18 are Medium irrigation Projects and 7 allied LIS which are completed. Presently, the works under Yagachi Project and Kachenahalli Lift Irrigation Schemes are in progress.

(a) Yagachi Project

The project envisages the construction of a composite Dam across Yagachi River a tributary of Hemavathy near Chikkabyadagere village in Belur taluk of Hassan district.

The planned utilisation under the project is 5.74 TMC to create an ultimate irrigation potential of 15,575 Hectare including Kyathanahalli LIS. The taluk benefitted by this project are Hassan, Belur and Alur of Hassan District.

Kyathanahalli LIS is a part of Yagachi Project and is completed. Kamasamudra Branch Canal under Yagachi Project is under progress. The irrigation potential created under Yagachi project (including Kyathanahalli LIS) since inception to the end of December 2025 is 10,148 Ha.

(b) Kachenahally LIS

The project envisages to lift 0.73 TMC of water in 3 Stages from Hemavathy River near Kachenahally Village in Channarayapatna taluk of Hassan District. The ultimate potential to be created is 5,100 Hectare. 1st Stage works are completed. In The 2nd Stage Main Canal is completed and Distributary Network are under progress. Irrigation potential created under Kachenahally since inception to the end of December 2025 is 2,428 Ha.

(c) Modernisation of Anicut Canals

Under the jurisdiction of CNNL, 26 Anicut Canals/ Branch Canal modernization project works are taken up in phases with the total estimated cost of Rs.1,831.00 Crore. Among these, 23 works are completed and three works are under progress. The cumulative expenditure incurred up to end of November-2024 is Rs.1,790.47 Crore.

(d) Improvements of Canal System

Total 61 modernization works at a cost of Rs.4,924.34 Crore have been taken up in CNNL out of which 32 works are completed, 17 works are under progress and Tender in under process for 12 works. Cumulative expenditure incurred up to end of December 2025 is Rs.3077.02 Crore.



(e) Drinking Water Supply schemes (Tank Filling Schemes)

To alleviate the severe drinking water problems in the drought prone areas, 81 drinking water schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.4,730.00 Crore has been taken up under the jurisdiction of CNNL.

It is proposed to fill 1,821 Tanks (81 Schemes) coming under Mysore, Mandya, Kodagu, Tumkur, Hassan & Bengaluru South, ChamaraJanagara district. 47 Tank Filling Schemes are completed & commissioned and 615 No. of Tanks have been filled. 30 Tank Filling Schemes are under progress. Tender is under process for 4 Tank filling Schemes. Cumulative expenditure incurred up to end of December 2025 is Rs.3,983.00 Crore.

(B) New Proposals approved under CNNL during 2025-26

New Project proposals under CNNL for which Administrative approvals accorded during 2025-26 (Till Dec. 2025) are given in the **Table 7.29**.

Table 7.29 : New project Proposals Approved During 2025-26 (Till Dec. 2025)

New Projects	No. of Projects approved	Total Project Cost (Rs. In Crore)
Bridge-Cum-Barrages	2	51.50
Tank Filling Schemes	6	850.00
Modernisation Projects	26	2163.75
Stabilisation of Atchkut Project	1	49.50
Other Projects	7	423.80
TOTAL	42	3538.55

(C) Financial and Physical Progress under CNNL during 2025-26

During 2025-26 FY Budget allocated to CNNL is Rs.3,201.00 Crore. Expenditure incurred upto end of December 2025 is Rs.1,709.80 Crore.

7.2.10 Inter-Linking of River Projects

(a) Godavari - Cauvery link and Bedthi-Varada (Hirevaddatti) Link

The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) under the Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) has proposed the implementation of diversion of 147.93 TMC surplus waters in Godavari basin to Cauvery through Godavari -Krishna - Pennar - Palar – Cauvery link (Godavari-Cauvery Link) project.

The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has proposed a total allocation of 34.40 TMC of water for Karnataka, including 15.90 TMC of water under the Godavari-Cauvery Link Project and 18.50 TMC of water under the Bedthi-Varada (Hirevaddati) Link Project. The state has given its consent to the NWDA for the preparation of the DPR for the Bedthi-Varada (Hirevaddati) Link Project.

The State of Karnataka has urged before the NWDA and Ministry of Jal Shakti for considering the equitable allocation under Godavari-Cauvery Link Project on par with other beneficiary States viz., Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(b) Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar Link

Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar Link Project envisages transfer of surplus waters of 1558 MCM (55 TMC) from Almatti Reservoir that would be available due to the transfer of surplus water from Mahanadi & Godavari Rivers to Krishna, by way of successive substitution.



Under Krishna (Almatti) Pennar Link water allocation of 25.40 TMC is indicated for the State of Karnataka for Irrigation & Domestic & Industrial uses.

7.2.11 Externally Aided Projects (EAP)

(A) Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP)

(i) DRIP Phase-I

Karnataka State ranks 5th Place in the Country with 231 number of Dams. Karnataka State was included in DRIP-I as 5th State during 2014 at Total Cost of Rs.483.32 Crore for Rehabilitation & Improvement of 178 Dams with World Bank Loan Aid of Rs.386.66 Crore.

Rehabilitation works of 22 Dams of the State were taken up with an allocation of Rs.541.00 Crore under World Bank Loan assisted Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP). Out of 44 Packages of 22 Dams, the works of 42 Packages are completed. Remaining two package works (KRS Dam Package II & Instrumentation of 12 Dams) at cost of Rs.64.73 Crore is under progress.

(ii) DRIP Phase-II & Phase-III

Govt. of Karnataka has accorded approval for the Implementation of Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP) Phase-II and Phase-III for 58 Dams (41 New Dams & Additional Works in 17 Dams already taken up under DRIP-I), to be implemented with Loan Assistance from the World Bank at a total cost of Rs.1,500.00 Crore (with Central Share of loan of Rs.1050.00 Crore-70% & State Share of Rs.450.00 Crore-30%) vide G.O. Dtd:06.07.2021. The duration of project is 10 years for its implementation in two phases.

No Objection letter from CWC/World Bank has been received for Project Screening Templates (PSTs) of 10 Dams amounting to Rs.570.00 Crore (Gayathri, Tungabhadra, KRS, Narayanpur, Almatti, Taraka, Karanja, Kabini, Votahole & Hemavathy). The 17 package works (including 2 works of DRIP-I) of these 10 Dams amounting to Rs.371.34 Crore are awarded on tender basis and are under progress. For 9 package works tenders in process.

Estimated proposals for 14 Dams including Yagachi, Suvarnavathi, Teetha, Thonnur, Hidkal, Muthurayanakere, Mangala, Vani Vilas Sagar, Nugu, Uduthorehalli, Gundal, Bhadra, Karanja and K. Honnamachanahalli have been submitted to the Central Water Commission and are under review.

Karnataka State has established "Dam Safety Organisation" (DSO) in January 2022 in accordance with the Dam Safety Act-2021.

Cumulative Financial Progress of Rs.250.28 Crore was achieved upto March 2025 and Re-imbursement of Rs.175.18 Crore (70 % of loan component) has been received from World Bank.

During the Financial year 2025-26 the Budget allocation is Rs.100.00 crore and upto end of December, 2025 expenditure incurred is Rs.33.86 Crore. Thus, cumulative expenditure incurred for DRIP Phase-II upto December, 2025 is Rs.284.14 Crore.

(B) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP) including CADWM

The State of Karnataka submitted the PFR / DPRs of following Projects / Schemes of WRD for seeking Central Assistance under AIBP-PMKSY and FMBAP Schemes of GoI on 20.02.2025 to the DoWR, RD & GR and CWC, New Delhi.



Project Name	Estimated Cost (Crore)
Sonthi Lift Irrigation Scheme	804.66
ERM of Indi Branch Canal Km 64 to 172 Network of UKP	2666.70
ERM of Balance length under Malaprabha Canal System (Phase-III)	3000.00
ERM of Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal & Chikkodi Branch Canal	1596.98
ERM of Balance works of Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal System	1444.42
Flood Control and Flood Management of Bennihalla River	1610.00
TOTAL	11,122.76

Above proposals of State of Karnataka are under consideration of Central Water Commission, Govt. of India.

Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) and Central Water Commission (CWC) of Govt. of India are requested to provide the necessary support for the proposed Irrigation Projects of State of Karnataka, duly extending Central assistance under PMKSY-AIBP Scheme of GOI, which will benefit the overall development of the irrigation sector in the State and ensure welfare of the farmers in particular.

7.2.12 Major Achievements of Department during 2025-26

Financial and Physical Progress

A total grant of Rs.18,826.93 Crore has been provided to the Water Resources Department (Major and Medium Irrigation) for 2025-26. By the end of December 2025, Rs.8,980.00 Crore has been achieved and 59,181 Acres (23,960 Hectare) of irrigation potential has been created.

Replacement of all 33 Gates of Tungabhadra Reservoir

In the wake of the emergency situation in which Spillway Gate No.19 of the Tungabhadra Reservoir was washed away last year, the Tungabhadra Board has decided to replace all the 33 gates and has awarded the replacement of gates work on tender basis. Currently, out of the 33 spillway gates, the fabrication of 15 gates has been completed, the fabrication of 8 gates is in progress, and the installation work of Gate No.18 is in progress.

Mekedatu Project

Mekedatu Project envisages the construction of a Dam with a storage of 67 TMC of water across the main river Cauvery. The Project envisages (a) Utilization of 4.75 TMC (Consumptive Use) for drinking purposes including Bengaluru, (b) to regulate the monthly flows to Tamil Nadu at Biligundulu & (c) Generation of Power of 400 MW.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court on 13.11.2025 dismissed all the cases filed by the State of Tamil Nadu against Karnataka in connection with the implementation of the state's ambitious Mekedatu balancing reservoir project in the Cauvery Basin.

To expedite the works related to Mekedatu project, a team of officials to work under the Director, KERS has been constituted. Further, a suitable office in Bengaluru South has also been ordered for its establishment for the working of said team.

The State Government has urged the Ministry of Jal Shakti and Central Water Commission, GoI, to take up the appraisal of DPR of Mekedatu Project expeditiously and accord requisite approval to the project, since there is no impediment from the legal or any other point in view.





Karnataka Irrigation (Amendment) Rules, 2025

The Karnataka Irrigation (Amendment) Rules, 2025, has been officially notified in the Karnataka Gazette on 17.12.2025. The said Rules provide the specific, procedural details for implementing the broader, substantive framework for the provisions of the Act including Karnataka Irrigation (Amendment) Bill, 2024.

State Water Policy – Meetings of High Level Water Policy Committee & Inter-Departmental State Water Resources Authority

The State of Karnataka has brought in “State Water Policy, 2022” in August-2022. The policy was 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.

During 2025-26, Meeting of 3rd High Level Water Policy Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Govt. has been conducted on 16.04.2025. Further, 1st meeting of the ‘Inter-Departmental State Water Resources Authority’ under the Chairmanship of Hon’ble Deputy Chief Minister, and Hon’ble Minister for Water Resources, Govt. of Karnataka is held on 16.12.2025 at Suvarna Soudha, Belagavi.

Study on Pollution in Vrishabhavati and Arkavati Valleys

A Committee comprising Technical Experts and Departmental Officers, has been constituted vide Govt. Order Dtd:13.06.2025 to conduct an extensive study on the pollution of Vrishabhavati and Arkavati valleys and to suggest measures to prevent pollution for safe environment and ecology of the valleys.

Performance study of lift Irrigation Schemes

The Government has constituted a Committee vide Govt. Order Dtd:22.09.2025, comprising Public representatives and Retired Officers/ Technical Experts, to undertake studies on performance of the Lift Irrigation Schemes under the purview of State Water Resources Department and Minor Irrigation to give its suggestions / recommendations to enhance the performance of LI Schemes and their efficiency levels.

Committee of Technical Experts to formulate plans to bring dry land in the state under irrigation

A Committee of Technical Experts has been constituted to formulate the plans for effective utilization of water resources in the State, conduct comprehensive study for bringing dry land in the State under irrigation, monitor the natural resources and water requirements of the coastal area.

Committee for finalizing Uniform Guidelines and Procedure for Preparation of Estimate, DPR & DTP (Standardization)

A Committee has been constituted vide Govt. Order Dtd:12.06.2025 to prepare Uniform Technical Standards/ Guidelines for preparation of Estimates/DPRs/DTPs under the four Nigam of Water Resources Department. The suggestions / recommendations of the said Committee will facilitate way forward for effective implementation and management of projects being undertaken in the Water Resources Department.

Re-constitution of State Committee of Dam Safety (SCDS)

For proper surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of the specified dams and for prevention of dam failure related disaster and to provide for institutional mechanism to ensure their safe functioning, State Committee of Dam Safety has been re-constituted vide Govt. Order Dtd:22.08.2025.



7.2.13 Challenges

- ❖ **Delay in land acquisition process:** The progress of the projects is being hampered due to the delay caused in the land acquisition process and court litigations for seeking higher compensation by land owners.
- ❖ **Balance Cost of Projects :** The total balance cost of projects being implemented under the department is more than Rs.1.00 lakh crore. However, the annual budget provided to the department is subject to limit, leading to slow progress of projects.
- ❖ **Delay in release of Central Assistance :** Delay in release of Central Assistance from Govt. of India for the ongoing projects undertaken for implementation under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), has led to the slow progress of the projects.
- ❖ **Inter-State Water Disputes :** Delay in adjudication of long pending cases in Tribunals/Hon'ble Supreme Court, related to Inter-State Water Disputes effecting the implementation of projects and utilizing allocated water to the State by the Tribunal Awards.
- ❖ **Climate Change Impacts:** Erratic rainfall and prolonged droughts impacting river flows and overall supply.
- ❖ **Irrigation Inefficiency:** Agriculture consumes most water, but productivity and efficiency need significant improvement for better water management.
- ❖ **Financial Sustainability:** Nigams under WRD struggle with low cost recovery of water charges effecting insufficient revenue needed to maintain and expand infrastructure.

7.2.14 Way Forward

- ❖ **Integrated Water Management**
 - ◆ **River Basin Planning:** Comprehensive management of river valleys and groundwater.
 - ◆ **Stakeholder Participation:** Involving farmers and users in water management policy.
- ❖ **Supply Augmentation & Treatment**
 - ◆ **Treated Wastewater Reuse:** Developing strong policies and infrastructure for using treated sewage in agriculture, industry, and non-potable urban uses.
 - ◆ **Tank Rejuvenation:** Restoring tanks to act as sources for groundwater recharge.
- ❖ **Demand Management & Efficiency**
 - ◆ **Efficient Irrigation:** Promoting micro-irrigation (drip, sprinkler) and low-water-consumption crops in agriculture.
 - ◆ **Water Use Efficiency (WUE):** Improving water productivity in all sectors.
- ❖ **Technological & Infrastructure Modernization**
 - ◆ **Smart Water Grids:** Leveraging technology for better water monitoring and management.
 - ◆ **Leakage Reduction:** Modernizing irrigation distribution networks to reduce losses.
- ❖ **Policy & Governance**
 - ◆ **Future Utility:** Transforming water entities into future-ready utilities.
 - ◆ **Establishing State Water Commission:** To scientifically manage water resources, advise on conservation, resolve inter-state water disputes, plan for future demand, and guide sustainable irrigation.





7.2.15 Minor Irrigation (Surface water)

Projects having atchkat up to 2,000 Ha. are classified as Minor Irrigation schemes. Projects having atchkat between 40 Ha to 2,000 Ha are under the jurisdiction of the Minor Irrigation Department. These include tanks, pickup, Bhandaras, Barrages and Lift Irrigation Schemes. These Minor Irrigation projects are widely spread all over the state. Presently, there are 12,591 minor irrigation projects in existence under the jurisdiction of this Department with a cultivable command area of 9,33,230 hectares.

Minor Irrigation Department is having 3242 Irrigation tanks and 539 Percolation tanks. These tanks are being inspected twice in a year by the concerned Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineer. The defects noticed during inspection will be recorded in the inspection report. Necessary repair works will be taken up from the grants made available during the year on priority. The minor irrigation scheme progress from the year 2020-21 to 2025-26 (Upto end of the December 2025) is provided in the **Table 7.30**.

Table 7.30: Statement showing progress under Minor Irrigation (Surface water) Schemes

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)	Potential created (in Ha)
2020-21	2,782.77	33,138.05
2021-22	2,746.02	23,388.42
2022-23	3,239.31	18403.72
2023-24	2155.60	17723.61
2024-25	2862.66	19314.89
2025-26 (Up to the end Of Dec 2025)	1023.45	13801.53

7.2.16 State Schemes

Construction of new tanks: Under this head of account, new tanks are constructed and water is being stored during rainy season to supplement the deficit of water to the crops during non-rainy period or scarce rainfall period. Earthen bunds are constructed across the rivers, streams etc., and the water is being stored during rainy season which will be utilized for irrigation during deficit rainfall period. The Minor Irrigation Department is involved in proper distribution of stored water to the fields for irrigation by gravity flow. Construction of new tank is being carried out from state fund and also from NABARD loan assistance. Construction of the Percolation tanks are also being done under this head of account which are mainly intended to recharge the Ground Water table and help in raising the water level in the bore wells and open wells in the surrounding area which will be used for irrigation.

Modernization of tank: Under this head of account, Department is taking up modernization of tanks under which the works such as strengthening of bund, repair of waste weirs, canals including lining of canals are being taken up.

Construction of Barrage, Anicut, Etc. Under this head of account, Department is taking up the construction of barrages, bridge cum barrages, vented dams, salt water exclusion dams, anicut and pick-ups across rivers and streams to store water. Permission is being given to the farmers to lift water from these storage structures for irrigation by using their own pumps. As a result, there will be increase in ground water table in the surrounding area and water will be available in the open wells and bore wells. Thereby, farmers will get water for irrigation and also drinking purposes.

Lift Irrigation Schemes: Under this head of account, Department is implementing the lift irrigation schemes to lift water from the rivers, streams, and other surface water sources to an elevated area and to provide irrigation to the farmer lands.



Apart from this water is lifted and pumped to tanks under tank filling schemes. Also, the secondary treated water of Bengaluru City is pumped to tanks in Bengaluru Rural, Bengaluru urban, Bengaluru South, Kolar, Chikkaballapur and Tumakuru Districts under Tank filling Schemes.

Special Component Plan : Under this head of account, department has taken up MI Schemes such as construction of new tanks, anecut / pickup bhandars, modernization of tanks and lift irrigation schemes etc., to create irrigation facility to the lands belonging to scheduled caste beneficiaries.

An expenditure of Rs.103.36 Crore is incurred against the grant of Rs.350.00 Crore during 2025-26 (End of December 2025). Irrigation facility of 1696.02 Ha is created against the target of 3501.69 Ha. during 2025-26 (End of December 2025). These schemes are being handed over to respective beneficiaries after construction.

Tribal Sub plan: Under this head of account, department has taken up MI schemes such as construction of new tanks, anecut, pickup bhandars, modernization of tanks and lift irrigation schemes etc., to create irrigation facility to the lands belonging to scheduled tribe beneficiaries.

An expenditure of Rs.55.65 Crore is incurred against the grant of Rs.170.10 Crore during 2025-26 (End of December 2025). Irrigation facility of 1160.75 Ha is created against the target of 2226 Ha. 2025-26 (End of December 2025). These schemes are being handed over to respective beneficiaries after construction.

Pashchima Vahini: Vented dams are constructed under “PaschimaVahini” project to collect and store water flowing in west-flowing rivers of coastal districts. A total of 280 works have been approved under the scheme, with an estimated cost of Rs.104.36 crore. An expenditure of Rs.66.67 crore is incurred against the grant of Rs.100 crore during 2025-26 (End of December 2025).

Land Acquisition/charges & settlement of claims: Under this head of account, an expenditure of Rs.81.55 crore is incurred against the grant of 100.00 crore during 2025-26 (End of December 2025). Mainly this grant has been utilized to make payments to land acquisition cases involving enhancement of land values including the interest as per the court orders.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) Major works: Government of India is giving approval for taking up of the new minor irrigation works involving the creation of fresh irrigation facility since 2009-10, in the Drought Prone Area Development Programme (DPAP) taluks under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP).

Minor irrigation department is implementing 1,273 minor irrigation works with an estimated cost of Rs.955.08 crore after obtaining approval to these works in 10 batches since 2009-10. So far 1,157 works are completed and the new irrigation facility is created in 10,255.00 Ha.

State Schemes Flood Control Works: The Department is implementing River bank protection works to prevent damages due to floods. The river banks are being protected by the construction of retaining wall to the river banks for the prevention of loss of lives and properties due to the erosion of the banks during the floods in rivers and streams.

Karnataka Tank Conservation and Development Authority: The Authority started functioning from December 2017. The functions of Karnataka Tank Conservation and Development Authority include Conservation of Lakes/Tanks, rejuvenation, Ground Water Development, Environmental Protection, Wet Land Development, Water Management, Agriculture and Horticulture Development, Development of Agriculture based Industries etc., either directly or through Departments/Agencies.





7.2.17 Atal Bhujal Yojana

Atal Bhujal Yojana is a community-led sustainable groundwater management program being implemented in 1,199 water stressed Gram Panchayats across 41 Taluks of 14 Districts. The central sector scheme (The Government of India (GoI) and World Bank) is being implemented from 2020-21 to 2025-26. The Financial Progress of the Atal Bhujal Yojana is given in the **Table 7.31**.

Table 7.31: Financial Progress of the Atal Bhujal Yojana

(Rs.in Crore)

Component	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure
Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building - IS & CB	194.51	137.54	129.95
Incentive Component	1034.22	786.81	720.19

7.2.18 Way Forward

Promote sustainable agri-practices by creating awareness of the existing schemes around subsidizing micro-irrigation (Per Drop More Crop, Micro-Irrigation Fund), preserving soil health (Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Soil Health Card) and host of initiatives under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture. Prioritize districts like Belagavi, Raichur, Vijayapura, Bagalkot which have high potential for micro irrigation.

A holistic approach including precision farming, protective cultivation, automation in irrigation, fertigation, use of treated waste water for irrigation and collective farming are some of the methods suggested to address major concern of water scarcity in the state. A marked shift from traditional method of irrigation to innovative micro irrigation system is the solution to conserve water and thus increase the availability of water for various other purposes. Adoption of poly houses, net houses, green houses will not only save water, energy and labour costs but also will increase crop productivity and quality of the produce. Converting more and more areas of canal based and tank based flood irrigated land into drip irrigation leading to substantial reduction in the usage of fresh water. These key measures are expected reduce water scarcity to a large extent in the state.

NEERIDDARE NALE

“Neeriddare Nale” (meaning “Water is Future”) is a Karnataka government initiative launched in October 2025 to conserve groundwater, boost water table levels, and raise awareness in overexploited areas, involving AI for monitoring, lake rejuvenation, and community participation, with actor Vasishta Simha as its brand ambassador.

Key Aspects of the Initiative

- ❖ **Goal:** Develop groundwater, conserve traditional water sources, and manage water sustainably.
- ❖ **Scope:** Implemented in 525 Gram Panchayats across 27 taluks in 15 critical districts.
- ❖ **Technology:** Plans to use Artificial Intelligence (AI) to monitor groundwater in thousands of lakes.
- ❖ **Activities:** Includes lake rejuvenation, which has already shown improved water tables and increased agricultural output.
- ❖ **Brand Ambassador:** Actor Vasishta Simha appointed to connect with the youth on water conservation.

Why it Matters

- ❖ Addresses severe water scarcity and groundwater depletion in many parts of Karnataka.
- ❖ Focuses on community involvement and sustainable practices for long-term water security.





7.3 GEOLOGY AND MINING SECTOR

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Mines and Geology is one of the leading scientific and technical department of the State with a long history of 131 years. Major functional activities of the department include mineral exploration, assessment of mineral wealth, quality analysis, sanctioning of mining leases and quarrying leases through the minerals administration which also include collection of royalty and regulation of unauthorized mining activities. The contribution of the department is immense in sustainable development of the State by promoting environment friendly and scientific mining.

7.3.1 Revenue collection and operational expenditure

The annual target of revenue collection for the year 2025-26 is Rs.9000.00 crores. The revenue collection of Rs.6104.86 crores against the target December-2025 of Rs.6110.81 crores. The details of revenue collections from 2021-22 to 2025-26 (up to December-2025) is provided in the **Table 7.32**.

Table 7.32: Details of revenue target and achievement in the last five years (Rs. in crore)

Year	Annual Target	Achievement	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral
2021-22	4357.00	6308.31	4243.58	2064.73
2022-23	6500.00	5945.77	3841.55	2104.22
2023-24	9000.00	7321.59	5317.61	2003.98
2024-25	9000.00	7698.97	5852.37	1846.60
2025-26 (up to December 25)	9000.00 (Rs.6110.81 crores target up to Dec-2025)	6104.86	4809.34	1295.52

Royalty collection in the table is as per reconciled figures.

Source: Demand-Collection-Balance Section, Department of Mines & Geology.

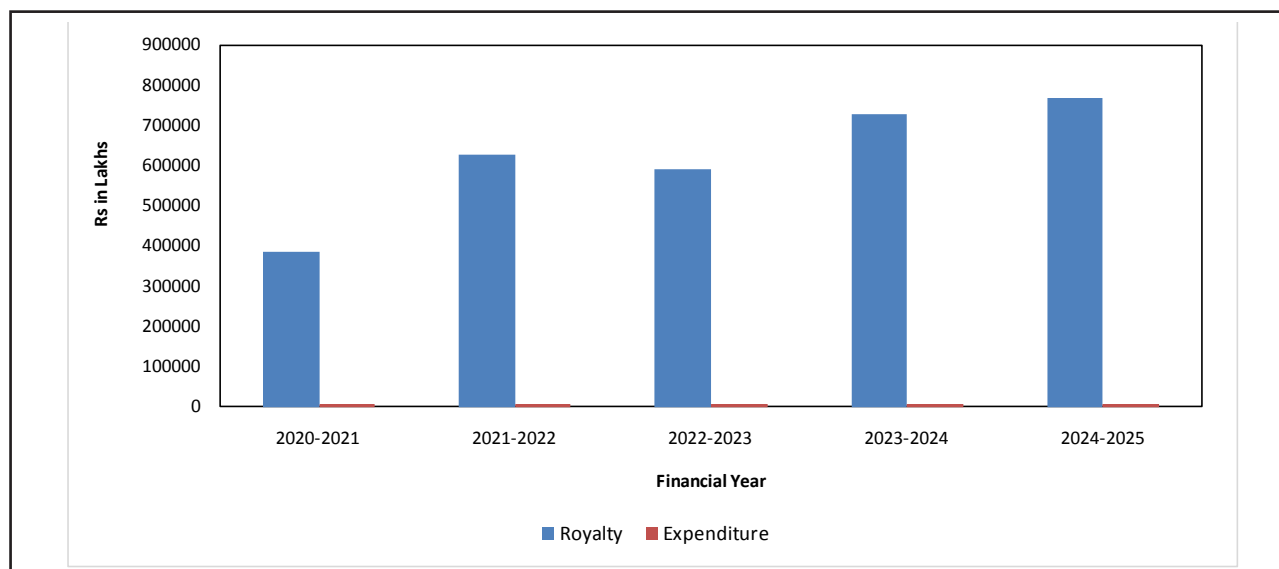
Further, the compounded annual growth rate of 14.61% has been achieved in the royalty collection over the last five years. Compared to the last 5 years, revenue collection of the Department of Mines & Geology with the plan and non-plan expenditure, the ratio is just 0.01. The detailed information is provided in the **Table 7.33** and **Figure 7.5**.

Table 7.33: Details of the royalty collection, expenditure & their ratio over the past five years (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Royalty	Expenditure	Royalty & expenditure ratio
2020-2021	389344.00	6905.56	0.02
2021-2022	630831.00	6618.25	0.01
2022-2023	594577.00	6541.14	0.01
2023-2024	732159.00	7399.46	0.01
2024-2025	769897.49	8008.53	0.01



Figure 7.5: Details of the royalty collection and expenditure over the past five years



7.3.2 Major Achievements of the Department

- ❖ To supervise all mineral transportation vehicles movement from the centralized tracking platform of Department and to regulate illegal mineral transportation “One State One GPS” application has been introduced on 08.03.2023. All major and minor minerals transporting vehicles fitted with AIS-140 certified GPS devices and to integrate with “One State One GPS” centralized system and with regard to monitoring the movement of all mineral-transporting vehicles registered under the said centralized system. Till now, 69,000 vehicles have been registered in One State One GPS and also Rs.10.00 crores fine has been collected from vehicles violating the rules.
- ❖ In the current financial year, a total of 10,264 mineral transportation vehicles have been registered under the said centralized system, and a total fine of Rs.2.98 crores has been collected from various GPS violation cases.
- ❖ In order to computerize the mineral administration of the department a new application called ILMS (Integrated Lease Management System) has been developed by the Centre for Smart Governance with new technology and has been successfully implemented on 12.12.2024. In continuation of this, in 2nd phase of the new ILMS software development, design work and new sub-modules such as mineral sample collection and analysis, EODBS, e-market reservation, DCB and auditing, Integrated CCTV surveillance, Fine and fee collection system, integration with RTO, GST, PAN, Conveyor, IBM, PGS & auction platform, role wise real time dashboard development is under progress.
- ❖ The Karnataka Minor Minerals Rules, 1994 have been amended to make it mandatory to generate e-way bill through the Goods and Services Tax portal for the transportation of minor minerals, accordingly notification has been made vide No.CI/MMN/137/2025, dated: 20.09.2025. It is expected to generate additional revenue by preventing royalty and GST evasion.
- ❖ Karnataka State Remote Sensing Application Center has been awarded to carry out Drone/DGPS survey in the quarry leased areas in all the districts of the state to freeze the existing ground level (Reduced Level). At present in all the districts Drone/DGPS survey is completed and the data processing work is under progress.
- ❖ Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules-2023 and 2024 are being implemented to provide sand to the public and government works at fixed rates by transparently allotting sand blocks



through reverse auction. So far, a total of 338 sand blocks have been identified in 15 districts of the state and notifications have been issued to dispose of 270 blocks through tender process and to reserve 42 blocks for government works. Further, tenders have been called for disposal of 248 blocks through auction, the tender process of 172 blocks has been completed and 76 blocks is in progress. Out of the blocks for which the tender process has been completed, provisional acceptance letters have been issued to the successful bidders of 128 blocks and letters of intent have been issued for 106 blocks.

- ❖ Under National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT) approved projects, mineral exploration wing of the Department has taken G3 stage of mineral exploration for gold in an area of 25.10 sq. km in Sirigere village of Siraguppa taluk of Ballari district and work is under progress.
- ❖ Under state budget, G3 stage of mineral exploration for TVM in an area of 0.09 Sq.Km in Ubrani Village of Channagiri Taluk, Davanagere District and G3 stage of mineral exploration for Iron Ore in an area of 1.00 Sq.Km in D.B Kere Village of Hosadurga Taluk, Chitradurga District, exploration works are under progress.

7.3.3 Major Mineral Administration

Since the Inception of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 by Central Government, grant of mining leases through first come first serve basis had been replaced with transparent e-auction process, leading to an increased flow of revenue generation to the state exchequer. Further, a comparison between the revenue collection from the auctioned Iron ore mining leases and non-auctioned mining leases shown in the **Table 7.34** illustrates the economic impact after adopting new regime of granting the mining leases through e-auction.

Table 7.34 : Comparative analysis of royalty collection from mining leases granted through auction and non-auction over the past four years

(Rs. in crores)

Type of grant of mining lease and their number and present status	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto December)
Non auction: Out of 212 mines 100 are working mines	2085.97	2467.66	2787.79	1935.58
Auction: Out of 21 mines 16 are working mines	181.71	250.12	383.06	240.71
** Percentage of value of Mineral Dispatched paid to government (auction premium)	1573.87	2599.83	2681.52	2633.05
Total	3841.55	5317.61	5852.37	4809.34

** Percentage of value of mineral dispatched (auction premium) is equal to or above the reserve price and the successful bidder shall pay to the State Government, an amount equal to the product of percentage so quoted and value of mineral dispatched.

In the state, 88 iron ore & manganese mining leases have been sanctioned over an extent of 7552.93 hectares, 118 limestone mining leases have been sanctioned over an extent of 15023.85 hectares and 27 other major minerals mining leases have been sanctioned over an extent of 2318.98 hectares. A total of 233 mining leases have been granted.

7.3.4 Auction of Mineral blocks

Including the cancelled 'C' category mining leases as per order of Hon'ble Supreme Court, Expired mining leases and mining blocks received from Geological Survey of India (GSI), Totally 64 mineral blocks have been successfully auctioned from 2016-17 to 2025-26 (upto December 2025), among these 17 'C' category iron ore mines, 08 expired iron ore mines, 14 fresh Iron Ore blocks, 07 Gold blocks, 10 limestone blocks and 3 Bauxite blocks. The Central Government's Ministry of Mines has further auctioned 04 Critical Mineral blocks and 01 Exploration License block through auction.



Out of these blocks, mining lease deeds has been executed for 20 blocks and Composite License deed has been executed for 5 blocks. For remaining 39 cases bidders are yet to comply with the statutory requirements for execution of lease deed. Further, action has been initiated to auction 10 blocks in the year 2025-26.

During the year 2024-25, out of 18 blocks put for auction for both composite license and mining lease, 15 blocks were successfully auctioned and 03 blocks annulled. The details of the successfully auctioned blocks till this period are shown in **Table 7.35**.

Table 7.35: Details of the successfully auctioned blocks up to December 2025

Sl.No.	NIT Date	Block Name	Extent (in Hectares)	Mineral	Resources (MMT)	Auction For	Highest Bidder	Final Price offer
1	04.10.2024	Chamnur Limestone Block	476.876	Limestone	555.696	ML	ACC Limited	36.00%
2	04.10.2024	Udagi Limestone Block	646.34	Limestone	459.41	ML	M/s UltraTech Cement Limited	46.40%
3	08.10.2024	Sivalinganahalli Gold Block	2348	Gold	Nil	CL	Annulled	
4	08.10.2024	Salagudda Gold Block	2202	Gold	Nil	CL	M/s Kundan Gold Mines Private Limited	8.40%
5	08.10.2024	Jainapura Gold Block	1945	Gold	Nil	CL	Annulled	
6	08.10.2024	Shankarikoppa Gold Block	1585	Gold	Nil	CL	M/s Kundan Gold Mines Private Limited	20.00%
7	08.10.2024	Navge Bauxite (Aluminous laterite) Block	60	Bauxite	0.083	CL	Shri Mahakaal Infrastructure	151.00%
8	08.10.2024	Hunasihuli Block	200	Copper	1.34	CL	Annulled	
9	03.10.2024	Jambunatha Iron Ore Mine	164.98	Iron Ore	21.35	ML	Kirloskar Ferrous Industries Limited	148.10%
10	03.10.2024	Karadikolla Iron Ore Mine	133.8	Iron Ore	23.24	ML	MSPL Limited	156.00%
11	03.10.2024	Kariganur Iron Ore Mine	179.81	Iron Ore	23.88	ML	RBSSN Das	166.50%
12	03.10.2024	Janthakal Iron Ore Mine	71.16	Iron Ore	12.51	ML	Vedanta Limited	183.50%
13	03.10.2024	Rajapura South Iron Ore Block	18.74	Iron Ore	3.116	ML	Shubha Prashanth Narayan	130.00%
14	03.10.2024	Rajapura North Iron Ore Block	34.97	Iron Ore	8.539	ML	MSPL Limited	167.10%



Sl.No.	NIT Date	Block Name	Extent (in Hectares)	Mineral	Resources (MMT)	Auction For	Highest Bidder	Final Price offer
15	03.10.2024	Vibhutigudda Iron Ore Mine	119.71	Iron Ore	31.04	ML	MSPL Limited	163.20%
16	03.10.2024	Kumaraswamy Iron Ore Block	88	Iron Ore	25.98	ML	RBSSN Das	200.00%
17	03.10.2024	Janehar Iron Ore Mine	54.51	Iron Ore	8.35	ML	Prakash Sponge & Power Pvt Ltd	170.30%
18	07.10.2024	Shanthipriya Iron Ore Mine	80.43	Iron Ore	3.65	ML	Brundavana Constructions Pvt Ltd	161.80%

7.3.5 National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust

As per the section 9(C) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, all the major mineral lease holders are required to pay 2% of the royalty to the National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT) constituted by the Government of India. This fund is managed by the Central Government and by utilizing these funds upon taking the concurrence of respective State DMG's and within the approval of NMEDT the agencies notified by the Central Government like GSI, MECL and KIOCL etc., and also through the concerned State Mines and Geology Departments, exploration activities of major minerals is being carried out.

During the period 2015-16 to 2025-26 (up to December 2025) an amount of Rs.5115.58 lakhs has been collected and transferred to the NMEDT account by the State Government. The details are given in the **Table 7.36**.

Table 7.36 : Details of amount collected for NMEDT fund from 2015-16 to 2025-26 (Up to December 2025)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Royalty collected	NMEDT contribution due (2% of royalty)	NMEDT contribution collected	Amount transferred to NMEDT account
2015-16	2088.60	41.77	41.77	41.77
2016-17	77607.81	1552.16	1632.69	1632.69
2017-18	179890.15	3597.80	3724.56	3724.56
2018-19 (Month wise breakup till closure of SBI A/c)	75643.71	1512.87	1613.85	1613.85
Total	335230.27	6704.60	7012.87	7012.87
NMEDT collection and transfer as per Accountant General's statement				
2018-19 (Month wise breakup after adoption of new accounting procedure)	110198.45	2203.97	2782.75	2782.75
2019-20	137922.07	2758.44	2893.73	2893.73
2020-21	151705.08	3034.10	3250.95	3250.95
2021-22	255339.07	5106.78	5279.39	5279.39



Year	Royalty collected	NMEDT contribution due (2% of royalty)	NMEDT contribution collected	Amount transferred to NMEDT account
2022-23	192976.00	3859.52	4211.04	4211.04
2023-24	269696.36	5393.93	5288.09	5288.09
2024-25	275086.84	5501.74	5927.99	5927.99
2025-26 (December -2025**)	203456.35	4826.27	5115.58	3707.94
Total	1596380.23	32684.75	34749.52	33341.88
Grand Total	1931610.50	39389.35	41762.39	40354.75

** 2025-26 (up to December-2025) information is non- reconciled amount as per the AG office.

7.3.6 Mineral Exploration programmes taken in the State under NMEDT fund

Mineral exploration is being carried out under the NMEDT fund through Exploration Agencies notified by the Central Government, Notified Private Exploration Agencies and State DMG by identifying mineral potential blocks in various districts of the state.

From the year 2016-17 to 2025-26 (till December-25), NMEDT has approved 38 mineral exploration projects out of these, 28 projects have been completed and 10 projects are in progress.

In the current year 2025-26, NMEDT has approved 01 exploration project with an estimated cost of Rs.2.25 crores taken by Notified Private Exploration agency (M/S Ecomen Laboratories Pvt. Ltd) and same is in under progress.

Table 7.37: Details of mineral exploration programs completed and in progress the State under NMEDT fund

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ Exploration level	Extent (Sq.km)	District	Mineral	Exploration Agency	Total estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
Mineral exploration projects completed during 2025-26 (up to December 2025)						
1	Nagvanda Block G4 level	177.63	Haveri	Gold and associated Minerals	KIOCL	147.63
2	Kudrekonda-Pallavanahalli	2.74	Davanagere	Gold	MECL	244.68
3	Kalasapura G4 level	129.00	Chikkamagaluru	Gold and Copper	MECL	152.40
4	Malkhed Block - 1 North & South and Malkhed - 2 North & South	18.01	Kalaburagi	Limestone	MECL	121.84
5	Mundalli Block G3 level	4.75	Uttarakannada	Aluminous Laterite and Associated Critical Elements	M/s Geo Marine Soloution Pvt.Ltd	90.921
Mineral exploration projects under progress for the year 2025-26						
1	Rampura-Gollarahatti G3 level	2.00	Hassan	Ni, Co, PGE, REE/Rare Metals	M/s GeoExpOre Pvt Ltd	82.87



Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ Exploration level	Extent (Sq.km)	District	Mineral	Exploration Agency	Total estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
2	Kakol Block G3 level	29.06	Haveri	Gold	MECL	448.27
3	Sirigere Gold Block G3 level	25.10	Ballari	Gold	DMG	345.19
4	Yadiyur G4 level	50.00	Mandya	Gold & Basemetal	KIOCL	129.16
5	Ramgad Block G3 level	1.08	Ballari	Iron and Manganese	M/s Ecomen	164.36
6	Killarahatti Block G4 level	14.00	Koppal & Raichur	Gold and associated	M/s Mining Tech Consultancy Services Ltd	374.34
7	Chinnikatti G3 level	7.00	Haveri	Gold	M/s Mining Tech Consultancy Services Ltd	454.86
8	Govindagadde & Sedigudda Block G3 level	1.20	Udupi	Aluminous Laterite & Associated Critical Minerals	Critical Mineral Trackers	453.26
9	Nittadagi G3 level	4.40	Uttara Kannada	Bauxite	PRB Infraprojects Pvt Ltd.,	140.64
10	Byndoor G2 level	2.00	Udupi	Bauxite and aluminous laterite	M/s Ecomen	225.47

7.3.7 Exploration programs carried out by the Department

The department is carrying out mineral exploration in 08 blocks for various minerals commodities, the details are given in the **Table 7.38**.

Table 7.38 : Details of various minerals commodities

Name of the block	Extent (Sq.km)	Mineral	Remarks
Yagavakote Molybdenum & Copper block, Chintamani Taluk, Chikkaballapura	123.00	Molybdenum & Copper	Encouraging results found in Preliminary field studies, hence further investigation will be proposed under NMEDT Fund
Gonavatla REE block, Lingasuguru Taluk, Raichur	3.25	REE	Encouraging results found in Preliminary field studies, hence further investigation will be proposed under state Fund.
Amate Bauxite block (East), Khanapura Taluk, Belagavi	0.61	Bauxite	Pitting and trenching work has been completed, chemical analysis work is under progress
D B kere Iron Ore Block, Hosadurga Taluk, Chitradurga	1.00	Iron Ore	Topography survey is in progress



Name of the block	Extent (Sq.km)	Mineral	Remarks
Siddanagondanahalli, Iron Ore Block, Hosadurga Taluk, Chitradurga	0.3	Iron Ore	Encouraging results found in Preliminary field studies, hence further investigation will be proposed under state Fund
Bheemanagara Chittapur Taluk, Kalaburagi	2.8	Limestone	Report preparation is under progress using field data and available data of adjacent mining lease
Srirangapura Pavagada Taluk, Tumkur	1.0	Quartz	Encouraging results found in Preliminary field studies, hence further investigation will be proposed under state fund.
Ubrani, Channagiri Taluk, Davanagere	0.09	Titaniferous Vanadiferous Magnetite	Core Drilling work has been completed, Chemical analysis report is awaited.

7.3.8 Minor Mineral Administration

723 specified minor mineral quarry leases (including ornamental granite) over an extent of 3380 acres and 3286 non-specified minor mineral quarry leases (excluding ordinary sand) over an extent of 12216 acres have been granted in the State of Karnataka. In this year, till December 2025, the department has granted/executed 171 non-specified minor mineral over an extent of 867 acres and 44 specified minor mineral over an extent of 201 acres quarry leases.

Sand Mining as per Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules – 2023 & 2024

- ❖ The Government has issued guidelines and tender document on 03.12.2024 for the disposal of sand blocks available in the high order stream/river beds available in the State through tender for sand mining from Government-owned institutions/Government departments. Sand contractors who have obtained contracts through tender have been permitted to supply sand to the public and for government works at the fixed rate of Rs.850/- per unit.
- ❖ Accordingly, at present, a total of 338 sand blocks have been identified in IV, V order streams and higher order stream/river beds in the State for granting sand mining lease through public tender. Out of these, 42 sand blocks have been reserved for government works. Notification has been issued for auctioning 270 sand blocks, and currently, 248 sand blocks have been brought under the e-tender process. The auction process has been completed for 172 sand blocks, out of which 44 bids have been rejected. Letters of intent have been issued for 106 sand blocks. The auction process is in progress for 76 sand blocks. Further, necessary steps are being taken to auction the 44 rejected sand blocks and 26 non-notified sand blocks through tender process.

Details of Sand Blocks Granted Under Previously Prevailing Rules

- ❖ As per the Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules – 2016, there are 28 sand mining lease areas granted through tender-cum-auction in river beds in the State, from which sand is being supplied for public and government works.
- ❖ Under Rule 31-Z of the Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules – 2021, sand mining licenses have been granted in 136 patta lands in the State, and sand from these is being supplied for public and government works.
- ❖ As per the New Sand Policy – 2020 and Rule 31-T of the Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules – 1994, the responsibility of extracting and disposing of sand available in stream order I, II, and III stream beds has been entrusted to the respective Gram Panchayats. Currently, sand is being extracted from 105 sand blocks areas and supplied for local works.





- ❖ Further, as per the New Sand Policy – 2020 and Rule 31-U of the Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules – 1994, work orders have been issued to Hutti Gold Mines Limited (HGML) for sand mining in 18 sand areas in Stream Order IV, V, and higher stream/river beds, and the sand is being supplied to the public and government works at the fixed rate of Rs.850/-.
- ❖ As per Rule 31-U of the Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules – 1994, provision has been made to grant sand mining leases/work orders for a period of 5 years to Government-owned institutions/corporations/boards for sand blocks identified in Stream Order IV, V, and higher order stream/river beds. Accordingly, sand mining leases have been granted in 17 areas at present.

The details of total number of active Sand blocks, Royalty collection etc., is given in **Table 7.39**.

Table 7.39: Details of total number of active Sand blocks, Royalty collection etc.

Particulars	No. of working Sand Blocks	Dispatch Quantity in MT	Royalty Collection (Rs.in lakhs)	Sale Price (Rs.in lakhs)	DMF
Auctioned Blocks	28	289776.47	231.82	462.60	23.18
Patta Land	136	1328048.15	1062.44	424.98	106.24
Blocks Reserved for Government works	17	107354.49	85.88	34.35	8.59
Gram panchayat blocks	105	46282.00	37.03	0.00	3.70
HGML	18	202494.01	162.00	0.00	16.20
Total	304	1973955.12	1579.16	921.93	157.92

To maintain the ecological balance and adverse effect on groundwater, Government has taken the measures to promote/increase the M-Sand production and utilization as an alternate to river sand. Presently, 1067 Crusher M-sand units is being produced in the 31 districts of the state. By end of December-2025, 17 million MT of M-Sand has been produced against annual target of 30 million MT.

7.3.9 District Mineral Foundation Trust

Government of India has amended the MMDR Act w.e.f 12.01.2015 where in under Section 9(B) a provision has been made to establish a trust called the “District Mineral Foundation” which is a non-profit body to formulate and implement programs for the development of the people living in the mine-affected area and supplemented by the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Khanija Kshetra Kalyana Yojana issued on 16.09.2015.

The State Government vide G.O. dated 05.11.2015 notified the establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in each of the district of Karnataka. Further, the State Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15(4) of MMDR Act, framed the Rules of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) on 11.01.2016 under the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri KhanijKshethra Kalyan Yojan (PMKKKY) and same has been amended on 25.07.2016, 08.03.2018 and 06.05.2020.

In respect of major mineral, Government of India vide Notification dated: 17.09.2015 has directed to collect the DMF from

- Mining lease granted after 12.01.2015, Collection of DMF amount at the rate of 10% on royalty.
- Collection of DMF amount for Mining lease granted on or before 12.01.2015 at the rate of 30% on royalty. As per order dated: 13.10.2017 passed by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in Transfer Case (Civil) No: 43/2016 FIMI v/s Union of India and others, collection of royalty as per the DMF rules with effect from 17.09.2015. Accordingly, DMF amount is being collected from the mining lease holders.



With respect to minor minerals as per the KMMC (amendment) Rules, 2016, which is applicable from 12.08.2016, 30% of royalty is collected as DMF from the quarry lease holders which were granted prior to 2016 and 10% of royalty is collected as DMF from the leases granted through auction for which the lessees are paying average additional periodic payments/additional periodic payments.

As per the Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2023, an amount equivalent to **10% of the royalty** is being collected from minor mineral leases approved on government land, and an amount equivalent to **30% of the royalty** is being collected from licensees approved for minor mineral mining on patta (private) land.

Table 7.40: District wise DMF Approved Action Plan details of the year 2025-26 (Upto December 2025)

(Rs.in Crores)

District	DMF Collection (Upto November 2025)	85 % Available Amount	Approved Action plan Amount	Amount Spent	Total No. of Projects	No. of ongoing projects	No. of projects completed	No. of project yet to start	No. of projects scrapped/ cancelled
Ballari	382.92	325.48	14.33	0.00	16	2	6	8	0
Vijayanagara	4.35	3.70	315.89	0.00	291	144	3	116	28
Kalaburagi	56.88	48.35	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Chitradurga	60.51	51.43	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Bagalkot	13.60	11.56	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Raichur	14.23	12.10	5.75	3.59	8	6	2	0	0
Koppal	5.07	4.31	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Chikkaballapura	4.76	4.05	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Belagavi	12.15	10.33	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Bengaluru Urban	4.47	3.80	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Bengaluru South	2.45	2.08	4.77	2.77	67	58	8	0	1
Tumakuru	3.33	2.83	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Bengaluru Rural	4.14	3.52	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Chamarajanagar	4.52	3.84	3.51	1.50	8	4	0	4	0
Hassan	1.64	1.39	1.20	0.60	32	32	0	0	0
Dakshina Kannada	7.96	6.77	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Kolar	1.89	1.61	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Udupi	2.52	2.14	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Chikkamagaluru	2.17	1.84	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Uttara Kannada	0.88	0.75	6.47	4.85	58	57	0	1	0
Gadag	1.07	0.91	0.61	0.49	2	1	1	0	0
Davanagere	1.32	1.12	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Dharwad	1.16	0.99	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Mandya	1.70	1.45	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Haveri	0.38	0.32	0.77	0.63	5	4	1	0	0
Vijayapura	1.76	1.50	3.84	2.85	45	45	0	0	0
Yadgir	2.27	1.93	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Mysuru	1.30	1.11	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Shivamogga	0.14	0.12	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0



District	DMF Collection (Upto November 2025)	85 % Available Amount	Approved Action plan Amount	Amount Spent	Total No. of Projects	No. of ongoing projects	No. of projects completed	No. of project yet to start	No. of projects scrapped/ cancelled
Bidar	1.20	1.02	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Kodagu	1.19	1.01	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Total	603.93	513.34	357.15	17.28	532	353	21	129	29

Till the end of December 2025, a total of 14271 works have been approved with an outlay of 4248.55 crores, in which 7613 works have been completed and 2758 works are in progress. Action has been initiated to take up 1603 works and 2297 works have been cancelled. A total of Rs 2521.56 crores have been spent up to December 2025.

Table 7.41: Details of District wise approved Projects for the financial year 2025-26 up to end of December 2025
(Rs. in Crores)

District	Approved Cost as per action plan	Total No. of Projects	Projects Completed	On Going Projects	Projects Yet to Start	Projects Cancelled
Ballari	14.33	16	6	2	8	0
Chamarajanagar	5.51	9	1	5	3	0
Chikkaballapura	0.50	1	0	1	0	0
Gadag	0.61	2	1	1	0	0
Hassan	1.20	32	0	32	0	0
Haveri	0.82	6	1	5	0	0
Raichur	5.75	8	2	6	0	0
Ramangara	4.77	67	20	46	0	1
Uttara Kannada	6.47	58	0	57	1	0
Vijayanagara	315.89	291	3	148	112	28
Vijayapura	3.84	45	0	45	0	0
Total	359.70	535	34	348	124	29

7.3.10 Rule 18 of DMF Amendment Rules 2018

- 10% of the fund is earmarked for endowments purpose (as amended on 08.03.2018) after closure of mining activity in the affected areas.
- 5% of the funds from DMF is earmarked for administrative purpose, out of which 4% is to be utilized for the administrative purpose at the District level and remaining 1% is to be transferred to the Department for the maintenance of the State Level Monitoring and Evaluation Cell and to meet the administrative expenses.
- Remaining 85% shall be utilized for implementation of projects and schemes prescribed under Pradhan Mantri Khanij Khsethra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) in the ratio of 60:40, for high priority areas and other priority areas, respectively.



The following are the priority areas (60%) for utilization of funds

1. Drinking Water Supply
2. Environment preservation and pollution control measures
3. Health Care
4. Education
5. Welfare of Women and Children
6. Welfare of Senior Citizens and differently abled persons
7. Skill development
8. Sanitation

The following are other priority areas (40%):

1. Physical infrastructures
2. Irrigation
3. Energy
4. Watershed developments
5. Other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining area

Details of the schemes undertaken as per Pradhan Mantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana Guidelines and Rule 18 (3) of DMF T 2016 are given in the **Table 7.42**.

Table 7.42: Details of schemes implemented under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Kshetra Kalyan Yojana of the year 2025-26 (Upto November 2025)

(Rs. in Crores)

Details of projects under implementation	Number of Projects	No. of projects completed	No. of ongoing projects	No. of project yet to start	No. of projects scrapped/ cancelled	Action Plan Approved Amount	Expenditure
Drinking water Supply	78	5	65	6	2	17.97	2.57
Environment preservation and pollution Control Measures	6	1	0	4	1	5.11	0.11
Health care	23	1	12	9	1	15.88	2.38
Education	106	3	92	9	2	62.29	6.14
Welfare of Women and Children	38	5	23	7	3	18.54	0.60
Welfare of aged and disabled people	1	0	1	0	0	1.00	0.00
Skill development	1	0	0	0	1	0.00	0.00
Sanitation	114	2	44	54	14	88.52	0.37
Physical Infrastructure	140	3	92	40	5	146.16	4.09
Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Energy and watershed development	1	0	1	0	0	0.15	0.11



Details of projects under implementation	Number of Projects	No. of projects completed	No. of ongoing projects	No. of project yet to start	No. of projects scrapped/ cancelled	Action Plan Approved Amount	Expenditure
Any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining districts	24	1	23	0	0	1.54	0.92
Grand Total	532	21	353	129	29	357.15	17.28

7.3.11 Comprehensive Computerization of Mineral Administration

To deliver effective e-mineral administration in the Department of Mines and Geology, the Integrated Lease Management System (ILMS) was designed in 2011 and has been successfully implemented.

Under this centralized system, systematic and rule-based management and regulation of mining operations activities in mining lease and the transportation of minerals from the mining lease areas to end users are tracked digitally in real time. The system enables issuance of permits for mineral transportation, registration of mining lease holders and mineral-based industries, e-return submission by lease holders, mineral purchasers and mineral-based units, and integration with the Forest Department, (Forest Produce Tracking System - FPTS), Google and online payment through integration with the Treasury Department's K-II software.

As information technology is changing rapidly, it is necessary to upgrade the mineral administration system in the department. This will help improve the quality of existing services and provide additional services so that the public and entrepreneurs can receive services on time.

Therefore, a work order has been issued to the Center for Smart Governance to design a new ILMS software similar to the current ILMS system, migrating the data from the existing ILMS in phase I and development of additional modules in Phase II.

Accordingly, in the first phase, CSG redesigned ILMS 1.0 and migrated the existing data. The new ILMS system was successfully implemented on 12-12-2024.

In the second phase, that is during the years 2025–26 and 2026–27, steps will be taken to develop the following modules.

1. KYC Module
2. e-Marketplace Portal for Online Booking
3. Automated Acknowledgement of Mineral Receipt by End Users
4. Reconciliation (Mineral Grade and Quantity/Value)
5. DCB and Auditing
6. Integration with Conveyor Belt Weighing System
7. Integrated Weighbridge, CCTV Monitoring, and Automation System at Check-Posts
8. Helpdesk Ticketing System
9. Dashboard
10. Integration of DGPS Survey / Drone Data with ILMS for Verification





Mobile Application

11. Penalty and Fee Collection System
12. Vehicle Movement Monitoring System for Authorized Officers (OSOG)
13. Mineral lot inspection and Sample Collection by Authorized Officers

Integration with other departmental software

14. Integration with the Indian railway's FOIS, GST, Indian Bureau of mines, Income Tax Department, MOEF, KSPCB, Transport Department

Enabling of Departmental Services to Promote Ease of Doing Business (EODB)

15. Grant of major mineral leases and composite mineral leases (for major minerals)
16. Grant of minor mineral leases and composite minor mineral leases (for minor minerals)
17. Grant of license for minor minerals
18. Registration and renewal of mineral-based industries (major minerals)
19. Registration and renewal of mineral-based industries (minor minerals)
20. Issuance of licenses to stone crushing units
21. Issuance of temporary permits
22. Registration of mineral importers and exporters
23. Registration of end-users (major and minor minerals, for public use)
24. Transfer of major and minor mineral leases

Table 7.43: Integrated Lease Management System (ILMS) transaction details are as below

The ILMS Registration details of Major Mineral	
Particulars	2025-26 to up to December 2025
Total no. of Beneficiation plant	2
Total no. of Weighbridge	59
Total no. of integrated weighbridge	0
Total no of buyers	374
The ILMS Registration details of Minor Mineral	
Total No. of Leases	223
Total no. of Crushers	54
Total Minerals dispatch Permit Issued	
From Major Minerals	1809341
From Minor Minerals	4452879
Total Revenue transacted Rs. in Crore	
Royalty	5884.77
DMF	688.81
NMEDT	51.16
SPV	1422.45
TCS	34.28



7.3.12 Ongoing schemes of the department

The **Table 7.44** shows the allocation, release, revised, re-appropriation and expenditure of the budget earmarked for the ongoing schemes in 2024-25 and 2025-26 (Upto Dec 2025).

Table 7.44 : Details of the grant and expenditure of the on-going schemes for the year 2024-25 and 2025-26 (up to December 2025), (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme & Head of Account	Budget allocation 2024-25	Revised/ re-appropriated Budget	Budget Released 2024-25	Expenditure 2024-25	Budget allocation 2025-26	Budget Released 2025-26	Expenditure Up to end of Dec-2025
Training of officers and staff 2853-02-102-0-10	20.0	20.00	20.00	16.39	20.00	5.00	0.35
Exploration, Research and Development 2853-02-102-0-15	1050.00	600.00	600.00	596.78	1050.00	262.50	109.80
Filling up of Stone Quarry Pits 2853-02-102-0-17	200.00	200.00	200.00	190.00	200.00	50.00	44.77
Total	1270.00	820.00	820.00	803.17	1270.00	317.50	154.92

7.3.13 Challenges

- ❖ As per rule 8(5) of KMMCR-1994, it is mandated to get the No Objection Letter (NOC) from Revenue and Forest Department and Environmental Clearance from State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for grant of quarry lease in Government land within the stipulated time.
- ❖ Obtaining forest clearance within the stipulated time from the Forest Department for exploration of mineral blocks and also for the mining activities in auctioned mining lease blocks falling within forest area.

7.3.14 Way Forward

- ❖ More Exploration programmes will be taken up with the help of Government and Private Exploration Agencies by best utilizing the National Mineral Exploration Trust Funds and efforts will be made to optimally utilize the mineral resource of our State.
- ❖ A new application called ILMS (Integrated Lease Management System) has been developed and successfully implemented by the Center for Smart Governance with the latest technology to computerize the mineral administration of the department. In the 2nd phase, new sub-modules such as mineral sample collection and analysis, EODBS, e-market reservation, DCB and auditing, Integrated CCTV surveillance, Fine and fee collection system, integration with RTO, GST, PAN, Conveyor, IBM, PGS & auction platform, role wise real time dashboard are being developed.
- ❖ Department is aiming to have full-fledged exploration wing at district level with qualified and experienced Officers/ staff.
- ❖ Revenue leakage will be prevented by regularly carrying out Drone Survey of all minor mineral quarries in the State to scientifically estimate the Quantity of mineral consumed every year.





7.4 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.4.1. Mainstreaming the Karnataka State Action Plan on Climate Change-State-Level Capacity Building on KSAPCC Monitoring Dashboard

To effectively implement the climate actions targeted under KSAPCC V.2, the Government of Karnataka has issued a G.O. (No. FEE 151 ENV 2024, dated 24.03.2025), enabling the departments to constitute committees to monitor and evaluate the progress of the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). A total of 15 departments have identified and initiated implementation of over 90 KPIs related to climate adaptation and mitigation across their respective programmes.

To support real-time monitoring, EMPRI, in partnership with the Centre for Environment Education (CEE-South), Bangalore, has developed the KSAPCC Monitoring Dashboard. A state-level hands-on training programme was conducted during 28–29 October 2025 at The Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Bangalore, for over 95 nodal officials from 15 departments, enabling improved reporting efficiency and data-driven climate decision-making.

Figure 7.6 : Training to the departmental officials on KSAPCC Monitoring Dashboard <https://ksapccmonitoring.in>



7.4.2 Departmental Capacity Building and Trainings conducted by EMPRI

1) District-Level Trainings for Government Officials on State Climate Actions

To ensure climate-responsive planning at the district level, EMPRI has conducted capacity- building programmes for the district-level officials across all 31 districts of Karnataka, covering over 10 different sectors including Agriculture, Forestry, Water, Livestock, Coastal and Fisheries, Energy, Health, Transport, Urban Development, and Waste Management. A total of 1,447 government officials were trained. The trainings enhanced understanding of climate vulnerability, departmental KPIs, and the integration of climate adaptation and mitigation measures into local planning frameworks.

2) Radio Programme for Public Outreach – “Havamana Mitra”

To enhance public awareness and outreach on the climate change action plan in the state, EMPRI has launched the radio program “Havamana Mitra,” broadcasted through Akashavani (612 kHz). The programme aims to strengthen climate literacy, particularly among rural and agriculture-dependent communities. Of the 24 programmes planned for the year, 15 have been successfully broadcasted, featuring experts, farmers, and government officials discussing climate-resilient agriculture, water conservation, sustainable resource practices, and heat preparedness measures.



3) MoEF&CC, GoI-Sponsored Workshopson Climate Change

1. Capacity Building for Media Personnel

A 3-day workshop on “Crafting Climate Narratives: Responsible Journalism for Sustainable Development” was conducted during 15-17 July 2025 at Kumara Krupa Guest House in Bangalore/Bengaluru, with the participation of 30 journalists. The workshop aimed at improving the accuracy, depth, and responsibility in climate reporting by understanding the climate science and state adaptation and mitigation priorities.

2. Capacity Building for Class I/A Officers

A targeted capacity-building programme for Class I Officers on “Enhancing Climate Action: Integrating Climate-Smart Practices across Agriculture, Water Resources, Horticulture and Livestock Sectors” was held during 14-16 October 2025 at Kumara Krupa Guest House in Bangalore. The programme strengthened the capability of Class I/A officers to mainstream adaptation strategies and promote convergence in climate action implementation. A total of 33 officials attended the programme.

7.4.3 EMPRI Participation in the National Workshops

Table 7.45 : EMPRI actively contributed to national-level discussions on climate change and sustainability.

Workshop	Organised by	Date / Venue	Role of EMPRI
Climate Finance Needs and Blueprint of Climate Finance Facility for	MoEF&CC UNDP GT India	16 September 2025, JW Marriot, Bengaluru	Facilitated the participation of line departments
Sustainability and Material Compliance Conference	IIMB-Supply Chain Management Centre	26 September 2025, IIMB, Bengaluru	Delivered a presentation on Karnataka's climate initiatives
Third Annual Sustainability Leadership Summit - Net-Zero -Achieving India's Targets	Centre for Sustainable Development	4 November 2025, The Capitol Hotel, Bengaluru	Participated in discussions on skilling for SDGs and Net Zero- Scope and opportunities



Way Forward

Going forward, strengthening the usage and regular updating of the KSAPCC Monitoring Dashboard by all nodal departments will remain crucial for transparent tracking of climate actions. Continued expansion of district-level refresher training programs, along with the scaling of climate awareness efforts through community and local radio networks, will enhance public and institutional climate preparedness. Improved convergence across departments will further support systematic integration of adaptation and mitigation strategies into planning and service delivery frameworks.

7.5 KARNATAKA STATE NATURAL DISASTER MONITORING CENTRE - KSNDMC

Karnataka has been subjected to various Natural Disaster, both Hydro Meteorological and Geological successively every year. Devastating weather phenomena like successive Drought, Flood, Hailstorm, strong surface winds and intense vertical wind shear have been causing loss of life and property in the State as below:

- ❖ 80% of the Geographical area in the State is prone to Drought.
- ❖ 22% of the Geographical area in the State is prone to moderate earthquake risks.
- ❖ 24% of the Geographical area in the State is prone to cyclone and heavy winds.
- ❖ Landslides do affect the areas with slopes of more than 30%.
- ❖ The 320 k.m. coastal line is prone to sea erosion and Tsunami threat.
- ❖ Hailstorms are experienced almost every year and cause damages to crops, human lives and livestock.
- ❖ Thunderstorms, cloudburst and lightning cause considerable damages and loss to lives and properties.
- ❖ All the districts in the State are vulnerable to more than one natural hazard.

To monitor and mitigate the impact of these Disasters, for the first time in the Country, Govt. of Karnataka installed an Institutional Mechanism in the form of “Drought Monitoring Cell” (DMC) in 1988. Subsequently, DMC was renamed as “Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre” (KSNDMC) with a mandate of Monitoring all the Natural Disasters in the State. Since 2007, KSNDMC has taken up pioneering and path breaking initiatives towards monitoring all the Natural Disasters.

KSNDMC has Core activities, which include maintaining and updating database on drought and flood parameters, preparation and issuance of periodical reports on drought indicators and conducting integrated studies on Drought Management in the Drought-prone districts of Karnataka.

Weather Monitoring

Karnataka, the 8th largest State in the Country in terms of geographical area (19.1M. sq.km) is one of the States having largest rainfed agriculture area in the Country heavily dependent on Monsoon rainfall, while the spatial and temporal distribution of rainfall varies significantly within the State. For implementing sustainable agriculture practices and protecting the livelihood of the farmers, the reliable weather data observed on the ground and weather forecast with a high spatial and temporal resolution are very important. Thus, in order to capture the variation in the rainfall distribution and to cater to the needs of weather information to different sectors, including the farming sector, a unique model of Weather Monitoring Network has been designed, developed and operationalised in the State by KSNDMC.

It has established a network of GPRS enabled and solar-powered 6,605 Telemetric Rain Gauges (TRG) at all the Grama Panchayaths at every 25 sq. km and 843 Telemetric Weather Stations (TWS) at all the Hoblis at



every 250 sq. km in the State. The weather data comprising Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), Relative Humidity (%), Wind Speed (m/s), Wind Direction (Degrees), Rainfall amount (mm) and intensity (mm/hr). Data is being collected at every 15 minutes through these weather monitoring stations. The density of weather monitoring stations network is the highest and first of its kind in the country.



It generates Rainfall / Weather Forecast for Karnataka every day in collaboration with national agencies like Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad and Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC-SHAR), Sriharikota, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and India Meteorological Department (IMD), MoES, Govt. of India. Short Range Weather Forecast: which Includes forecast for rainfall, temperature, cloud cover, wind speed and direction at Grama Panchayath level for the entire State. Rainfall related Drought indicators are rainfall deficiency, Dry spell standard precipitation index and moisture adequacy index.

Flood Monitoring

Flood is one of the most common and recurring Natural Disasters in the State, in the recent decades. Large parts of North Interior Karnataka, which is under Krishna River basin, is prone to severe floods. Similarly, the Malnad region and parts of South Interior Karnataka, which are in the Cauvery River basin, are also prone to floods and associated with landslides/mudflows. Heavy and high-intensity rainfall during the Monsoon season has been causing floods in one or the other parts of the State resulting in loss of life, livelihood, property, enormous damage to the standing crops, destroying critical infrastructure. Considering the flood severity over the State a dedicated Flood Forecast Cell with a group of officials was created at KSNDMC, which facilitates the stakeholders to take appropriate measures to mitigate the impact of floods, for providing flood forecast, alerts and early warnings.

Urban Flood Monitoring

An integrated Urban Flood Monitoring Model for Bengaluru City (UFM) is being developed by KSNDMC in collaboration with Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bengaluru, to manage floods in the city. An efficient forecast system with a well-established network of 100 Telemetric Rain gauge Sensors and 12 telemetric weather stations with integrated two-dimensional flood model, along with 26 water level sensors, provides information on the spread of the flood water (vis-à-vis flood inundation). An automated information dissemination Web Portal and a Mobile app named Bengaluru Meghasandesha (BMS) has been developed to disseminate relevant information to stakeholders.

KSNDMC has established a smart weather monitoring system comprising (75 Telemetric Rain Gauges, 29 Telemetric Weather Sensors and 50 water level sensors) using an ICT enabled sensors network and hydrological





model. This system continuously monitor dynamic weather condition and provide S & T based inputs for effectively managing the urban flood events in Smart cities of Belagavi, Mangaluru and Hubballi-Dharawada.

Seismic Monitoring

KSNDMC at its Master Control Facility (MCF) is receiving the Seismic data on real time from the 14 remote Observatories through VSAT & GPRS modes. The data received to KSNDMC is being monitored by the scientific personnel and information pertaining to local earthquakes is being marked for further analysis. Necessary processing techniques are adopted by applying required filters to the recorded seismic data to enhance the seismic signal and suppress local noise level. The analyzed earthquake event is initially disseminated to officials of the District, Taluk, Grama Panchayath and Dam Authorities through SMS. Subsequently a technical report with be disseminated detailing the geology of the area where the tremor was felt, presenting the recorded seismograms with markings of primary and secondary waves, mapping the faults, major & minor lineaments in the area, (if any), and outlining Do's & Don'ts during an earthquake along with safety measures for the local community.

The processed information from the above stations is also being made available to the users through the Centre's web portal at www.ksndmc.org and via e-mails. To address the Seismicity in the State, KSNDMC has established a network of 14 VSAT enabled and solar powered permanent seismic monitoring stations at different vulnerable locations across the State. Through this network of Stations, KSNDMC is monitors local, regional and teleseismic earthquakes.

Early warning dissemination through centralized wireless broadcasting system

In order to provide early warning with sufficient lead time to the vulnerable community to take appropriate action and mitigate the impact of any disaster, a comprehensive Early Warning System with last mile connectivity is being installed in 104 highly disaster vulnerable Grama Panchayaths in Karnataka. The State-of-the-art technology driven system is designed for disseminating necessary and precautionary messages through public announcements from central system directly to the vulnerable Grama Panchayaths. The solution follows a 3-tier system where messages can be relayed directly from State or District or Taluk Headquarters to the Grama Panchayaths.

Risk Transfer Mechanism

The high-resolution weather data collected from the ground level has been used for the implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme in the State, which is considered as a risk transfer mechanism. The weather data is used at different levels. First, it is used in designing the Term-sheets in case of Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (R-WBCIS) wherein area-specific and crop-specific term sheets are designed by agencies using high-resolution historical weather data. Similarly, the ground-level weather data is also being used by the public for claiming insurance for the damage loss of property incurred due to weather aberration. Incidences of damage to industrial sheds or the chimneys due to high wind activity are being established and assessed using the weather data collected from the TWS station network. Likewise, damages to the poly-houses installed for floriculture and/or cash crop cultivation are also assessed using the weather data.

Water Resource Management

The information on the weather, based on the high-resolution data, and weather forecast is also being used for the efficient management of the water resources in the State. For instance by considering the available water storage in the Reservoirs, the current inflow based on the ongoing rainfall activity in the catchment and expected inflow based on the rainfall forecast, the water is allocated / utilized for drinking, industries and irrigation for the agriculture.



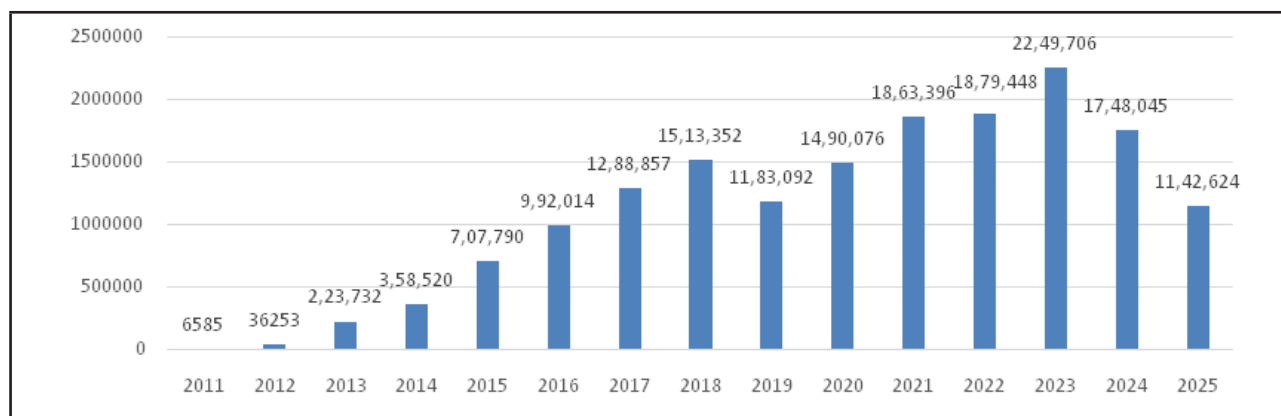
Information Dissemination Mechanism

Information Dissemination play an important role in disaster risk reduction. KSNDMC has deployed various dissemination systems to communicate disaster-related information through Alerts, Advisories and Early Warnings to all the Government Executives & Community at last mile in real-time. High Spatial and Temporal resolution data thus collected from the ground on various parameters are being converted into information. Subsequently, in conjunction with the weather forecast, the meteorological information is used to generate customized weather Advisories which are disseminated to the users. This has enabled the stakeholders at all levels to take appropriate decisions at the right time in the domain of Drought Monitoring & Management, Crop Assessment Survey Mechanism, and Water Resource Management. Implementing Insurance Schemes and Power generation and Grid load management.

24x7 Interactive Help Desk “VARUNA MITRA”

KSNDMC currently operates the 24x7 Varuna Mitra Help Desk, which provides information on Weather forecast & advisories across the State farmers and to the wider community. Leveraging this existing mechanism at Varuna Mitra, KSNDMC is efficiently delivering timely advisories and other critical agricultural information to take up agricultural activities like, sowing, pest control application, irrigation and harvesting. 11.43 lakh calls registered in Varuna Mitra Help Desk to get information about weather forecast during 2025. Yearwise number of calls registered in the Varuna Mitra Help Desk from 2011-2025 is furnished in **Figure 7.7**.

Figure 7.7: Year wise call details registered in the Varuna Mitra Help Desk



Way Forward

1. Strengthen Predictive Analytics and Early Warning Systems by enhancing the use of advanced modeling, AI/ML, and multi-hazard simulations using the high-resolution data already available with KSNDMC to improve accuracy, lead time and reliability of forecasts, early warnings, and impact-based advisories.
2. Move towards Integrated, Impact-Based Multi-Hazard Forecasting to integrate drought, flood, urban flood and seismic monitoring outputs into a unified, impact-based decision support system that links hazard intensity with likely impacts on agriculture, water resources, infrastructure and livelihoods, enabling faster and more targeted response by line departments.
3. Institutionalizing the use of high-resolution weather data in crop insurance, industrial risk assessment, and water allocation by integrating automated thresholds, decision rules, and dashboards to enable faster, transparent and evidence-based claim settlement and water resource planning.





4. Expanding of Varun Mitra through multilingual support, AI-assisted query handling, mobile and digital platforms, and wide outreach to underserved regions, while maintaining its interactive, last-mile focus to maximize adoption, trust and real-world impact across sectors.
5. Scaling up structured capacity-building, internships, and Centre of Excellence (CoE) initiatives to create a continuous talent and knowledge pipeline, while deepening collaboration with national, international and funding agencies (GoI, World Bank, UN platforms) to mainstream science-based DRM and climate resilience.

7.6 WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KARNATAKA-REALITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

7.6.1 Solid Waste Management in Karnataka

Karnataka is one of the major contributors to solid waste in India, primarily due to its urban centers like Bengaluru, Mysuru, and Hubli-Dharwad. Bengaluru, the state's capital and IT hub, generates the most significant amount of solid waste, followed by other cities and towns.

According to reports, Bengaluru alone generates around 5,000 to 6,000 metric tons of solid waste per day. This number increases as the population grows and urban sprawl continues. Karnataka's waste generation is largely a result of Residential waste, Commercial and industrial waste, Waste from street cleaning and Construction and demolition waste.

Karnataka has implemented several measures to handle the growing waste management challenge. These efforts includes door to door waste collection, segregation, processing, recycling and disposal mechanisms. The state government, along with municipal corporations, has developed waste management policies and has been actively pursuing solutions to improve the situation.

Bengaluru, which was once struggling with overflowing landfills, has now started the process of creating sanitary landfills that meet modern environmental standards.

Current status of Solid Waste Management in Karnataka

Table 7.46 : Status of implementation of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

Local Body	Total Numbers
Metropolitan City Corporation (BBMP)	1
City corporations	10
City Municipal Corporations	61
Town Municipal Corporations	124
Town Panchayaths	116
Notified Area Committee	4
Total	316

Table 7.47 : The details of the municipal solid waste generated, collected, processed in Karnataka is as follows

Sl.No	Details	Quantity in TPD
1	Total Quantity of waste Generated in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of Karnataka	12,727
2	Total Quantity of waste Collected in ULBs of Karnataka	12,667
3	Total Quantity of waste Segregated and transported in ULBs of Karnataka	9744
4	Total Quantity of waste Processed in ULBs of Karnataka	9308
5	Total Quantity of waste Disposed in secured landfill in ULBs of Karnataka	2977



**Table 7.48 : The details of the solid waste processing facilities operational in Karnataka**

No of ULB's	Processing facilities	Quantity
224	Composting	6261 TPD
73	Bio gas	44.76 TPD
BBMP Area	Processing facilities	Quantity
8	Composting	2120 TPD
1	Waste to Energy Plant(KPCL, Plant at Bidadi)	600 TPD

Table 7.49 : The details of the disposal sites of solid waste in Karnataka

Sl.No.	Details of the disposal sites of solid waste	No of ULB's
1	Land fill sites identified	301 out of 316 ULB's
2	Landfill sites constructed	176
3	Landfill under construction	91
4	Landfill in operation	174
5	Landfill exhausted	02
6	Landfill capped	02

Table 7.50 : The details of the solid waste dumpsites in Karnataka

Sl.No.	Details of the solid waste dumpsites	No of dumpsites
1	Existing dumpsites	231
2	Dumpsite reclaimed/ capped	20
3	Dumpsite converted sanitary land fill	00

[*Note: The above details are submitted by DMA & BBMP in their annual report under MSW Rules,2016]

WAY FORWARD

- ❖ The future of solid waste management in Karnataka will be strengthened through continued emphasis on: Waste minimisation by reducing waste generation, promoting eco-friendly products, and adopting waste-to-resource solutions.
- ❖ Greater integration of smart technologies, such as real-time monitoring of waste collection systems, will support improved operational efficiency.
- ❖ Enhanced community participation, particularly through awareness, training, and motivation for segregation at source, will remain critical in reducing the quantity of waste sent to landfills.
- ❖ Further adoption of circular economy principles, treating waste as a recoverable resource for reuse, recycling, and value addition, will contribute to sustainable and environmentally sound solid waste management across the State.

7.6.2 Sewage Management in Karnataka

Introduction

Sewage management is a critical component of urban planning, environmental protection, and public health. In Karnataka, as in many other states, rapid urbanisation, population growth, industrial expansion, and infrastructure development have resulted in increased generation of sewage, placing considerable stress on existing collection, conveyance, treatment, and disposal systems. Proper treatment and environmentally safe disposal of sewage are essential to prevent contamination of surface and groundwater sources, safeguard public health, and protect aquatic ecosystems.



Karnataka has several major urban centres, including Bengaluru, Mysuru, Hubli–Dharwad, and Mangaluru, where sewage management poses a significant challenge due to high population density and accelerated urban growth. Many cities are witnessing expansion beyond planned limits, resulting in gaps between sewage generation and treatment capacity, incomplete sewerage networks, and dependence on on-site sanitation systems. These challenges necessitate continuous augmentation of sewage infrastructure and strengthening of operational efficiency to ensure compliance with prescribed environmental standards.

Sewage management in Karnataka is undertaken through a multi-agency institutional framework. The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) is responsible for the collection, treatment, and disposal of domestic sewage within Bengaluru city limits. In other Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), sewage management is overseen by the Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA). The development and augmentation of sewage treatment infrastructure, including Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and sewerage networks, are supported by agencies such as the Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board (KUWS&DB) and the Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC). These agencies play a crucial role in planning, financing, and implementing sewage management projects to address current gaps and meet future demand.

Current Status of Sewage Management in Karnataka

Karnataka has a total of 316 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), including the Greater Bengaluru Authority (GBA), of which 27 are covered under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and 288 fall under the non-AMRUT category. Across the State, sewage treatment facilities have been established in 132 ULBs to treat domestic sewage and sullage.

With respect to wastewater management in Bengaluru city, the urban population is approximately 1.5 crore, and the total sewage generation is estimated at about 1,480 MLD. The city is presently served by 34 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) with an aggregate installed treatment capacity of 1,348.5 MLD, against which approximately 1,212.71 MLD of sewage is currently being treated. The details of the existing wastewater treatment facilities in Bengaluru, along with the utilisation of treated effluent, are presented in Table given below

Table 7.51 : Detail of Existing BWSSB STPs in Bengaluru

List of STPs in BWSSB

Sl. No.	Name	Capacity in MLD	Location near to	Types of process for treating sewage	Inflow	Drainage Zone
1	K&C valley	218	Belur Nagasandra (near Challaghatta)	Activated Sludge Process (ASP)	153.66	Challaghatta valley
2	K&C valley	30	Belur Nagasandra (near Challaghatta)	Activated Sludge Process (ASP)	31.41	
3	K&C Valley	60	Belur Nagasandra (near Challaghatta)	ASP with power generation	59.98	
4	K&C Valley	150	B.Nagasandra	Secondary -Activated Sludge Process (ASP)	148.20	
5	Lalbagh	1.5	Lalbagh kere	Activated aeration + plate settlers + UV disinfection	1.23	



Sl. No.	Name	Capacity in MLD	Location near to	Types of process for treating sewage	Inflow	Drainage Zone
6	Cubbon Park	4	Cubbon Park (upgraded)	Membrane Bio Reactor	2.50	Challaghatta valley
7	K.R.Puram	20	Tambuchetti palya Road	Sequential Batch Reactor	19.81	
8	K.R.Puram Ph-I	20	Tambuchetti playa Road	UASB + Extended Aeration	14.70	
9	Yelemallappa Chetti kere	15	Yelemallappa Chetti kere	Sequential Batch Reactor	13.63	
10	Bellandur Amani kere	90	Vartur kere	Activated Sludge Process (ASP)	88.20	Koramangala valley
11	Kadabeesanahalli Ph-I	50	Marathalli Outer Ring Road	Extended Aeration	31.50	
12	Kadugodi	6	Kadugodi	Sequential Batch Reactor	5.22	
13	Halasuru	2	Halasuru Lake	Sequential Batch Reactor	1.93	
14	Sarakki	5	Sarakki kere	Sequential Batch Reactor	4.77	
15	Agaram	35	Agara Ring Road	Sequential Batch Reactor	34.51	
16	Hulimavu	10	Hulimavu kere	Sequential Batch Reactor	8.00	
17	Chikkabegur	5	Near Chikkabeguru kere	Sequential Batch Reactor	4.24	
18	Madivala	4	Madivala lake	Sequential Batch Reactor	2.08	
19	Rajacanal - Ph-I	40	Geddalahalli near Hebbal	Extended Aeration	40.51	Hebbal
20	Hebbal	100	Nagavara kere	Sequential Batch Reactor	86.54	
21	Jakkur	15	Jakkur kere	Upflow Aerobic Sludge Blanket (UASB) + Extended Aeration	14.98	
22	Yelahanka Ph-I	10	Allalasandra kere	Activated sludge Process (ASP) + filtration + Chlorination	9.97	
23	Hennur	1	Hennur lake	Soil Bio Technology	0.54	
24	Rajacanal	40	Geddalahalli near Hebbal	Sequential Batch Reactor	32.68	
25	Horamavu Agara	20	In between Kalkere and Horamavu Agara kere	Sequential Batch Reactor	16.57	
26	Nagasandra Ph-I	20	Near Madavara kere (near Tumkur Road)	Extended Aeration	14.57	
27	Nagasandra	20	Near Madavara kere (near Tumkur Road)	Sequential Batch Reactor	16.50	
28	Chikkabanavara	5	Chikkabanavara kere	Sequential Batch Reactor	4.88	



Sl. No.	Name	Capacity in MLD	Location near to	Types of process for treating sewage	Inflow	Drainage Zone
29	Puttenahalli	7	Puttenahalli lake	Sequential Batch Reactor	5.08	Vrishabhavathy
30	Mailasandra Ph-I	75	Mailasandra	Extended Aeration	80.03	
31	Doddabele	20	Doddabele	Sequential Batch Reactor	28.66	
32	Kengeri	60	Near Kengeri bus stand	Secondary-Activated Sludge Process	58.30	
33	Doddabele	40	Doddabele	Sequential Batch Reactor	39.95	
34	V.Valley	150	Mysore Road	Activated Sludge Process (ASP)	137.38	
Total		1348.5			1212.71	

*3 BWSSB STP's are under re-construction i.,e Mallathahalli – 10 MLD, Kempambhudi- 10 MLD and V.Valley 150 MLD.

WAY FORWARD

To improve sewage management in Karnataka, a comprehensive and multi-pronged approach is required: Priority must be given to expanding sewerage networks in rural, peri-urban, and newly developed urban areas to ensure universal access to safe sanitation and sewer connections. At the same time, upgrading, modernising, and augmenting sewage treatment capacity—particularly in major urban centres such as Bengaluru—along with establishing new Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) in underserved and rapidly urbanising regions, is essential to address increasing sewage generation. Strengthening community participation through sustained public awareness and capacity-building programmes will promote responsible sanitation practices and prevent misuse of sewerage systems. Substantial financial investment from State and Central Governments, supplemented by multilateral and international funding, will be required to bridge infrastructure gaps and ensure long-term sustainability. Further, adoption of circular economy principles—by promoting reuse of treated wastewater for non-potable applications such as industrial processes, landscaping, construction, and groundwater recharge, along with recovery of resources such as energy and nutrients from sewage—will enhance water-use efficiency, reduce pollution loads on water bodies, and address growing water scarcity across the State, supported by strengthened policy and regulatory enforcement.

7.6.3 Polluted River Stretches in Karnataka

Introduction

Urbanization adversely affects physical, chemical, biological aspects and life support system of river ecosystem beside landscape changes. Chemical and Physical properties of the urban rivers get altered due to municipal and industrial discharges. Direct dumping of sewage and MSW into the river and addition of harmful chemicals from agricultural runoff contributes to river pollution and eutrophication. Urban rivers are commonly characterized by presence of organic pollutants, high Total Suspended Solid (TSS), Nitrate and Eutrophication, high Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand(COD).

Current Status of Polluted River Stretches in Karnataka

Based on the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) value at the water quality monitoring locations along the river stretches, CPCB has identified 311 Polluted River Stretches (PRS) throughout India wherein BOC exceeds 03 mg/l.



In the financial year 2016-17, based on water quality, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified the 17 polluted river stretches namely, Arakavati, Lakshmanteertha, Malaprabha, Tungabhadra, Bhadra, Kaveri, Kabini, Kagin, Kali, Krishna, Asangi-Krishna, Shimsha, Bhima, Netravati, Kumaradhara, Tunga and Yagachi.

For the rejuvenation and restoration of river pollution, an action plan has been prepared. This action plan included the installation of sewage treatment plants (STPs) and wastewater treatment units. To rejuvenate the polluted rivers, a time-bound action plan has been formulated and with the approval of the CPCB the plan has been implemented since 2019-2020.

In the year 2022, the Central Pollution Control Board, due to improvements in the water quality of 5 rivers, the river basins of Yagachi, Asangi-Krishna, Kumaradhara, Kali and Malaprabha have been removed from the list of 17 polluted river stretches and Karnataka has only 12 polluted river stretches.

Further, the Central Pollution Control Board in 2022-23, has included the following additional 4 nos of rivers from Karnataka to the list of polluted rivers namely, Gangavali, Aghanashini, Sharavathi and Dakshina Pinakini (Thenpennai).

The River Thenpennai is not in Karnataka and hence requested the CPCB to exclude from the list of Karnataka PRS and 3 PRS namely Gangavali, Aghanashini, Sharavathi where the BOD is observed to be <3mg/l since year 2020 and hence, the CPCB has been requested to delete the same on 14.10.2022.

Presently, 12 PRS namely, Arkavathi, Laksmanteertha, Tungabhadra, Bhadra, Tunga, Kaveri, Kabini, Kagina, Krishna, Shimsha, Bhima and Netravati are in Karnataka under the catchment of 30 ULBs.

Among the 12 polluted river stretches (PRS) in Karnataka, 1 PRS namely Arkavati river is identified as 'P1' (BOD in the range of >30mg/l), there are no rivers in 'P2' (BOD in the range of 20 - 30mg/l) & 'P3' (BOD in the range of 10 - 20mg/l) and 3 rivers, Tungabhadra, Bhadra and Shimsha are identified as 'P4' (BOD in the range of 6.1 - 10.0mg/l), while the remaining 8 rivers, Lakshmantirtha, Tunga, Cauvery, Kabini, Kagina, Krishna, Bhima and Netravati are identified as 'P5' (BOD in the range of 3.1 - 6.0mg/l).

A basic inventory to identify the pollution source reveals that the 40 ULBs cumulatively generate 817.31 MLD sewage. A total of 14 sewage treatment plants (STP) in these ULBs of capacity 614.1 MLD capacity utilization of existing 14 STPs of the generated sewage is 527.56, while 203.21 MLD sewage is untreated which eventually enters the rivers making them highly polluted.

Karnataka has taken special interest in rejuvenation of 12 PRS and facilitating the preparation of River Rejuvenation Action Plan for regular basis by analysing with complying time lines. The Water quality is monitored on regular basis by analysing the parameters such as pH, DO, BOD, Faecal coliform and TC. Under the River Rejuvenation programmed, 42 STPs with capacity 413.69 MLD have been proposed and 22 STPs of capacity 298.91 MLD is under construction.

WAY FORWARD

- ❖ The Pollution load should not cross the carrying capacity of rivers. The river rejuvenation programme of 12 polluted river stretches in Karnataka is aimed at improving river water quality so that benefit of life support system of sacred rivers is continuously available for future.





7.6.4 Industries Effluent Management

Introduction

The industrial activities are associated with increased levels of pollution. Increased level of Environmental pollution reduces the quality of environmental attributes like air, water, soil fertility etc and diminishes the carrying capacity of natural ecosystem. The healthy ecosystem services are basic needs for a safe living on this earth. Increased level of industrial activity causes increased level of pollution thereby making the people to agitate against industrial ecosystem in their neighbourhood. Any amount of economic benefit cannot compensate the threatened ecological comforts of the people.

Industrial Effluent management in Karnataka

In Karnataka, there are 52,458 industries categorised as green, orange and red category Out of these, **5147** industries are water intensive industries thereby generating trade effluent. All these industries have provided the ETPs to treat the trade effluent and few small and medium size industries have tie-up with Common Effluent Treatment plants (CETPs) that are spread out across various district of Karnataka by following the due procedure.

The concept of CETP was introduced in the early 1990s to help Small and Medium size industries. Currently there are 14 Numbers of CETPs established in Karnataka State, out of 14 numbers only 09 are operating. After treating the trade effluent the treated water are being used for on land gardening and for secondary applications viz., boiler feed, cooling and washing.

Table 7.52 : The List of CETPs operating in Karnataka State are given below:

Name & Address of the CETP	Designed capacity (MLD)
M/s. Eco green Solution Systems (P) Ltd.,48/A-4, KIADB Industrial Area, Doddaballapura Rural District, Bengaluru -561 203	100 KLD
M/s. Pai & Pai Chemicals (Unit -1), Plot No. 29/A, 1st Phase, KIADB Industrial Area, Kumbalagodu, Kengeri Hobli, Bengaluru - 560 079.	300 KLD
M/s. Pai & Pai Chemicals(I)Pvt Ltd, Unit-II, Plot No. 25-D, 1st Phase, KIADB Industrial Area, Kumbalagodu, Kengeri Hobli, Bengaluru - 560 074.	40 KLD
M/s. VIWA Eco-Club CETP, Opp. to Shed No.B-5 & 6, Veerasandra Industrial Estate, Hosur Road, Anekal Taluk, Bengaluru - 560100.	20 KLD
CETP at Mangalore Special Economic Zone (MSEZ) Ltd., Phase -1, Permude, Bajpe, Kalavar, Thokur, Tenka Yekkar, Kuthethoor Mangalore ,District: Dakshina Kannada	3500 KLD
CETP of Fish Meal And Oil Manufacturers Association, Sea Road, Kotepura, Ullal, Mangalore, Dakshina Kannada	600 KLD
CETP of Mother Earth Environ Tech Private Limited, Plot No 158 - 164, KIADB Kadechur Industrial Area, Plot No 158-164, KIADB Kadechur Indl. Area, Kadechur, Yadgir District	500 KLD
Innova Agri Bio Park Private Limited Plot No. B-12,, 3rd Phase, KIADB Industrial Area, Malur, Kolar District.	600 KLD
M/s. Royal Mysuru CETP Private Limited., Plot No.427-1, Hebbal Industrial Area, Mysuru-570016	140 KLD

Strategy for Effective Trade Effluent Management

- ❖ Establishing cluster wise industries like textile, electroplating, pharmaceutical, etc, in a designed area with integrated waste management facilities.





- ❖ Providing “Plug and play System” for ensuring carrying of trade effluent from each industry to the treatment plant.
- ❖ Encouraging establishment of cluster wise CETP at designed industrial area.
- ❖ Creating sufficient buffer around industrial area and also around different categories of industries.
- ❖ Encouraging establishment of industries with circularity i.e waste from one industry can be used as resource/raw material in the other and adopting efficient treated water recycling facility.

WAY FORWARD

In spite there is a need for economic development, it is also necessary to maintain health of ecological services to maintain sustainable development. Even though the ecological parameters viz quality of water, fertility of soil etc. are threatened and there is serious public agitation towards the existence of industries in their backyard, it is necessary to adopt efficient pollution prevention and control system to ensure the quality of ecological parameters in their vicinity. Industries shall not only ensure economic benefit but also ecological benefits to maintain the sustainability for resource conservation and pollution control.

7.6.5 Electronic Waste (E-Waste) Management

E-Waste Overview

E-waste refers to discarded electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) no longer in use, including computers, mobiles, appliances, medical devices, batteries, TVs, gaming consoles, solar panels, UPS, and more.

E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022

Notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on November 2, 2022 (GSR 801(E)), these rules took effect April 1, 2023, superseding the 2016 rules. They promote environmentally sound management (ESM) and a circular economy via Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) [Rule 4(1)].

EPR Entities and Registration

Provides for the following four types of entities namely:

- a. Manufacturer
- b. Producer
- c. Refurbisher
- d. Recycler

All must register on the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)'s online portal [Rule 3(1)(s)] at <https://eprewastecpcb.in>. Unregistered operations are prohibited, and registered entities cannot deal with unregistered ones.

Manufacturer Responsibilities

- 1) Register on the portal.
- 2) Collect and recycle/dispose e-waste from manufacturing.
- 3) File annual/quarterly returns by the end of the succeeding month/year.





Producer Responsibilities

- 1) Register on the portal.
- 2) Implement EPR targets per Schedules III and IV.
- 3) Proviso: Producers under 2016 rules migrate per CPCB/Steering Committee procedure.
- 4) Raise awareness via media, ads, posters, etc.
- 5) File annual/quarterly returns by the end of the succeeding month/year.

The CPCB has launched an EPR portal under the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022, for registering producers, manufacturers, recyclers, and refurbishers.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

EPR holds producers accountable for their products' environmental impacts across the lifecycle. Forms include:

- 1) Mandatory targets with penalties for non-compliance.
- 2) Required collection and recycling via certificates.

EPR targets for each product are set based on producer-submitted data, the product's CPCB-defined lifespan, and Schedules III & IV of the Rules.

EPR Fulfilment Process

- ❖ Producers must buy EPR certificates online only from registered recyclers and submit them via quarterly returns.
- ❖ Portal cross-checks data from producers and recyclers; the lower figure prevails for EPR compliance.
- ❖ Certificates undergo environmental audits by CPCB or authorized agencies.

EPR Certificate Role

Manufacturers/producers manage product waste by establishing collection centers, ensuring segregation/recycling, and meeting compliances. EPR certificates drive e-waste recycling/reuse, lowering raw material costs and ensuring environmentally sound management.

E-Waste Management in Karnataka: Embracing Circular Economy Principles

Karnataka, especially Bengaluru as its technology hub, faces substantial e-waste generation. The state proactively adopts circular economy principles to tackle this, emphasizing resource efficiency, waste reduction, and environmental sustainability.

Circular Economy Initiatives

Karnataka promotes a circular economy by designing products for extended use, encouraging reuse and refurbishment, and ensuring material recycling at end-of-life. Manufacturers must register under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), mandating management of electronic product disposal. This reduces e-waste's environmental impact and fosters sustainable production and consumption.



Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges remain, as the informal sector handles 90-95% of e-waste recycling without proper infrastructure or knowledge, posing environmental and health risks. Limited data on Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) market introduction also hinders accurate e-waste generation assessments.

E-Waste Management in Karnataka

Karnataka, with Bengaluru as a major centre for information technology and electronics manufacturing and services, is a significant generator of electronic waste. In accordance with the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022, the State has undertaken measures to promote environmentally sound management of e-waste through adoption of circular economy principles, including resource efficiency, waste minimisation, reuse, refurbishment, and recycling of electrical and electronic equipment. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) provisions have been implemented to ensure producer accountability for end-of-life management of e-waste. However, a substantial proportion of e-waste handling continues to take place in the informal sector, estimated at approximately 90–95%, which operates largely outside the formal regulatory framework and often without adequate pollution control measures or occupational safety practices. Further, limitations in the availability and reliability of data on electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market pose challenges in accurate assessment of e-waste generation, monitoring of EPR compliance, and planning of infrastructure for e-waste management.

E WASTE UNITS DATA

In Karnataka there are 101 Operating E-waste Recycling units (i) 12 dismantling units are operational with a capacity of 22356 TPA (ii) 31 recycler units with a capacity of 23324.4 TPA (iii) 7 dismantling and recyclers units with a capacity of 5400 TPA (iv) 18 refurbisher units of capacity 9957 TPA (v) 6 dismantler, refurbisher & recyclers units with a capacity of 4239.6 TPA (vi) 8 dismantlers and refurbisher units of capacity 7494 TPA and (vi) 23 refurbisher and recycler units with a capacity of 148970.92 MT.

- ❖ The 49 number of E-waste Recyclers in Karnataka have obtained the EPR from the centralized CPCB E-waste Portal during 2025- 26
- ❖ The 32 number of E-waste Refurbishers in Karnataka have obtained the EPR from the centralized CPCB E-waste Portal during 2025- 26
- ❖ The 1059 number of E-waste producers in Karnataka have obtained the EPR from the centralized CPCB E-waste Portal during 2025- 26
- ❖ The 5 number of E-waste Manufactures in Karnataka have obtained the EPR from the centralized CPCB E-waste Portal during 2025- 26

WAY FORWARD

To strengthen e-waste management, Karnataka proposes to focus on formalisation of the recycling sector by integrating informal recyclers into the authorised system through capacity building, training, and certification, thereby ensuring environmentally sound and safe processing of e-waste. Enhanced public awareness initiatives will be undertaken to sensitise consumers on proper e-waste disposal and participation in take-back and recycling mechanisms. Further, the State intends to strengthen policy and enforcement frameworks by drawing upon international best practices, including elements of the European Union's e-waste management regime. In alignment with the Government of India's Critical Minerals Mission, Karnataka has also initiated measures to promote recovery of critical and strategic minerals from e-waste through authorised recycling and material recovery processes. Through continued adoption of circular economy principles and targeted





interventions to address existing gaps, the State aims to enhance resource security, regulatory compliance, and environmental protection, while contributing to national and global sustainability objectives.

7.6.6 Plastic Waste Management in Karnataka: Circular Economy Approach

Plastic goods are essential to everyday life and commerce, manufactured on a vast global scale. Yet, handling plastic refuse poses escalating challenges due to its ecological and social effects. Karnataka, like other areas, is tackling this through creative tactics that prioritize cutting, reusing, and transforming plastic, advancing a viable circular economy.

Current State of Plastic Waste Handling in Karnataka

In 2024-25, Karnataka produced 4,08,537 tonnes of plastic waste. The State boasts 135 licensed recycling facilities with a total approved capacity of 2,31,834 tonnes, indicating notable advances in recycling systems.

To combat unlawful plastic usage, the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB), partnering with municipal authorities, executed 18,111 checks/raids in 2024-25. These actions resulted in confiscating 223.09 metric tonnes of plastic and levying fines totalling Rs.63.787 lakh, demonstrating the State's dedication to regulatory compliance.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) System

Under the EPR framework, producers of plastic products are held accountable for the entire life cycle of their products, including waste management. This incentivizes the design of recyclable products and fosters investments in recycling infrastructure.

In Karnataka, the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has registered 1,336 PIBOs (Producers, Importers, and Brand Owners) & 135 plastic waste processors (PWPs) are registered on the CPCB centralized EPR portal for the period from 2022 to till date.

Table 7.53 : The details are as follows:

Number of registered PIBOs	Brand Owners	137
	Producers	353
	Importers	846
Number of registered PWPs	Plastic waste Processors	135
Details of SIMP Applications	Producer	31
	Manufacturer	0
	Importer	0
	Seller	4

Additionally, 135 plastic waste processors (PWPs) are registered, demonstrating a growing commitment to sustainable plastic waste management.



Table 7.54 : EPR targets for 2022-23 highlight the focus on managing various plastic categories:

Category	Cat-I (Rigid Plastic) in TPA	Cat-II (Flexible Plastic) in TPA	Cat-III (MLP) in TPA	Cat-IV (Compostable Plastic) in TPA	Sub-Total in TPA
Brand Owner	25025.7774	34728.1565	4798.9095	1099.1009	65651.9443
Importer	9176.7002	32004.3289	2304.9677	66.1473	43552.1441
Producer	70258.6903	180683.5303	18519.2114	2844.8441	272306.2761
Total	104461.1679	247416.0158	25623.0885	4010.0923	381510.3645

Circular Economy in Plastic Waste Handling

A circular economy stresses prolonging material lifespans via reuse, recycling, and repurposing, curbing reliance on fresh plastic and slashing refuse. It supplants the conventional “extract-produce-discard” pattern with a “closed-loop” strategy, emphasizing recyclable designs and green production methods.

Core elements of the circular economy encompass

- ❖ Recycling and Reuse: Transforming plastic refuse into new items like plastic timber, packaging, and fabrics.
- ❖ Advancement: Creating sustainable substitutes for conventional plastics, including biodegradable or bio-based options.
- ❖ Policies and Rules: Implementing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and backing recycled/upcycled goods.

Opportunities in Secondary Plastic Products

The manufacture of value-added products from recycled plastics offers significant environmental and economic advantages. Key application areas include construction materials such as plastic lumber, paver blocks, insulation and composite panels; consumer products including packaging, textiles, and durable reusable alternatives; and industrial applications such as automotive components, furniture, and lifestyle accessories. By promoting innovation, quality standards, and sustainable manufacturing, Karnataka can reduce plastic waste leakage while creating new green enterprises and employment opportunities.

WAY FORWARD

Karnataka proposes to strengthen plastic waste management by promoting the use of secondary plastic products through supportive policy and procurement measures, while reinforcing restrictions on single-use plastics. Efforts will be directed towards expanding recycling and material recovery infrastructure, including through public–private partnerships for advanced recycling technologies. The State will focus on strengthening implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) by improving traceability, enforcement, and ease of compliance for Producers, Importers and Brand Owners. Integration of the informal sector through capacity building and linkage with authorised recyclers, along with sustained public awareness initiatives on plastic reduction and source segregation, will be prioritised. Further, research and innovation in up-cycling, biodegradable plastics, and diversified applications of recycled plastics will be encouraged, supported by improved digital monitoring systems for data-driven planning and compliance.



CHAPTER

8

INDUSTRY

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Karnataka has emerged as one of India's foremost industrial States, driven by a strong policy environment, skilled technical workforce and stable labour relations. Over the past few decades, the State has recorded significant industrial expansion, particularly in high-technology and knowledge-intensive sectors such as electrical and electronics, information and communication technology (ICT), biotechnology and more recently, nanotechnology.

The State's industrial structure reflects a balanced and diversified composition. On the one hand, it hosts globally competitive high-tech industries and capital goods manufacturing; on the other, it sustains traditional consumer goods and small-scale industries that contribute to employment generation and regional economic stability. This dual character has enabled Karnataka to combine innovation-led growth with broad-based industrial development.

Karnataka's progress in industrialisation and innovation is reflected in national performance assessments. According to the NITI Aayog SDG India Index 2023–24, the State ranks 7th among Indian states under Sustainable Development Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), securing a score of 62 out of 100. States ranked above Karnataka include Delhi, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal. Performance of Karnataka vs India and performer States-Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9) is given **Table 8.1**.

This performance underscores Karnataka's sustained commitment to strengthening industrial infrastructure, promoting innovation ecosystems and enhancing manufacturing capabilities. As the State advances toward higher levels of technological sophistication and global competitiveness, industry continues to serve as a critical pillar of economic growth, employment generation and structural transformation.

Table 8.1: Performance of Karnataka vs India and performer States- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9)

Indicators/States	Delhi	Haryana	Kerala	Punjab	Tamil Nadu	West Bengal	Karnataka	India	Target
Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	NULL	100	99.50	100	100	100	100.00	99.70	100
Percentage Share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	4.94	19.94	9.51	16.82	20.43	14.40	13.06	14.34	25
Manufacturing employment as a Percentage of total employment	23.52	16.09	10.91	17.75	16.77	18.75	10.36	11.42	10.66
% Share of GVA in Services to total GVA(current prices)	85.20	51.09	64.12	45.56	53.05	55.13	65.41	64.18	63.26
Services Employment as a percentage of total employment	59.52	39.03	44.24	37.95	33.98	31.91	32.34	27.75	62.98



Indicators/States	Delhi	Haryana	Kerala	Punjab	Tamil Nadu	West Bengal	Karnataka	India	Target
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	27.00	16.35	13.67	15.35	15.69	12.98	18.01	36.40	100
% of Households that own at least one mobile phone	97.7	97.2	97.3	96.7	92.8	93.3	92.80	93.30	100
% of Inhabited villages with 3G/4G Mobile internet coverage	100	99.95	99.86	99.82	98.00	99.88	96.86	95.08	100
Score	75	72	69	69	67	66	62	61	100

Source: SDG India Index Report 2023-24

Several initiatives have been taken by the State Government to improve the SDG indicators which has boosted the industrial growth. Industrial sector GSDP was Rs.5,25,907 crore with the growth rate of 8.1% in 2024-25 which has increased to Rs.5,80,144 crore with a growth rate of 10.3% in 2025-26. The contribution of the Industry Sector to the state GDP is 19.36% (Manufacturing Sector: 11.33%).

8.2 QUICK ESTIMATES OF INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Quick Estimates of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base year 2011-12 stands at 195.3 for the month of December 2025. The Indices of Industrial Production for the Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity sectors for the month December 2025 stands at 368.0, 188.2 and 166.0 respectively. Quick Estimates of Index of Industrial Production and Use-Based Index for the month of December 2025 with base year 2011-12 are presented in **Table 8.2 and 8.3**.

Table 8.2: Index of Industrial Production—Sectoral

(Base Year : 2011-12=100)

Sector	Mining		Manufacturing		Electricity		General	
Weight	(057.0100)		(801.0800)		(141.9000)		(100)	
Year	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26
April	270.3	286.0	146.6	146.4	160.1	169.9	155.5	157.7
May	263.4	309.6	146.9	141.3	138.7	141.2	152.4	150.9
June	306.8	298.0	163.4	138.3	137.8	102.6	167.9	142.4
July	254.6	294.9	147.7	135.0	145.7	133.9	153.5	143.9
August	261.3	273.5	168.1	141.7	147.9	125.3	170.6	146.9
September	298.7	293.2	129.0	134.1	131.3	140.6	139.0	144.1
October	255.1	297.4	149.4	114.6	143.5	141.7	154.6	128.9
November	317.1	337.4	158.3	133.5	133.7	148.5	163.9	147.3
December	326.9	368.0	165.2	188.2	154.6	166.0	172.9	195.3
Growth over the corresponding period of previous year								
December	12.6		13.9		7.3		13.0	

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

As per Use-based classification, the indices stands at 130.9 for Primary Goods, 138.4 for Capital Goods, 229.5 for Intermediate Goods and 204.5 for Infrastructure/Construction Goods for the month of December 2025. Further, the indices for Consumer durables and Consumer non-durables stands at 103.3 and 305.3 respectively for the month of December 2025.



Table 8.3: Index of Industrial Production Use-based Classification

(Base Year: 2011-12=100)

Use-based classification	Primary goods		Capital goods		Intermediate goods		Infrastructure/ Construction goods		Consumer durables		Consumer non-durables	
Weight	(47.9573)		(174.0688)		(64.7197)		(154.3769)		(177.9400)		(182.0176)	
Year	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26
April	114.7	116.6	113.5	148.0	176.6	185.2	245.6	171.7	109.7	117.3	127.8	145.8
May	123.4	113.1	146.1	155.8	172.6	191.6	169.5	137.5	131.3	118.6	140.7	142.2
June	124.4	88.0	132.0	150.7	184.1	210.7	167.5	130.5	123.2	112.4	231.7	145.7
July	134.1	135.2	130.8	147.3	228.7	207.5	83.2	137.4	145.9	108.7	195.0	120.7
August	127.8	141.6	112.0	140.0	195.0	203.2	155.6	118.9	138.3	96.6	262.5	184.8
September	82.4	132.4	115.2	151.2	183.9	217.1	128.1	110.1	123.1	91.5	141.1	150.3
October	95.7	139.0	117.7	132.3	213.2	176.7	109.5	84.1	135.8	94.2	218.2	114.9
November	100.7	131.8	112.2	119.9	183.3	219.3	82.8	95.8	131.3	100.2	298.9	181.1
December	115.0	130.9	117.0	138.4	197.9	229.5	78.9	204.5	141.4	103.3	309.2	305.3

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

8.3 ORGANIZED MANUFACTURING SECTOR

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) provides detailed statistics on the manufacturing sector within the organized industrial sector. According to **Table 8.4**, which presents ASI statistics for registered factories in Karnataka for the years 2022-23 and 2023-24. In 2023-24, Karnataka accounted for 5.76% of the total registered factories in the country. The contribution of Karnataka's registered factories stood at 6.11% of total fixed capital, 9.26% of working capital, 6.43% of total output, 7.47% of Gross Value Added (GVA) and 7.68% of Net Value Added (NVA) in 2023-24. While the total number of registered factories in Karnataka showed a marginal increase in 2023-24 compared to the previous year, the state's relative contribution to national industrial performance in terms of total input and output, working capital, fixed capital, gross and net value added and profits has seen marginal increase during the same period.

Table 8.4: Selected Key indicators of Registered Factories: Karnataka & All-India

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	2022-23			2023-24		
	Karnataka	India	% share	Karnataka	India	% share
Industries (No)	14510	253334	5.73	14984	260061	5.76
Fixed Capital	251375	4121795	6.10	282348	4624090	6.11
Working Capital	114822	1595589	7.20	157163	1697258	9.26
Total Output	894063	14486602	6.17	985583	15327166	6.43
Total Input	739342	12289546	6.02	801836	12868830	6.23
Gross value added	154720	2197056	7.04	183747	2458336	7.47
Net value added	134123	1880411	7.13	161593	2103143	7.68
Profit	65514	976346	6.71	84658	1072860	7.89

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI



According to ASI 2023-24 with NIC-2008, the major industrial groups in the registered factory sector of Karnataka in terms of value of output are:

- (i) Manufacture of Food Products – 14.80%
- (ii) Manufacture of Basic Metals – 14.17%
- (iii) Manufacture of Motor vehicle, trailers & semi-trailers – 10.93%
- (iv) Manufacture of Coke and refined petroleum products – 9.78%
- (v) Manufacture of Electrical equipment – 7.43%
- (vi) Manufacture of Machinery and equipment – 5.74%
- (vii) Manufacture of Computer, electronic & optical products – 5.37%
- (viii) Manufacture of Pharmaceutical, medicinal chemical and Botanical products – 3.38%
- (ix) Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products – 3.37%
- (x) Manufacture of other transport equipment – 3.18%
- (xi) Manufacture of Chemical & Chemical Products – 3.17%
- (xii) Manufacture of Wearing Apparels – 3.06%

These above twelve industry groups together accounted for more than 84.28% of the total value of output of registered factories in Karnataka in 2023-24. Details are presented in **Appendix 8.1**.

Important indicators from registered factories, based on ASI results for 2022-23 and 2023-24 are presented in **Table 8.5**. Karnataka performs favourably compared to the all-India average across all indicators, including per factory employment, output and gross value added. While registered factories in Karnataka are on average, more capital-intensive than the national average they are also more labour-intensive, generating higher value addition and output.

Table 8.5: Important Indicators per Factory

Indicator	Unit	2022-23		2023-24	
		Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
Investment in fixed capital	Rs.Lakh	1732.4	1627.0	1884.3	1778.1
Employment	No.	83.8	73.0	82.3	75.3
Value of output	Rs. Lakh	6161.7	5718.4	6577.6	5893.7
Gross Value Added	Rs. Lakh	1066.3	867.3	1226.3	945.3

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI

Table 8.6 presents selected economic indicators per worker for Karnataka and All-India. The data shows that annual wages per worker, total output per worker and net value added in Karnataka were higher than the all-India average. However, the state lagged behind the national average in terms of total input per worker in 2023-24.



Table 8.6: Selected Economic Indicators of Industries (2019-20 to 2023-24)

Year	Labour productivity (Net value added per rupee in wages)		Total input per worker (Rs. Lakh)		Total output per worker (Rs. Lakh)		Annual wages per worker (Rs. Lakh)	
	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
2019-20	4.94	5.30	53.64	57.42	66.32	68.79	211961	175297
2020-21	5.80	6.00	53.76	57.10	68.53	69.94	214269	176755
2021-22	6.83	6.61	71.43	72.59	89.91	87.64	231493	194387
2022-23	5.85	6.27	77.55	84.08	93.78	99.11	240651	205175
2023-24	6.46	6.26	82.76	82.92	101.72	98.76	258145	216487

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI

8.4 MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Karnataka continues to be a premier destination for industrial Investment in India, driven by its dynamic economy, progressive governance and innovation-centric industrial ecosystem. The state's industrial landscape has evolved to encompass not only traditional manufacturing and MSMEs, but also high-tech sectors such as aerospace, biotechnology, renewable energy and advanced manufacturing. Karnataka's strategic position is strengthened by robust policies, supportive infrastructure and initiatives fostering an investor-friendly environment.

The Karnataka Industrial Policy 2025-30

The Industrial Policy 2025–30 has been announced to make Karnataka a strong, competitive and sustainable industrial State by attracting investments of about INR 7.5 lakh crore and creating around 20 lakh jobs by 2030.

Vision: To position Karnataka as a global leader in manufacturing, innovation and sustainable industrial growth while ensuring inclusive development across all regions.

Core Objectives

- ❖ **Attract Investments:** Target total investments of INR 7.5 lakh crore by 2030.
- ❖ **Employment Generation:** Create 20 lakh new jobs through industrial expansion.
- ❖ **Manufacturing Growth:** Achieve an accelerated manufacturing sector growth rate of 12% annually.
- ❖ **Sustainability Leadership:** Incentivize green and sustainable industrial practices.
- ❖ **Regional Equity:** Strengthen industrial development in backward and under-developed taluks through differential incentives.
- ❖ **Ease of Investment:** Enhance digital and single-window systems for faster approvals and investor facilitation.

The policy provides strong support to MSMEs through reservation of industrial land, financial incentives, technology upgradation and market support, with special encouragement for SC/ST, women and first-generation entrepreneurs.

It also promotes innovation, research and development and Global Capability Centres, while aligning skill development and training programmes with industry needs to build a future-ready workforce. Overall, the



Karnataka Industrial Policy 2025–30 seeks to promote inclusive, innovation-driven and environmentally sustainable industrial growth, while strengthening Karnataka’s position as a preferred destination for domestic and global investors.

8.4.1 Role and Growth of the MSME Sector

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is a vital pillar of Karnataka’s economy, playing a crucial role next only to agriculture. By fostering entrepreneurship and generating large-scale employment with relatively low capital investment, MSMEs significantly contribute to inclusive and balanced economic growth.

As on 31st December 2025, a total of 24.86 lakh MSMEs have been registered in Karnataka under the Udyam Registration Portal, generating employment for 235.27 lakh persons across the State. Out of registered, they are categorized as:

- ❖ 24.53 lakh - Micro Enterprises
- ❖ 31,479 - Small Enterprises
- ❖ 2,296 - Medium Enterprises

The details of district wise registered Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Employment upto 31st December 2025 as per Government of India’s Udyam Registration Portal is shown in **Table 8.7**.

Table 8.7: District wise MSME registered units and Employment up to December 2025

Districts	Micro		Small		Medium		Total Enterprises	Total Employment
	Units	Employment	Units	Employment	Units	Employment		
Bagalkot	57761	890938	354	10796	13	511	58128	902245
Ballari	56336	937832	914	22204	63	5213	57313	965249
Belagavi	169399	1231557	1152	35783	65	7042	170616	1274382
Bengaluru (Rural)	114515	1069343	1523	75449	145	26825	116183	1171617
Bengaluru (Urban)	618360	4039540	13971	739126	1333	321026	633664	5099692
Bidar	46661	1003640	333	7472	19	1159	47013	1012271
Chamarajnagar	26832	184420	163	1682	5	1173	27000	187275
Chikballapur	43595	415631	318	5486	13	734	43926	421851
Chikkamagaluru	38406	260141	377	4793	17	1273	38800	266207
Chitradurga	46617	1003367	362	4720	23	3520	47002	1011607
Dakshin Kannada	94638	663270	1214	37990	80	12851	95932	714111
Davangere	63854	798090	569	11731	26	1422	64449	811243
Dharwad	89902	545014	940	24142	66	5625	90908	574781
Gadag	32827	440834	222	2422	2	9	33051	443265
Hassan	64050	890253	676	14439	27	724	64753	905416
Haveri	51441	410543	399	5535	18	719	51858	416797
Kalaburagi	60823	645221	639	8668	29	2552	61491	656441





Districts	Micro		Small		Medium		Total Enterprises	Total Employment
	Units	Employment	Units	Employment	Units	Employment		
Kodagu	20220	123952	242	2456	23	614	20485	127022
Kolar	51764	543910	498	11875	34	3196	52296	558981
Koppal	34940	360933	481	6551	10	494	35431	367978
Mandya	57218	533710	422	5959	8	217	57648	539886
Mysuru	138201	1085129	1297	56615	62	10842	139560	1152586
Raichur	45064	394856	721	10096	37	777	45822	405729
Bengaluru South	44104	370582	341	12915	22	4631	44467	388128
Shivamogga	68171	578397	614	15162	26	3525	68811	597084
Tumakuru	95630	910219	877	17759	30	5342	96537	933320
Udupi	55848	254731	613	23727	46	9366	56507	287824
Uttar Kannada	52681	229950	308	5664	3	125	52992	235739
Vijayanagar	23931	177004	140	1828	2	16	24073	178848
Vijayapura	62419	580480	575	14200	38	2001	63032	596681
Yadgir	26410	319985	224	2866	11	490	26645	323341
TOTAL	2452618	21893472	31479	1200111	2296	434014	2486393	23527597

Source: Udyam Registration Portal, Government of India

Year-wise Analysis of MSME Registrations on the Udyam Portal

The year-wise analysis of industries registered on the Udyam portal offers a clear understanding of the growth and expansion of the MSME sector over a period of time. This data enables evaluation of the effectiveness of government policies and support measures, helps track the growth trajectory of MSMEs and highlights regions that have witnessed significant increases in MSME registrations. Such insights are useful for evidence-based planning, focused policy interventions and further strengthening of the MSME ecosystem. Details are as shown in **Table 8.8**.

Table 8.8: Details of MSME Registration and Employment as per Udyam Portal (from July 2020 to December 2025)

Year	Units	Employment
July 2020-21	151225	2005899
2021-22	312865	2738982
2022-23	420900	3492056
2023-24	514186	4410333
2024-25	614236	6758434
2025-26 (up to December 2025)	472981	4121893
Total	2486393	23527597

Source: Udyam Registration Portal, Government of India



Budget Allocation and Expenditure under MSME Sector

For the financial year 2025–26, an amount of Rs. 69,211.08 lakh has been allocated to the MSME sector, out of which Rs.30,441.31 lakhs has been released and Rs. 28,442.84 lakh has been utilised up to December 2025.

8.4.2 The Important scheme-wise achievements

Subsidy and Financial Support to MSMEs

- ❖ **Capital Investment and Incentive Subsidies:** Rs. 7,818.75 lakh has been released to 406 MSMEs towards capital investment subsidy, Effluent Treatment Plant subsidy and various incentives under the Industrial Policies.
- ❖ **Interest Subsidy through KSFC:** Rs. 2,600.79 lakh has been released to 861 Micro and Small Enterprises as 6% interest subsidy through the Karnataka State Financial Corporation.

SCSP and TSP Initiatives

To promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities:

- ❖ Rs. 10,000.00 lakh released to 68 SC/ST MSMEs as 75% plot subsidy through KIADB and KSSIDC.
- ❖ Rs. 1,135.41 lakh released as interest-free soft seed capital loans to 40 SC/ST MSMEs for setting up micro and small enterprises.
- ❖ Rs. 1,228.55 lakh released to 318 SC/ST MSMEs as 60% investment subsidy for projects up to Rs. 10 lakh.
- ❖ Power subsidy of Rs. 111.42 lakh released to 27 SC/ST MSMEs.
- ❖ Loan processing fee reimbursement of Rs. 130.87 lakh provided to 88 SC/ST MSMEs.
- ❖ Rs.43.50 lakhs released to SC and ST diploma students studying at the Karnataka Institute of Leather and Fashion Technology as an incentive towards course fee.

Coir Sector Development

- ❖ Wage incentive of Rs. 50.00 lakh released to 296 coir artisans working in the coir sector.
- ❖ Market Development Assistance of Rs. 200.00 lakh provided to 86 Coir MSMEs.

Cluster Development Programme

“Micro and Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)” of the Government of India, aimed at enhancing productivity, competitiveness and market access through a cluster-based approach. Rs. 229.50 lakh has been released to MSME clusters through the Karnataka Technical Upgradation Council (KCTU) as a state contribution under the scheme.

Support to Artisan and Traditional Sectors

- ❖ **Khadi Sector**
Wage incentive of Rs. 500.00 lakh and Market Development Assistance of Rs. 375.00 lakh released through the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, benefiting 11,900 Khadi workers and 157 Khadi institutions.





❖ Traditional Artisans

Rs. 87.50 lakh released for Bidariware and Sandalwood artisans towards raw material subsidy, training through Shilpa Gurukula at Sagar, and rebate support on sale of lesser-known craft products.

RAMP Programme (Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance)

The RAMP Programme, a flagship initiative of the Government of India, in convergence with Government of Karnataka, aims to strengthen MSMEs by improving competitiveness, market access, credit availability, innovation and technology adoption. In Karnataka the programme is being implemented through District Industries Centres with a target of 513 capacity-building and training programmes. As on 03rd January 2026, 284 training programmes have been completed, achieving 55% progress.

PM Vishwakarma Scheme

The PM Vishwakarma Scheme, launched in September 2023, is a transformative initiative to empower traditional artisans through skill upgradation, modern toolkits, collateral-free credit and market linkages across 18 traditional trades.

Karnataka has emerged as a top-performing State under the scheme, with strong artisan mobilisation, effective training and successful credit facilitation. Convergence with MSME initiatives, ODOP and digital market platforms is enabling artisans to access wider markets and sustainable livelihoods. Details are as shown in **Table 8.9**.

Table 8.9 : Performance as on 31st December 2025

Metric	Achievement
Total Enrolment (In Nos)	32,35,748
Successful Registrations (In Nos)	5,72,108
Basic Training Completed (In Nos)	4,73,971
Total Loans Sanctioned (In Nos)	1,24,549
Loan Amount Sanctioned (In INR)	985.07 crore
Toolkits Distributed (In Nos)	2,69,923

Source: MSME, Industries & Commerce Department

8.4.3 Large and Medium Sector

Industrial Development and Investment Climate in Karnataka

- ❖ Karnataka is recognized as an ideal destination for industrial investment. Over the years, the State has consistently pursued progressive and forward-looking economic and industrial policies aligned with evolving global and domestic requirements. Karnataka is among the most industrialized states in the country, with a strong presence of large public sector enterprises, private industries and a vibrant base of micro and small enterprises.
- ❖ The Government of Karnataka is committed to accelerating GSDP growth, generating large-scale employment, strengthening the manufacturing sector, eliminating regional imbalances and enhancing national exports. To achieve these objectives, the State has introduced several key initiatives, including the Industrial Facilitation Act (Amendment), New Industrial Policy 2025–30 and the Clean Mobility Policy 2025–30.





- ❖ Karnataka Clean Mobility Policy 2025–30 aims to position the State as a leading destination for clean mobility vehicle manufacturing across the entire value chain—covering battery and cell manufacturing, components, original equipment manufacturers, charging infrastructure, hydrogen technologies and research & development. Through industry collaboration and skill development, the policy envisions:
 - ◆ Investment of Rs.50,000 crore.
 - ◆ Creation of approximately 1 lakh new jobs.
 - ◆ Development of a comprehensive and integrated clean mobility ecosystem in Karnataka.

Budgetary Allocation and Achievements

- ❖ During 2025–26, a total budget allocation of Rs.1,29,433.67 lakh was provided to the Large and Medium Industries Sector, of which Rs.80,850.78 has been released and Rs.79,266.67 lakh has been spent up to December 2025.
- ❖ Interest-free loan against VAT/SGST amounting to Rs.66,717.11 lakh was released to 8 Large and Mega Industries under the Industrial Policies of 2009–14 and 2014–19.
- ❖ Rs.6,375.00 lakh was released to 20 industrial units towards Capital Investment Subsidy, ETP Subsidy, Refund of land conversion fee, 50% refund of VAT/SGST paid on machinery (renewable energy), CST reimbursement and other eligible incentives and concessions.

Social Infrastructure for Industrial Workforce

- ❖ To ensure a safe and conducive working environment for women, the Government of Karnataka, in coordination with the Government of India, is establishing:
 - ◆ A 6,000-capacity women's dormitory at Narasapura, Kolar District, at a cost of Rs.173 crore.
 - ◆ A women's dormitory at Vasanth Narasapura Industrial Area, Tumakuru District, at a cost of Rs.20 crore.

EV Promotion and Export Facilitation

- ❖ An Electric Vehicle (EV) Cluster Project with advanced technology has been formulated in the Bengaluru region to promote EV manufacturing and adoption. A budget provision of Rs.25 crore has been made during 2025–26.
- ❖ **Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC) has**
 - ◆ Conducted 7 Export Management Training Programmes.
 - ◆ Organized 12 Export Awareness Programmes / EDPs / Seminars / Workshops.
 - ◆ Held 21 Intellectual Property Rights(IPR) Awareness and Geographical Indication (GI) Programmes.
 - ◆ Represented Karnataka in 6 export promotion programmes.
 - ◆ Provided Market Development Assistance (MDA) to 1 enterprise for international exhibitions 9 enterprises for domestic exhibitions.
 - ◆ Facilitated participation of 59 MSMEs and artisans in the India International Trade Fair (IITF), New Delhi.





8.4.4 Karnataka Udyoga Mitra

Karnataka Udyoga Mitra is a key initiative by the Government of Karnataka, established to promote industrial development and facilitate ease of doing business in the state. During 2024–25, a total of 444 projects were approved by the State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) with an investment of Rs.25,226.25 crore and generating employment for 1,06,801 persons. In addition, 10 projects were approved by the State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) with an investment of Rs.11,246.31 crore, generating employment for 6,954 persons.

During 2025–26, 6 meetings of the State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) were held, approving 350 projects with an investment of Rs.65,979.54 crore, expected to generate employment for 98,279 persons. Further, up to the end of January 2026, the State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) approved 19 projects with an investment of Rs.43,018.43 crore, generating employment for 15,738 persons.

8.4.5 Invest Karnataka 2025 – Outcomes of Global Investors Meet

“Invest Karnataka 2025 – Global Investors Meet”, held at Bangalore Palace in February 2025, sustained and structured follow-up actions have been undertaken to translate the investment intentions expressed during the Summit into tangible outcomes. It is noteworthy that several leading industrial enterprises which made investment announcements at the Summit have subsequently initiated formal implementation processes by submitting their investment proposals through Karnataka Udyog Mitra (KUM) under the Single Window Clearance mechanism. This progression clearly indicates that the Invest Karnataka 2025 Summit has moved beyond the stage of announcements and entered the phase of actual implementation.

Based on the investment proposals received under the Single Window system, estimated investments aggregating to approximately Rs. 4,16,848 crore, with the potential to generate about 1,19,047 employment opportunities, have been recorded. These outcomes reflect the Summit’s effectiveness in converting investor interest into real investment pipelines. They underscore a clear momentum towards accelerated industrial activity and employment generation, with expected long-term positive implications for the State’s economic growth and balanced regional development.

8.5 SELECTED INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

8.5.1 Food Karnataka Limited

The Food Karnataka Limited (FKL) is a special purpose vehicle to provide state of art infrastructure to food parks. Under the administrative control of Karnataka State Agricultural Produce Processing and Export Corporation Limited (KAPPEC). Since it started functioning, FKL has been liaising with the line departments such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Food Processing and Commerce & Industries Departments, towards attracting investments into agribusiness and food processing sector. Government of Karnataka and the Union Governments have been giving special focus and thrust on the agribusiness and food processing activities in order to provide an effective market linkage and value addition to the farm produce so that farming community at large reap the benefits of getting a reasonable return for their produce.

I. Status of establishment of Food Parks

1. **M/s. Innova Agri Bio Tech Park Limited, Malur:** This Food Park has been developed in an area of 87 acres of land in KIADB Industrial Area Malur, Kolar District. 50.48 acres in the park has been allotted to 22 food processing units. Under this food park, 14 food processing units are operating and Rs. 400 lakh each has been released by state and central government.





2. **M/s. Green Food Park Limited, Bagalkote:** This Food Park is being developed in an area of 100 acres of land at Navnagar KIADB Industrial Area, Bagalkote. 52.5 acres of land allotted for 18 food processing units/ companies. Under this food park, 06 food processing units are operating and Rs. 700 lakh has been released by state and central government.
3. **M/s. Akshaya Food Park Limited, Hiriyur:** This Food Park has been developed in an area of 106 acres and 37 guntas of land at Huchavanahally village, Hiriyur Taluk, Chitradurga District. Under this food park, 08 food processing units are operating and Rs. 400 lakh each has been released by state and central government.
4. **M/s. Jewargi Agro Food Park Limited, Jewargi:** This Food Park is developed in an area of 105 acres of land. Under this food park, 07 food processing units are operating and Rs. 796 lakh has been released by state and central government.

II. Status of establishment of Mega Food Parks

India Food Park, Tumakuru

This food park has been developed on 110 acres of land at Vasanthanarsapura Industrial Area, Kora Hobli, Tumakuru District, with a total investment of Rs. 218.48 crore. Approximately 31.96 acres of land have been allocated for common infrastructure facilities, while 40 acres have been allotted to food processing entrepreneurs. The food park is functional.

Favorich Mega Food Park

This food park is being developed on 60 acres of land at K.R.Pete Taluk, Mandya District, with an investment of Rs. 113.83 crore. Around 29.43 acres are earmarked for common infrastructure facilities. Construction of the food park is under progress.

III. Food Parks under the State Scheme

To promote processing, value addition and export of agricultural and horticultural produce, food parks are being established near Airports under Public-Private Partnership.

Two Food Parks will be established on 75 acres of land in Ittangihala village, Vijayapura district and 97.36 acres in Sogane village, Shivamogga district, both owned by Food Karnataka Corporation. The preparation of detailed project reports by NABCONS is underway and the food parks will be set up by availing loans from NABARD under the Food Processing Fund. Common infrastructure facilities will be developed and industrial sites for food processing units will be prepared and allotted to eligible entrepreneurs on a rent/lease-cum-sale basis for setting up their units.

8.5.2 Handloom & Textile Department

The budget Allocation of Rs.38,565.57 lakh was made in the budget for 2024-25. An amount of Rs.38,565.57 lakh has been released and incurred expenditure of Rs.38,562.46 lakh for implementation of various schemes.

The Budget allotment for the year 2025-26 is Rs.49,000.00 lakh, an amount of Rs.28,348.67 lakh has been released and expenditure of Rs.20,271.01 lakh has been incurred upto December 2025 for implementation of various schemes.

Steps have been initiated to establish textile parks under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode at Karkala in Udupi district, Ranebennur in Haveri district, Kadur and Hiregauja in Chikkamagaluru district, Basavanabagewadi in Vijayapura district and in Raichur district.





The New Textile and Garments Policy 2019-24 will be in force until the next new Textile Policy is announced. At present, steps have been taken to formulate an industry-friendly new Textile Policy 2025-30, with a focus on textile and weaving development, investment and generation of employment.

PM Mitra Park in Kalburgi : The State Government has approved a total of Rs. 390.26 cores to provide infrastructure for the establishment of a textile park at Kalburgi under the PM MITRA Park project. The project will be implemented through a joint partnership between the Central and State Governments.

Subsidy to SCSP/TSP SME textile units: In the year 2024-25, Rs. 43.05 crore has been released for 63 SCSP SME textile units and Rs. 18.99 crore for 34 TSP SME units. A total of Rs. 62.05 crore has been released for 97 SME units.

Details of Handloom Weavers and Looms in the State, Registered Weavers Co-op. Societies and Particulars of co-operative Spinning mills in the State are presented in **Appendix 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4** respectively.

8.5.3 Sericulture

Sericulture is one of the major employment generating sectors in the State and its growth has immense employment generation potential, particularly in rural Karnataka. A total budgetary provision of Rs.395.110 crore was made to the department during 2025–26 under State Sector and District Sector schemes. In addition, financial assistance of Rs.13.736 crore was provided under the Central Sponsored Scheme – Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) and Rs.78.210 crore under the Central Sector Scheme – Silk Samagra. Thus, an overall allocation of Rs.487.059 crore was provided for the development of the sericulture sector during the year.

During 2024–25, mulberry silk production in Karnataka was 13,276.64 metric tonnes (MTs). As of the end of December 2025, the area under mulberry cultivation in the State stood at 1,22,939 hectares, which is higher than the area recorded during the corresponding period of 2024–25. Owing to its labour-intensive nature, employment generation in the sericulture sector continues to remain significant.

Financial assistance provided to the sericulturists is Rs. 5,740.28 lakh and for reelers is Rs. 602.05 lakh during 2025-26 up to December. The State's raw silk production stands at 10,854.57 MTs till December 2025, while India's raw silk imports till December(Provisional) 2025 stands at 2,003 MTs.

During 2025–26, the Government announced several new initiatives to strengthen the sericulture sector

- (i) Automatic silk reeling units of 120 ends are being encouraged for establishment by middle-class silk reelers to meet domestic demand for international-grade bivoltine raw silk.
- (ii) The first phase of works relating to the Hi-Tech Silk Markets at Ramanagara and Shidlaghatta has been completed and the second phase will be taken up during 2025–26 at an estimated cost of Rs.250 crore.
- (iii) A new silk cocoon market will be established at Mysuru with financial assistance from NABARD, benefiting silk farmers of Mysuru and surrounding districts.
- (iv) To ensure international quality standards and better price realisation, assayers will be deputed for scientific quality testing and grading of silk cocoons in Government silk cocoon markets.

8.5.4 Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd.

The Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd. (KSMB) is primarily entrusted with the responsibility of price stabilisation of silk yarn, which is inherently a non-profit-oriented activity.





The Finance Department has directed the merger of Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd. (KSMB) with Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Ltd. (KSIC). A committee constituted by the Secretary, Department of Horticulture and Sericulture, examined the proposal and submitted its merger report. The Finance Department has concurred with the Cabinet Note and the proposal is now pending for cabinet approval.

8.5.5 Karnataka Information Technology and Biotechnology Services

Karnataka's IT revolution began in 1984, with a significant milestone achieved in 1992 when the Software Technology Parks of India established its first Earth station in Bengaluru. One of the top sectors in Karnataka, the Information Technology and Biotechnology (IT & BT) sector, has consistently shown an upward trend since its inception. During 2025-26 at end of December 2025, 144 STP units have been approved and 93 companies with foreign equity have entered the state with 668.86 crore investment in the sector. Achievements in the IT and BT sectors from 2021-22 to 2025-26 up to December 2025 are presented in **Table 8.10**.

Table 8.10: Achievements in IT & BT Sector for the year 2021-22 to 2025-26 (up to December 2025)

Particulars	Units	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (up to Dec. 25)
Software Exports	Rs.in crore	266263.00	355169.00	404165.00	455408.01	311886.13
No STP Units Approved	Number	169	205	212	261	144
Investment from STP Units Approved	Rs.in crore	569.35	874.07	1665.87	1036.05	724.54
Nos. of Foreign Equity Companies	Number	109	152	149	185	93
Investment from Foreign Equity	Rs.in crore	511.68	752.82	1606.43	855.11	668.86
Hardware Exports	Number	5921.00	7018.00	6796	9350	4052.31
Investment from Hardware Units	Rs.in crore	0	19.64	542.73	262.22	0.92
Investment from Major Indian Companies	Rs.in crore	0.99	77.43	16.96	119.3	0
No of SME's Companies	Number	59	51	60	73	51
Investment from SME's Companies	Rs.in crore	56.67	43.82	42.47	61.64	55.67
BPO Exports	Rs.in crore	6110.78	5243.74	5633.60	7454.92	*N/A

Source: Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), Bengaluru

Note: 1) The Software Export details provided from FY 2016-17 onwards includes the details of STP units and Unit registered for Softex Certification.

2) BPO Export from FY 2019-20 onwards includes only BPO and Call center services.

3) *BPO export for FY 2025-26 will be provided after submission of Annual Performance Report (APR).

8.5.6 Geology and Mining Sector

The Department of Mines and Geology is one of the leading scientific and technical departments of the State. Major functional activities of the department include mineral exploration, assessment of mineral wealth, quality analysis, sanctioning of mining leases and quarrying leases through the minerals administration which also include collection of royalty and regulation of unauthorized mining activities. The contribution of the department is immense in sustainable development of the State by promoting environment friendly and scientific mining.





The annual target of revenue collection for the Department of Mines and Geology in the year 2025-26 is Rs.9,000.00 crore. The revenue target till December-2025 was Rs.6,110.81 crore and the achieved revenue collection is Rs.6,071.37 crore.

8.6 STATUS OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN KARNATAKA

8.6.1 Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC)

Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (KSSIDC) promotes the development of Small Scale Industry (SSI) sector by developing Industrial Estate. Thereby, the department provides industrial plots and sheds to entrepreneurs, for production and for procurement and distribution of raw materials.

To date, KSSIDC has developed 195 industrial estates throughout Karnataka, contributing significantly to the state's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). 6,633 number of sheds and 10,488 industrial plots are established till December 2025.

For the financial year 2024–25, the Corporation achieved a total income of Rs.10,729.96 lakh, incurred a total expenditure of Rs.3,647.54 lakh and registered a net profit after tax of Rs.4,741.89 lakh.

During the year 2025–26, land has been identified and acquired / is in the process of acquisition by the Corporation for the establishment of new industrial estates in various locations. At Mettururiki, Chitradurga District, an extent of 100 acres has been received through land allotment from KIADB. At Shahapura, Yadgir District, 48 acres have been identified, for which sanction has been obtained from the Revenue Department. In Kolar, an extent of 60 acres has been proposed and a proposal has been submitted for sanction of KGF land. Further, in Yadgir, 100 acres of land is proposed to be acquired and a demand survey is currently being conducted for land adjacent to the Yadgir–Raichur National Highway.

- ❖ Under the 2023–24 Government of Karnataka Budget Announcement, KSSIDC has undertaken the establishment of new industrial estates from its own resources across various districts. Works at Chittapura, Kalaburagi District, covering 27.35 acres are 98% complete. Development works at Kodkani, Uttara Kannada District, Kanagala, Belagavi District, Badanaguppe, Chamarajanagar District and Indi Vijayapura District, covering extents ranging from 19.38 to 47.06 acres, are in progress with completion levels between 70% and 95%. Work orders are issued to establish Industrial estates at Halisagara–Shahapura Yadgir District, Mettururke-I and Mettururke-II Chitradurga District. Further, the proposed industrial estate at Jagaluru Davanagere District is at the tender evaluation stage.
- ❖ The Corporation has taken up the construction work of Ekta Mall at the Exhibition Grounds, Mysore with a 50-year interest-free loan of Rs. 192.98 crore under the Central Government's **One District One Product (ODOP)** programme.
- ❖ The Corporation is implementing the construction of multi-storey complexes under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model at industrial estates. Under this PPP model, the private partner will construct the buildings, the annual rent will be paid to the corporation. The building will be handed over to the corporation after 30 years. This project will be implemented at important locations in various industrial estates of the Corporation. The projects are proposed at Yadavagiri, Mysuru, Uyambag and Anagol Stockyard, Belagavi, Gokul Road, Hubballi, Tumakuru, Bykampady and Yeyyadi, Mangaluru covering built-up areas ranging from 533.08 Sq. Mtrs to 4,725.00 Sq. Mtrs.
- ❖ The Corporation is undertaking infrastructure upgradation works in these industrial estates. The works at Malur, Kolar District over 6.88 acres are nearing completion, while the projects at Sindagi, Vijayapura District covering 21.24 acres and Peenya 4th Phase, Bengaluru Urban District over 283 acres have been completed. Infrastructure upgradation at Peenya 1st Stage, Bengaluru Urban District, covering 125 acres is currently under progress.



8.6.2 Karnataka State Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB)

Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) is a statutory body, playing an important role in development of industries in the state. Since its inception, KIADB has so far acquired and developed 215 Industrial areas in 31 Districts of the State covering an extent of 86,850 acres providing infrastructural facilities viz. Roads, Electricity, Water supply etc. In order to facilitate land acquisition activities for industrial development, State has introduced a land-sharing scheme. KIADB acquired lands, wherein about 10,781.00 sq.ft. of developed land will be provided to the land owner in lieu of land compensation fixed for one acre of land acquired. The performance of KIADB for the last five years is presented in **Table 8.11**.

Table 8.11 : Performance of Karnataka State Industrial Areas Development Board 2021-22 to 2025-26 (upto December 2025)

Particulars	Unit	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto Dec-25)
Area acquired	Acres	1625.05	9988.43	3624.76	8838.12	5363.67
Area allotted (a) SSI & L & M	Acres	2134.88	1361.91	1066.65	1493.93	1210.72
(b) Single Unit Complex	Acres	57.33	248.32	402.20	223.41	1100.85
Total	Acres	2192.21	1610.23	1468.85	1717.34	2311.57
Expenditure incurred for acquisition	Rs. in lakhs	156517.16	268127.98	326301.10	270352.35	275780.36
Expenditure incurred towards Development	Rs. in lakhs	85353.98	99607.92	125509.39	163000.38	159726.30
Total Expenditure incurred	Rs. in Lakhs	241871.14	367735.90	451810.49	433352.73	435506.66
No. of Entrepreneurs (a) SSI units, L& M	No.	968	1069	432	963	762
(b) Single Unit Complex	No.	6	4	5	4	5
Total		974	1073	437	967	767

Source: Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, Bengaluru

8.6.3 Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (KEONICS)

The Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (KEONICS), established in 1976, with the sole objective of promoting electronics industries in Karnataka and digital transformation and IT-enabled governance across the State of Karnataka. To nurture the ambition of the State Government and ensure that the vision of the State is realised, KEONICS has been striving hard to cater to the needs of the IT Sector in Karnataka. The Company has set up IT parks in Bengaluru, Hubballi, Shivamogga and Kalaburagi. It also acts as the nodal agency for for setting up IT Parks in Tier- II cities and to provide necessary IT infrastructure and support to the IT Industry throughout the State.

Innovation Developments/Achievements

KEO: KEO is the one of its kind innovative development by KEONICS. Karnataka has launched KEO, an innovative personal computer designed to be affordable, open-source, Artificial Intelligence (AI) capable, energy-efficient, small footprint with adequate performance suitable for a wide spectrum of use cases. KEO AI PC is powered by a RISC-V based System-on-Chip (SoC). The 64-bit quad-core processor integrates dedicated hardware for graphics, media processing and AI tasks. With its integrated Neural Processing Unit (NPU),





the system can run small, pre-loaded AI models for local inference, enabling fast and private AI operations without connecting to cloud LLMs.

AI PC is preloaded with the open-source Ubuntu operating system and open-source productivity tools and programming IDEs. It is preloaded with AI chatbot and Sikshanapedia applications for learning. The open-source licensing ensures zero licensing costs to the end users. Open-source operating systems and applications generally work well on Intel and AMD processors but with substantial efforts by the team, the open-source applications have been created and performance optimized for open-source RISC-V architecture.

KEO's hands-on experience amongst the students and youths, especially in rural Karnataka, is expected to significantly up skill the students and youths in the areas of IT, AI/ML, electronics, etc., augmenting the much needed skilled workforce required by the IT and Electronics industry in Karnataka. The availability of the skilled workforce across Karnataka, including rural Karnataka, will enable Karnataka to establish IT and Electronics hubs across Karnataka, beyond Bengaluru. This is ideal for students and Educators, Researchers and Innovators and Government & Digital offices.

KEO- COMPACT INTELLIGENCE-INFINITE POSSIBILITIES



A new era of AI-enabled computing- designed for Education, Governance & Innovation

New Initiatives

1. KEONEXT

KEONICS has developed a Digital Market Place Portal Named KEONEXT for G2G Services. Through KEONEXT the users can place orders for ICT goods empaneled by the Company. Additional modules for IT Services, ICT Human Resources, IT Infrastructure and Helpdesk support are under testing and would be rolled out soon.

The Company, in the light of the Vision and Objective, has not only set up IT parks in four districts namely Kalaburagi, Hubballi, Shivamogga and Bengaluru but also has been initiating action to expand these parks to facilitate more and more startups to achieve their objective of IT Promotion.

2. Mangaluru IT Park

One of such new initiatives is IT park in Mangaluru. With Mangaluru is being an Educational Hub and the Fin Tech and Health Tech startups emerging in Mangaluru, an IT Park will be set up in Managluru, in the existing 3.5 acres of land at Blue Berry Hills on PPP model at a project cost of Rs. 135 crore.

8.6.4 Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health

The Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health is responsible for ensuring the occupational safety, health and welfare of workers in registered factories and at construction activities with investments above Rs.25 crore through effective enforcement.



The State of Karnataka is having 19,177 registered factories employing 19,49,300 workers, with 3,505 active boilers. Considering the volume of hazardous chemicals stored, there are 91 Major Accident Hazardous Factories spread across 21 districts in the state. Additionally, around 1,490 factories are engaged in hazardous manufacturing processes, with regular inspections conducted to prevent potential accidents. The department also provides essential support to factory managements to ensure occupational safety and health in the workplace. A detail of departmental activities is presented in **Table 8.12** and a list of registered factories by industry for 2025-26 is presented in **Appendix 8.5**.

Table 8.12: The details of the departmental activities in 2025-26

Particulars	2025-26 (April -December)
Registered Factories	728
Inspections of Factories	5734
Prosecution (court Cases)	153
No. of cases in which fines is imposed	17
Compliance reports received	5160
Registered Boilers	198
Inspections of Boilers	2457

Source: Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health

8.6.5 Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC)

KSFC takes pride in being a pioneer institution, providing financial assistance to MSMEs in both the industrial and service segments in the state for the past 66 years. For the year 2024-25, the Corporation Sanctioned Rs.901.65 crore and disbursed Rs.671.06 crore. The corporation recovered Rs.794.23 crore. The Corporation earned profit before tax of Rs.139.05 crore and profit after tax of Rs.110.52 crore.

During the year 2024-25, the Government of Karnataka supported interest subsidy an amount Rs.140.67 crore is provided as subsidies under this scheme. The details are as below :

- ❖ Women Entrepreneurs - 41.25 crore.
- ❖ Micro and Small Scale Industries and First Generation Entrepreneurs - 34.54 crore.
- ❖ Schedule Caste Entrepreneurs - 44.67 crore.
- ❖ Schedule Tribe Entrepreneurs -10.21 crore.
- ❖ Minority Communities Entrepreneurs - 10 crore.

During the year 2024-25, the Government of Karnataka has released an amount Rs.9.92 crore under Textile subsidy for Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs.

During the year 2025-26 up to December 2025, the Corporation sanctioned 438 units with an amount of Rs.619.14 crore, of which Rs.474.14 crore has been disbursed. An amount recovered is Rs.571.10 crore. Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes are summarized in **Appendix 8.6**.

8.6.6 Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation (KSIIDC)

KSIIDC is the nodal agency of the State Government for the development of industrial investment and infrastructure in Karnataka. KSIIDC has stopped financial lending activity since October 2002 onwards. At present, recovery of the past lending/advances and loans and disinvestment of Equity are the main activity.





However, certain Investments as per the directions of Government of Karnataka are being made from time to time. Department target and achievements are given in **Appendix 8.7**. The Corporation has initiated activities for the development of the following projects.

- ❖ Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru.
- ❖ Aviation Development including development of Airports & Heliports.
- ❖ Assisting Government regarding PPP Projects.
- ❖ Tadadi Eco Tourism Project.
- ❖ Development of Dash Board (Project Monitoring Software).
- ❖ Bengaluru Signature Bussiness Park.
- ❖ Access Flyover.
- ❖ Development of Balepura Land.
- ❖ Development of Land situated at Hubballi-Dharwad.

In addition to the above activities in the infrastructure sector, the following existing activities will be pursued.

- a. Settlement of remaining loan accounts under the proposed new OTS policy.
- b. Sale of primary assets taken over under section 29 & recovery of advances through legal recourse under SFC & other Acts.

8.6.7 Public Enterprises

Government of Karnataka established the Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises in 1981 with the objective of providing an institutional mechanism for monitoring and improving the performance of State-owned Public Sector Undertakings. The Bureau was reorganised in 2002 as the Department of Disinvestment and Public Enterprises Reforms and was subsequently accorded independent status in 2005 and renamed as the Department of Public Enterprises. In 2022, the Department of Public Enterprises was abolished and its entire functions relating to policy formation, monitoring, regulation and reform of State PSUs was transferred to the Finance Department, which has since been functioning as the nodal authority for supervision and reform of PSUs, ensuring improved inter-departmental coordination and strengthening financial discipline across the PSU ecosystem.

Profile of State PSU's

In terms of statutory definition, a Government Company, as per Section 2(45) of the Companies Act, 2013, is a company in which not less than 51 percent of the paid-up share capital is held by the Government. In Karnataka, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) include both Government Companies and Statutory Corporations.

PSUs in the State operate across a wide spectrum of sectors such as power generation and transmission, transport services, infrastructure development, textiles, mining, manufacturing, financial services, trading activities etc. While many of these companies operate on commercial principles, they also discharge important public service and developmental functions. As per data of Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG), 127 PSUs are in existence in Karnataka including Statutory Corporations.



Governance and Policy Framework

The Finance Department has incorporated a result oriented governance framework to improve accountability and operational efficiency of PSUs. Periodic performance reviews are undertaken to evaluate financial outcomes, compliance status and administrative effectiveness. Emphasis is placed on strengthening Board-level functioning, improving financial reporting quality and ensuring adherence to statutory and regulatory requirements.

As part of the governance framework, PSUs are monitored against a defined set of governance, financial and operational parameters, supported by policy directives, circulars and Government Orders issued by the Finance Department to ensure uniformity and consistency in governance practices which includes:

- ❖ Mandatory conduct of four Board Meetings and four Audit & Accounts Committee meetings annually.
- ❖ Functioning of Nomination and Remuneration Committees and Investment Committees wherever applicable.
- ❖ Compliance with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) norms specified under Section 135 of Companies Act.
- ❖ Implementation of prudent financial management practices.
- ❖ Appointment of Independent Directors with appropriate professional expertise and gender diversity.
- ❖ Use of digital platforms such as e-Office for file and workflow management.
- ❖ Maintenance and reconciliation of investment and deposit (FDR) registers.

Rationalisation and Restructuring of PSUs

As per the observations contained in Chapter 5 of the State Finance Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2023, a review of the performance and operational status of State Public Sector Undertakings was undertaken. In the course of this review, 16 PSUs were identified as defunct and are presently at various stages of liquidation, merger or amalgamation. The inactive PSUs have investment of Rs.160.21 crore towards capital and Rs.449.39 crore towards long term loans (as per C&AG report no 1 of 2025). Necessary actions are being taken in coordination with the concerned Administrative Departments to address pending statutory, financial and legal issues and to ensure an orderly process of closure or consolidation.

In line with the review and restructuring objectives, Government approval has been accorded for the merger of select PSUs, namely:

- i. Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation with Karnataka Forest Development Corporation.
- ii. Karnataka Silk Marketing Board with Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation.
- iii. Karnataka State Textile Infrastructure Development Corporation with Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation.

These mergers are expected to reduce administrative costs and improve operational and functional efficiency.

Financial Performance of PSUs

The financial performance of PSUs reflects the outcomes of Government investment in commercial and developmental activities and has a direct impact on fiscal sustainability, service delivery and employment





generation. The State Government has made substantial equity and loan investments in PSUs with the dual objective of earning reasonable returns on investment and achieving broader socio-economic outcomes (such as generating employment opportunities).

An analysis of the top performing 10 PSUs is presented in the **Table 8.13**, highlighting trends in profitability and workforce engagement.

Table 8.13: Top Performing 10 Public Enterprises in Karnataka

(Rs.in crore)

Name of the Enterprises	Enterprises Status as on 31.03.2025			Enterprises Status as on 31.12.2025		
	GoK Investment (Total Share Amount)	Employment (In Numbers)	Profit (Profit After Tax)	GoK Investment (Total Share Amount)	Employment (In Numbers)	Profit (Profit After Tax)
Karnataka State Minerals Corporation Limited (KSMCL)	5.95	257	444.69	5.95	232	337.50
Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL)	2290.87	9726	1338.22	2339.06	9691	Not Yet Finalised
Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL)	5307.01	3531	563.40	5382.01	3433	148.34
Karnataka soap and detergent (KSDL)	31.82	179	451.03	31.82	158	375.00
Mysore Sales International Limited (MSIL)	22.55	69	85.47	22.55	65	75.05
Karnataka State Beverage Corporation Limited (KSBCL)	12.00	172	104.78	12.00	173	72.32
Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (KSIIDC)	694.71	36	188.41	694.71	30	22.82
Hutti Gold Mines Limited (HGML)	2.20	3630	436.07	2.20	3573	516.46
Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited (KSIC)	36.00	124	101.15	36.00	120	86.50
Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Limited (KRIDL)	14.69	470	292.42	14.69	432	231.80

Source: Finance Department

Government Support and Human Resource Reforms

The Government continues to extend financial support to PSUs in the form of equity, grants, loans and Government guarantees based on operational necessity and fiscal capacity. Such support is provided selectively to ensure continuity of essential services and long-term sustainability.





Government Order No. FD-CAM/1/2025 dated 21.02.2025 has been issued mandating adoption of the Salary Package for all officers/employees in State Government departments. Adoption of the Salary Package enables coverage of PSU employees under nationally administered social security insurance schemes, namely PMJJBY, PMSBY & PAI, thereby ensuring life and accident insurance protection at nominal cost and enhancing financial security for employees and their families. PSU's are being regularly directed to adopt the Salary Package so as to ensure that the benefits of social security coverage are extended to all eligible PSU employees. At the national level, estimated enrolment of Government officers/employees under PMJJBY is 232.30 lakh persons and 93.25 lakh persons under PMSBY across India.

Financial Resource Optimisation through Inter-PSU Mechanisms

In order to optimise utilisation of surplus funds within the public sector, the Inter Corporate Deposit (ICD) mechanism has been operationalised. The ICD framework enables PSUs with surplus liquidity to lend to other PSUs at competitive interest rates, thereby reducing borrowing costs and improving overall financial efficiency.

As on date, ICDs aggregating Rs.1,625 crore have been transacted, resulting in an estimated interest cost saving of Rs.32.5 crore. The mechanism has contributed to improved cash management and reduced reliance on market borrowings.

Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing

During the year, structured training programmes were conducted for senior management and officials of Public Sector Undertakings to strengthen institutional capacity and governance standards. These training programmes are organised in collaboration with the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), focusing on emerging areas such as Artificial Intelligence, governance practices, financial management and compliance with the Companies Act.

In addition to formal training programmes, the Finance Department has conducted Best Practices and various other training programmes for the PSUs as part of a peer-learning approach. Under this programme, selected PSUs were invited to share their successful operational and governance practices and implementation experiences for effective and sustainable functioning with other PSUs.

During 2025-26, Best Practices Training Programmes were conducted for MDs, CFOs, Finance Officers and Nominee Directors from PSUs, covering ICAI with 116 participants, KSDL, KSIIDC, KATCO and KAMCO with 115 participants, HGML and KSIC with 108 participants, KRIDL and BMTC with 120 participants and JLR and KEONICS with 112 participants.

Also, efforts are underway to explore new areas of training aimed at further enhancing the operational efficiency, professional competence and institutional credibility of PSUs in the coming years.

The ongoing reforms and policy interventions have strengthened governance structures, improved financial discipline and enhanced monitoring of State PSUs. Continued emphasis on rationalisation, professional management, capacity building and fiscal prudence is expected to further improve the performance and sustainability of Public Sector Enterprises in Karnataka.

8.7 INDUSTRIAL POLICY INITIATIVES AND INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT

8.7.1 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Investment

Karnataka has attracted a Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flow of USD 67,053 million from October 2019 to September 2025, accounting for 21% of the total FDI in the country. The FDI contributions from the top 10 states and their respective percentage shares are presented in **Table 8.14**.





Table 8.14: States / UTs attracting highest FDI Equity inflows

(Amount US Dollar in Millions)

State	2023-24 (Apr. to March)	2024-25 (Apr. to March.)	2025-26 (Apr. to Sept.)	Cumulative Equity Inflow * (Oct. 2019 –Sept.2025)	% to Total Inflow
Maharashtra	15,116	19,589	10,571	99,247	31
Karnataka	6,571	6,619	9,403	67,053	21
Gujarath	7,300	5,711	2,246	47,158	15
Delhi	6,523	6,091	2,305	40,112	13
Tamil Nadu	2,436	3,681	3,571	18,191	6
Haryana	1,908	3,147	3,228	16,105	5
Telangana	3,029	2,994	1,140	11,908	4
Rajasthan	265	374	663	3,382	1
Uttarpradesh	334	436	683	2,754	1
Jharkhand	11	7	3	2,677	1

Note: 1. Percentage worked out in USD terms and FDI inflow received through Government Route + Automatic Route + acquisition of existing shares only.

2. State-wise data is maintained w.e.f October, 2019. Figures are provisional.

Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, GoI.

8.7.2 Major Industrial Initiatives to drive the growth of Industry and Service Sectors

Karnataka IT Policy 2025-30

Vision: To position Karnataka as a globally competitive and inclusive digital economy driven by innovation, talent and technology-led growth.

Mission: To promote the growth of the IT and IT-enabled services sector by enabling a robust policy ecosystem, fostering innovation and startups, enhancing digital infrastructure and creating large-scale employment across the State.

The Government of Karnataka unveiled the new IT Policy 2025–30 at the Bengaluru Tech Summit 2025, reinforcing the state's leadership in deep-tech and Artificial Intelligence while accelerating the growth of emerging clusters across the Beyond Bengaluru region. Anchored on four strategic pillars—Smart & Green Infrastructure, Future-Ready Talent, Business-Ready Support and Market Acceleration—the policy introduces key interventions to strengthen R&D, nurture innovation and enable global competitiveness. By fostering inclusive regional growth and building robust innovation ecosystems, the policy aims to position Karnataka as a premier destination for next-generation technologies and AI-driven transformation.

Karnataka Biotechnology Policy 2024-2029: The Karnataka Biotechnology Policy 2024-2029 sets a forward-looking vision to position Karnataka as a global leader in biotechnology, focusing on sustainable and inclusive growth. Building upon its existing ecosystem, the policy aims to leverage the state's rich talent pool, advanced infrastructure and favorable government support to accelerate growth in key biotech areas. These initiatives reflect the state's on going commitment to developing a thriving biotech ecosystem. Biotech Policy outlines a roadmap for sustainable growth, innovation, and regulation in the sector.

Karnataka Startup Policy 2025-2030 aims to position the state as a global innovation leader by supporting the creation of 25,000 new startups, with strong emphasis on DeepTech, rural innovation and decentralized growth. Backed by an allocation of Rs.518.27 crore, the policy provides funding, mentorship and infrastructure





support to strengthen the startup ecosystem beyond Bengaluru. It promotes incubators, accelerators and Technology Business Incubators, while offering reimbursements for quality certifications, patent support and access to global markets through mentorship initiatives. The policy also encourages social inclusion and regional participation. Eligible startups must be recognized by the Karnataka Startup Cell, registered as a Private Limited Company or Partnership, be less than 10 years old and have an annual turnover below Rs.100 crore.

Aerospace & Defence Policy 2022-27: Karnataka has announced Aerospace & Defence Policy 2022-27 aims to attract more investments and to establish Karnataka as the preferred investment destination for Aerospace & Defence manufacturing sector. Promote development of indigenous and advanced technologies, encourage manufacturing for space-related applications, develop world class skilled manpower and support MSMEs in the supply chain with increased technological access for global competitiveness. The policy offers a range of incentives and concessions, including Capital Investment Subsidy, Exemption/ Reimbursement of Stamp Duty, Concessional Registration Charges, Reimbursement of Land Conversion Fee, Subsidy for ETP (Effluent Treatment Plant), Power Tariff Reimbursement, Exemption from Electricity Duty and also Production Linked Incentive etc. This policy is designed to foster innovation, strengthen the ecosystem and position Karnataka as a global hub for Aerospace and Defence manufacturing.

Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Karnataka: State has 38 operational SEZ's with an investment of Rs.23,331 crore and generating employment for 4,25,696 persons during the financial year 2025-26 upto December 2025. There are 396 SEZ units working in the State.

8.8 KARNATAKA TOURISM

Department of Tourism as ventured upon following activities in order to develop basic Tourism Infrastructure to facilitate the tourist visiting the destination.

- ❖ Last mile connectivity to tourist destinations.
- ❖ Development of Yatrinivas and Dormitory.
- ❖ Publicity material providing
- ❖ Toilet facilities.
- ❖ Measures for tourists' safety.
- ❖ Drinking water
- ❖ Providing Signages and Hoardings.

Department of Tourism has taken up infrastructure development on top priority basis to enhance facilities at tourist destinations. Department has also made all possible efforts for aggressive marketing and publicity campaigns both at National and International levels. As a result of this, Karnataka has a considerable growth in tourist arrivals, the flow of tourists registered a considerable increase compared to the past three years. Tourist's arrival data is provided in **Table 8.15**.

Table 8.15: Tourist's Arrival from 2020 to 2025

(No. in lakh)

Year	Domestic Tourist's	Foreign Tourist's	Total
2020	774.53	1.65	776.19
2021	813.34	0.72	814.06
2022	1826.03	1.29	1827.32





Year	Domestic Tourist's	Foreign Tourist's	Total
2023	2841.21	4.09	2845.30
2024	3047.08	4.85	3051.94
2025 (up to December 2025)	3017.47	4.37	3021.85
Total	12319.66	16.97	12336.66

Source: Department of Tourism

8.8.1 Tourism Policy 2024-29

For integrated development of Tourism in the State the department of Tourism has introduced new tourism policy "2024-29". Karnataka Tourism Vision Group report envisaged that during the 2024-29 policy period Rs. 5,000 crore investments will be made which will generate around 10 lakhs employment directly or indirectly. More investment expected from the private sector or under PPP.

The Policy proposes strategic interventions in the incentives and requisite regulatory reforms to facilitate investment in the tourism sector. Continuously striving towards creating a comfortable and sustainable tourism eco system, the policy lays emphasis on providing a safe and high-quality experience for tourists and greater prosperity and happiness for the people of Karnataka.

Vision

- ❖ The Vision is to provide a holistic enabling package wherein school children, youth, women and senior citizens can fulfil their desire for travel, learning and experiencing, in all its manifestations including spiritual, leisure & fun and intellectual, to give them break from routine and recharge their energies.
- ❖ Moreover, the Vision is to reach out to all segments of society and people from within the state, within the country and even foreign tourists by providing suitable tourism environment.

Objectives

- ❖ To make Karnataka one among the top States of India in terms of domestic and international tourist visits.
- ❖ To harness tourism's potential for its effects on employment generation, economic development and entrepreneurial opportunities.
- ❖ To increase the visibility and accessibility of lesser-known destinations to promote balanced regional development.
- ❖ To initiate and support skill development programs to meet the needs of Karnataka's tourism sector.
- ❖ To sustainably develop Coastal Karnataka into a multi-product tourism destination.
- ❖ To position Karnataka as a preferred destination for tourism investments.
- ❖ To empower Karnataka Tourism with suitable institutional frameworks and administrative structures for the development and promotion of tourism.

The budget allotment for the year 2025-26 is Rs. 191.70 crore, of which Rs. 103.95 crore is incurred as expenditure up to December 2025 for the implementation of various schemes.



8.8.2 Promotion Publicity

2025-26 has been celebrated as the Year of Adventure 'Script Your Adventure' Theme. In this regard, attractive advertisements have been given throughout the year in print media and electronic media. The department has participated in the fairs organized at the national and international levels.

World Tourism Day Celebration-2025

World Tourism Day – 2025 was observed on 27-09-2025 with the theme "Tourism & Sustainable Transformation," focusing on conservation of natural resources, community support and preservation of traditions.

❖ Karnataka Tourism Vision Group Recommendations

Under the recommendations of KTVG 404 works for infrastructure development in various tourism destinations are continued for the current year 2025-26. An amount of Rs.50.00 crore has been sanctioned of which Rs. 26.00 crore has been released.

❖ Shri Renuka Yallamma Tourism Development Board

Rs.50.00 lakhs have been sanctioned for the year 2025-26 to Shri Renuka Yallamma Tourism Development Board of which an amount of Rs.37.50 lakhs has been released.

8.8.3 SCSP and TSP Programmes

For the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 1,842.97 lakh has been sanctioned under the Scheduled caste sub-plan (SCSP) and Rs. 1,228.67 lakh under the Tribal sub plan (TSP). The progress is as detailed below.

The Karnataka Darshana Tour Programme for 11,956 SC and 8,497 ST students (including Scouts and Guides students) studying in Class 8, 9, 10 in Government schools and Morarji Desai and KREIS Residential Schools in 31 districts of the State.

Subsidy support of 70% of the unit cost, up to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided to each entrepreneurs for the purchase of mobile canteens at tourist spots, benefiting 181 SC and 124 ST small entrepreneurs.

Skill development training is imparted to 289 SC and 126 ST candidates on the Tourism/Hospitality sector.

8.8.4 Tourist Mitra Programme

To ensure the safety and protection of tourists at important destinations, 655 home guards, including 102 women, have been trained and deputed as "Pravasi Mitra" (Tourist Police) at important tourist spots. Their role is to assist tourists and enhance security at these locations.

WAY FORWARD

- ❖ The Karnataka Industrial Policy 2025–30 aims to make the State a competitive, inclusive and sustainable industrial hub, with a target of Rs.7.5 lakh crore investment and 20 lakh jobs by 2030.
- ❖ Karnataka would be working on implementation of reforms shared under by DPIIT, GoI
 - ◆ State Business Action Plan (SBRAP) 2026 includes 74 services that are scheduled to be implemented by or before November 2026.





- ◆ District Business Action Plan (DBRAP) includes 154 services that are scheduled to be implemented by or before August 2026.
- ◆ Single Window Services (SWS) - which has 114 Services.
- ❖ Karnataka will implement Compliance Reduction and Deregulation – Phase 2 across all 23 priority areas as well as 05 optional priority areas, categorized into nine broad themes: Land Use, Building & Construction, Utilities & Permissions, Power, Environment, Tourism, Education, Health Care and Overarching Priorities. This phase will focus on further simplifying rules, removing residual and low-value compliances, standardizing processes and strengthening a trust-based, transparent and business-friendly regulatory ecosystem to improve service delivery and ease of doing business.
- ❖ An investment of Rs.8,000 crore and job creation of 1.5 lakh is aimed to be achieved through the New Tourism Policy 2024-29.
- ❖ Sri Renuka Yallamma Temple, one of the major religious centres of the State and Devika Rani Roerich Estate will be developed under the Special Capital Assistance Scheme, with a total expenditure of Rs. 199 crore.
- ❖ Basic infrastructure at UNESCO World Heritage places of Beluru, Halebidu and Somanathpura will be developed with upgraded facilities.
- ❖ All necessary amenities will be developed for the inclusion of historically important Lakkundi Temple in the world heritage list.
- ❖ The old DC office (Athara Kacheri) building of Mysuru will be converted into a State-level museum which will showcase the State's culture, beginning of civilization, historical and social milestones.



Appendix 8.1
Two Digit Level (NIC-2008) Industrial Composition based
on Annual Survey of Industries 2023-24

Sl. No.	Industrial Group (NIC-2008)	Value of Output (Rs. lakh)	Percentage
1.	Agriculture and Related activities (01)	866401	0.88
2.	Manufacture of Food Products (10)	14585541	14.80
3.	Manufacture of Beverages (11)	945431	0.96
4.	Manufacture of Tobacco Products (12)	1228562	1.25
5.	Manufacture of Textiles (13)	559843	0.57
6.	Manufacture of Wearing Apparels (14)	3019116	3.06
7.	Manufacture of Leather and Related Products (15)	406303	0.41
8.	Manufacture of Wood & Wood Products (16)	161888	0.16
9.	Manufacture of paper & Paper Products (17)	1711529	1.74
10.	Manufacture of Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media (18)	356162	0.36
11.	Manufacture of Coke & Refined Petroleum Products (19)	9636829	9.78
12.	Manufacture of Chemical & Chemical Products (20)	3127305	3.17
13.	Manufacture of Pharmaceutical, medicinal chemical and Botanical products (21)	3326906	3.38
14.	Manufacture of Rubber products (22)	2641179	2.68
15.	Manufacture of other non metallic mineral products (23)	3227028	3.27
16.	Manufacture of Basic metals (24)	13961774	14.17
17.	Manufacture of Fabricated metal products (25)	2618155	2.66
18.	Manufacture of Computer, electronic & optical products (26)	5296345	5.37
19.	Manufacture of electrical equipment (27)	7320575	7.43
20.	Manufacture of machinery & equipment (28)	5655501	5.74
21.	Manufacture of motor vehicle, trailers & semi trailers (29)	10775959	10.93
22.	Manufacture of other transport equipment (30)	3135037	3.18
23.	Manufacture of furniture (31)	805785	0.82
24.	Manufacture of other manufacturing materials (32)	794878	0.81
25.	Manufacture of repair & installation of machinery (33)	53954	0.05
26.	Manufacture of waste collection treatment of disposal activities (38)	103276	0.10
27.	Others	2237029	2.27
	State Total	98558291.00	100.00

Source: Central Statistics Office (IS Wing), Kolkata



Appendix 8.2
Details of Handloom Weavers and Looms in the State
(As per 2019-20 Handloom census conducted by Govt. of India)

Sl.No	Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Total Weaver households	28597	5080	33677
2	Weaver Population			
	a) Male	22394	4203	26597
	b) Female	23961	4231	28192
	Total	46355	8434	54789
3	Weaving workforce			
	a) No. of weavers	22564	4610	27174
	b) No. of allied workers	23791	3824	27615
	Total	46355	8434	54789
4	Looms			
	a) Working	24863	4514	29377
	b) Idle	3561	601	4162
	Total	28424	5115	33539
5	Monthly Average income of weaver households (Rs.5000 to Rs.15000)	28597	5080	33677

Source: Handloom and Textile Department

Appendix 8.3
Registered Weavers Co-op. Societies

Sl. No	Sector	Total	Working	Defunct	Liquidated
1	Cotton Handlooms	236	178	24	34
	Silk Handlooms	136	100	20	16
	Woollen Handlooms	351	305	37	9
	Total	723	583	81	59
2	Power looms	229	154	55	21
	Total	952	737	136	80
	Members (In Nos)	Handloom	Power looms	Total	
		111567	70389	181956	

Source: Handloom and Textile Department

Appendix 8.4
Particulars of Co-operative Spinning mills in the State

Sl. No.	Particulars	Nos.
1	Total no. of Co-operative spinning mills in the State	11
2	No. of Spinning mills working on own capital	02
3	No. of Spinning mills defunct	05
4	Number of co-operative spinning mills ordered to liquidation	02
5	Number of cooperative spinning mills in the closing process	01

Source: Handloom and Textile Department



Appendix 8.5

Registered Factories as per the manufacturing process

Sl. No.	Description	NIC Group 2008	Number of Industries
1	Manufacture of Food products	10	2619
2	Manufacture of beverages	11	152
3	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	12	56
4	Manufacture of Textiles	13	392
5	Manufacture of wearing apparel: Dressing and dyeing of fur.	14	1130
6	Tanning and dressing of leather	15	159
7	Manufacturing of wood and wood products	16	412
8	Manufacturing of paper and paper products	17	411
9	Publishing, printing, reproduction of recorded media	18	471
10	Manufacturing of coke, refined petroleum products	19	131
11	Manufacturing of chemical and chemical products	20	757
12	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal, chemical & botanical products	21	319
13	Manufacturing of rubber and plastic products.	22	870
14	Manufacturing of other non-metallic mineral products.	23	899
15	Manufacturing of Basic metals.	24	603
16	Manufacturing of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment.	25	2821
17	Manufacturing of office accounting and computing machinery, Manufacturing of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	26	398
18	Manufacturing of electrical machinery and apparatus.	27	766
19	Manufacturing of machinery and equipment N.E.C.	28	832
20	Manufacturing of motor vehicles, trallers and semi trallers	29	248
21	Manufacturing of other transport equipments.	30	132
22	Manufacturing of furniture: Manufacturing N.E.C. *	31	218
23	Other manufacturing , Manufacturing of medical precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks.	32	121
24	Electricity gas water supply	35	358
25	Repairs and maintenance of motor vehicles and motor cycles	45	1419
26	Other service activities	96	2483
	Total		19177

Source: Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety & Health





Appendix 8.6 Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme / Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Achievement 2025-26 (upto Dec.25)
		2023-24	2024-25	
Karnataka State Financial Corporation				
a) Single Window	No.	19	14	3
	Rs lakh	1012.20	562.30	68.00
b) Hospitals/Nursing Homes	No.	26	25	53
	Rs lakh	5298.00	6111.00	9157.75
c) Assistance to SC & ST	No.	274	249	181
	Rs lakh	31991.33	30408.65	23764.15
d) Minority Community	No.	43	20	15
	Rs lakh	6948.50	4198.00	1122.50
e) Women Entrepreneurs	No.	258	219	190
	Rs lakh	31422.75	32006.76	27428.10
f) Privileged Entrepreneurs	No.	12	11	8
	Rs lakh	663.50	677.00	540.00

Source: Karnataka State Financial Corporation



Appendix 8.7
Target and Achievements of Karnataka State Industrial & Infrastructure
Development Corporation Limited

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Target	Achvmt	Target	Achvmt	Target	Achvmt	Target	Achvmt	Target	Achvmt
Sources:										
Opening Balance of Cash/Bank	42685	42849	46009	46009	59919	59919	55369	55369	41385	41385
Structured Obligation to GOK (HUDCO)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government of Karnataka/BIAP Cell/Equity Support	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects/Others	75	13028	4800	43409	31768	42931	32422	22114	18334	17560
KITVEN Fund	0	0	0	177	142	166	80	12	12	233
Recovery from Staff Advance	20	20	19	22	20	12	10	24	10	20
Recovery from Operations	1600	1786	1600	948	1461	1580	1302	1024	2109	946
Revenue Receipts	8909	7484	8837	10810	10512	11182	10619	10430	9229	15556
Income Tax Refund/Lease Rent Payable/Others	1500	1620	1645	1746	3743	2248	2339	2500	2688	2079
TOTAL	54813	66813	62910	103120	107564	118038	102142	91474	73767	77778
Applications:										
KITVEN Fund	350	98	459	0	551	120	350	124	250	276
Staff Advances	36	13	60	17	80	15	5	42	100	18
Discharge of other liabilities/BIAL Lease Rent	1650	2984	1775	4010	3402	4854	2694	3371	2101	2179
Capital Expenditure	242	9	746	140	458	190	1062	91	434	17
Project Expenditure/Deployment	20	14059	4968	35299	43760	53567	66725	42193	42737	25397
Current Assets	0	1261	800	12	0	466	1280	839	258	2590
Income Tax/Sales Tax/GBT/Others	802	1083	900	1507	1500	1204	1356	544	2872	7912
Revenue Payments	1565	1297	1842	2218	1819	2252	2456	2885	2581	1920
Closing Balance of Cash/Bank	50148	46009	51360	59919	55994	55369	26213	41385	22434	37470
TOTAL	54813	66813	62910	103120	107564	118038	102142	91474	73767	77778

Source: Karnataka State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited

SKILL, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

9.1 SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND LIVELIHOOD

Introduction

Karnataka's strategy for skill development, entrepreneurship, livelihood promotion and labour market reforms reflects a comprehensive and future-oriented approach to harnessing its demographic dividend. The State has adopted a progressive and forward-looking framework to strengthen institutional capacity, expand skilling opportunities and promote sustainable livelihoods across sectors.

Through structured interventions under the Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood, the Government aligns skill training, enterprise promotion and labour market reforms with emerging economic opportunities. Institutional frameworks have been strengthened through initiatives such as the Kaushalya Missions, CMKKY 2.0, Yuvanidhi, modernisation of ITIs, apprenticeship expansion and international workforce mobility facilitation. Complementary efforts through CEDOK, Sanjeevini-KSRLPS and DAY-NULM further promote entrepreneurship and rural-urban livelihoods, alongside financial inclusion, support for farm and non-farm enterprises, women-led initiatives, progressive labour legislation and expanded social security, collectively fostering productive employment and inclusive growth.

9.1.1 Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Skill Development and Livelihood Promotion

Karnataka's demographic profile presents a significant opportunity for the next 25 years. With a large and youthful population, the State possesses the potential to strengthen its position as a global economic leader, provided this demographic dividend is effectively channelled through skill development, employability enhancement and entrepreneurship promotion. Recognising this, the Government of Karnataka established the Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood (SDEL) in 2016 to equip youth with market-relevant skills, promote sustainable livelihoods, and bridge the gap between labour demand and supply.

Skills and knowledge are critical drivers of economic growth and social progress. Karnataka has long been recognised as a hub of innovation, attracting national and multinational corporations across sectors. However, the rapid expansion of industry has highlighted a persistent gap between the demand for skilled manpower and its availability. Addressing this mismatch has become central to the State's human capital strategy.

By 2030, nearly 1.88 crore young individuals are projected to require vocational education. This group includes informal workers in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, school dropouts, secondary and higher secondary graduates and young homemakers, while excluding those already engaged in higher education or formal vocational training. This scale of demand underscores the need for a structured, inclusive and future-oriented skilling ecosystem.

Alignment of Karnataka's Skill Development Strategy with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Karnataka's skilling initiatives are closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), reinforcing both economic and social objectives.



SDG 1: No Poverty: Through the Yuvanidhi scheme, Karnataka provides financial assistance to unemployed graduates and diploma holders, offering temporary income support during their transition from education to employment. This social protection measure reduces vulnerability and helps prevent poverty arising from short-term unemployment.

SDG 4: Quality Education: The State strengthens access to affordable technical and vocational education through ITIs, GTTCs, KGTTIs, and short-term programmes such as KalikeJothKaushalya. These initiatives enhance employability by equipping youth with industry-relevant skills aligned to evolving labour market needs.

SDG 5: Gender Equality: Focused skilling and livelihood programmes for women promote economic independence and social empowerment, ensuring greater participation of women in the workforce and advancing inclusive growth.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth: By systematically enhancing workforce skills, Karnataka improves employment outcomes, raises productivity and supports sustained economic expansion across sectors.

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Investments in modern training infrastructure and industry-aligned skill development create a competent workforce that drives innovation and strengthens resilient industrial ecosystems.

Through this integrated alignment with the SDGs, Karnataka's skill development strategy addresses youth employment challenges while advancing inclusive and sustainable development.

By aligning with these Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Karnataka is not only addressing domestic challenges related to youth employment and industrial demand but also contributing to broader sustainable development objectives.

9.1.2 Koushalya Mission

The State, District and Taluka-level Kaushalya Missions have been established under the Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood to drive skill development initiatives in a mission-oriented manner. To ensure effective implementation and measurable outcomes, a Skill Mission Unit has been set up at the State level, along with District Skill Development Offices at the district level, focusing on executing programs related to Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood.

Registration of job seekers under kaushalkar.com

Candidates were registering on www.kaushalkar.com for various job roles in sectors with potential employment opportunities will receive skill training aligned with their aspirations. Details of the registered aspirants, categorized by district and category, are provided in **Appendix 9.1**.

Selection of Beneficiary

Any aspiring trainee is considered self-selected upon registering on the website www.kaushalkar.com. If the number of registered trainees exceeds the available training slots, priority will be determined based on reservation categories, educational qualifications and age. The target segments and priority social groups are outlined in **Table 9.1**.



**Table 9.1: Target segments and Priority social groups**

Target Segment	Priority social groups and reservation (%)
School dropout	SC:17
Under employed workers	ST:7
Out of workforce	Minority:15
Women	Women:33
Workers without technical skills	Physically challenged:5

Long-term Targets: Vision 2030

Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood department has following long term targets:

- ❖ Ensuring all children Complete 10 years of schooling by 2025 compared to the present ratio of only 80.64% (KJA report 2016).
- ❖ Completely availing existing capacity of Formal Vocational Training infrastructures in the State and make sure that the proportion of children availing training to increase from present 14.62% to at least 60%.
- ❖ Extensively utilizing and amplify existing capacity of higher education in the state and ensuring increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) from present 29% (KJA report, 2016) to 70% by 2030.
- ❖ Provide equal opportunity for Vocational Education & Training (3-6 months) to every child in the State who is unable to pursue Formal Vocational Training or Higher education.

Organisations of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood

The organisations undertaking Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood activities are brought under this department are given below:

- a. Department of Industrial Training and Employment.
- b. Karnataka Skill Development Corporation.
- c. Karnataka Skill Development Authority.
- d. Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka.
- e. Government Tool Room & Training Centre.
- f. Karnataka German Multi Skill Development Corporation (KGTTI).
- g. Bharat Ratna Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya National Training Facility for skill for All Society.
- h. National Livelihood Mission (Rural and Urban).

Table 9.2: Financial Progress of SDEL during 2025-26 (As on December 2025-26)

(Rs. in crore)

Department/Organisations	Budget Allocation	O. B	Releases	Available Fund	Expenditure
Department of Industrial Training and Employment.	1256.63	20.73	1230.01	1265.74	954.87
Karnataka Skill Development Corporation	170.87	5.60	135.16	140.76	101.41
Karnataka Skill Development Authority	2.20	0.00	1.70	1.70	1.50
Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka	5.00	0.00	3.75	3.75	3.75





Department/Organisations	Budget Allocation	O. B	Releases	Available Fund	Expenditure
Karnataka German Multi-Skilled Development Centre.	20.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	5.00
Government Tool Room and Training Centre.	195.00	0.00	71.25	71.25	64.70
National Rural Livelihood Mission	317.29	0.00	312.71	312.71	286.33
National Urban Livelihood Mission	50.13	10.43	5.12	15.55	10.74
TOTAL	2017.12	36.76	1774.70	1826.46	1428.30

Department of industrial training and employment

Yuvanidhi Scheme

Yuvanidhi is one of the five guarantee schemes implemented by the Government of Karnataka to support youth through the provision of an unemployment allowance. Under this scheme, candidates who have completed Graduation or Post Graduation in 2023, 2024 and 2025 and remain unemployed for 180 days from the date of result declaration, are eligible to receive a monthly allowance of Rs.3000.00. Diploma holders from the same years, under the same conditions, are eligible for a monthly allowance of Rs.1500.00. The allowance is provided for a maximum period of two years or until the beneficiary secures employment, whichever is earlier.

The scheme was launched on 26.12.2023, with Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) commencing on 12.01.2024. As on 31.01.2026, 3,93,358 candidates have registered on the Sevasindhu portal, out of which 3,08,267 lakh candidates have received benefits. The category-wise and gender-wise distribution of beneficiaries is provided in **Appendix 9.2a** and **9.2b**.

Impact of the Scheme: The unemployment allowance received under this scheme is used by the eligible beneficiaries for filling up the application forms for various Job notifications, attend interviews, purchase books for competitive exams and attend coaching and skill training classes. This scheme not only provides financial assistance but also supports the candidates for a successful career through skilling by Skill Connect Portal under Yuvanidhi Plus scheme implemented by Karnataka Skill Development Corporation.

TATA Udyoga Project

In the year 2021-22, 150 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the state were upgraded in collaboration with Tata Technologies Limited and 20 of its consortium companies. These upgraded ITIs now offer 6 long-term and 23 short-term training courses focused on Industry 4.0 technologies. Together, they have the capacity to provide training to 1.20 lakh candidates annually through these short-term and long-term programs.

Since 2021, these institutions have been delivering training in 6 new Industry 4.0 courses through one and two year programs. So far, 22,237 candidates are trained and 3,488 candidates are placed.

ITI Admissions in the State

The Department of Employment and Training is conducting online admissions in the State for 270 Govt and 192 GIA industrial training institutions since 2012 as per the DGT, New Delhi and norms. Candidates can apply for 51 Technical & non-technical courses. Out of the 51 Courses, Qualification for 05 Courses are SSLC failed/8th passed for remaining courses SSLC passed are eligible to apply. The Govt and GIA candidates selected as such



are required to pay the tuition fees as fixed by the government from time to time. Classes Commence in the month of August every year under semester system. December 2025 Admission details of Govt. and Private ITI's (738 out of 1031 affiliated ITIs were functional) are provided in **Table 9.3**.

Table 9.3: Admission details of Govt., and Private ITI's

ITI Type	No.of ITI's	Available Seats	Admitted	Vacant Seats	Percentage of Admissions (%)
Govt (NCVET*)	270	39978	30035	9943	75
GIA (NCVET)	192	19012	14949	4063	79
Private (NCVET)	738	37860	26851	11009	71
Total	1200	96850	71835	25015	74

* National Council for Vocational Educational Training

Apprenticeship Training

As per the Apprenticeship Act 1961, Apprenticeship training has been imparted in 750 Establishments and 61,753 apprentices are undergoing training by the end of December 2025. The Central Government has amended the Act, which is establishment friendly. The establishments may engage 2.5% to 15% of total manpower as apprentice. Apprenticeship Registration shall be done in DGT website: www.ncvt.gov.in/apprenticeship.portal and shall provide training as per Apprenticeship act.

In order to attract more apprentices, the respective enterprises should pay at least Rs.6,000/- to Rs.7,000/- as apprentice wages. In this the Central Government will reimburse the enterprises at the rate of 25% or a maximum of Rs.1500/- per student per month under NAPS scheme implemented from 19-08-2016.

Apprenticeship training includes 262 Designated and 476 Optional trades. The implementing agencies of Apprenticeship Training are Department of Industrial Training and employment, Board of Apprenticeship Training, Regional Directorate of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and National Skill Development Corporation. The progress of Apprenticeship training is given in **Table 9.4**.

Table 9.4: Apprenticeship Training in Karnataka for the Financial Year 2025-26 (December 2025)

Implementing Agencies	Target	Achievement	Balance
Department of Industrial Training and employment	30000	10617	19383
Board of Apprenticeship Training	50000	19660	30340
Regional Directorate of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	15000	2970	12030
National Skill Development Corporation	55000	69200	-14200
TOTAL	150000	102447	47533

Best Practices

- ❖ To facilitate placement of ITI students, training is imparted on English and communication skills. Baseline testing for the candidates to determine their existing CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference) is conducted. So far, training is imparted to 17,056 ITI students and 1,368 Junior Training Officers.
- ❖ To promote entrepreneurship, Dual System of Training (DST) will be extended in all ITIs of the State in a phased manner in collaboration with local industries and enterprises. Presently, the department has tied up with 73 industries.





New Initiatives

Karnataka Quality Upgradation for Employment and Skill Transformation (K-QUEST): K-QUEST is an Externally Aided Project with the total project cost of Rs.1,386.00 crore (Rs.970.00 cr. from Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Rs.416.00 cr. from State). The project aims to enhance the employability and productivity of the workforce and to support economic growth and competitiveness. The project will be implemented in the next financial year. The project includes repairs and renovations, construction of 20 skill labs, 20 library halls, additional workshops, additional classrooms, IT labs, toilets, landscaping and campus aesthetics, painting of ITI buildings and lounge for female staff and students of Government ITIs, Junior Technical Schools and Karnataka German Technical Training Institutes.

Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs (PM-SETU): A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for ITI upgradation and setting up of 5 National Centre of Excellence for skilling. In the State, 120 ITIs have been selected for the implementation of this scheme. The following are the expected outcomes in ITI ecosystem through this scheme.

1. Increased enrolment and employment opportunities through industry-aligned training and stronger placement linkages.
2. Improved learning outcomes driven by modern pedagogy, digital platforms and advanced infrastructure.
3. Direct linkage of graduates from upgraded ITIs with ELI manufacturing.
4. Higher quality of pass outs with job-ready skillsets and enhanced industry relevance.
5. ITI Skill training can be converged .
6. Transformation of ITIs into aspirational institutions through upgraded campuses, branding and new-age courses.
7. Mainstreaming of vocational education as a credible and preferred career pathway.

Karnataka Skill Development Corporation (KSDC)

On the recommendations of the National Skill Mission/ State Skill Mission in accordance with the Skill Development Policy, the Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department was reconstituted. and renamed as Karnataka Skill Development Corporation.

Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane (CMKKY)

The CMKKY is a skill-development initiative launched by the Government of Karnataka to empower the state's youth by providing industry-relevant training, employment opportunities and entrepreneurship support. Objective of this scheme is market driven skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling of youth in the age group of 18-35 years, recognizing their prior learning and provide them higher skills and make them capable of getting decent employment. Impart quality training by building capacity of the training institutions and trainers and providing effective incentives. Issue certificates by evaluating on par with international standards. Imparting training to eligible beneficiaries in the trade of their choice at least once by avoiding duplication in the selection of beneficiaries.

Providing training by enforcing uniform curriculum, standards and certification etc., by aligning with National Skill Qualification Framework and consolidating training programmes of all the departments. To provide career counselling and placement services to all. To ensure every trainee has a gainful wage or self-employment with decent work. Institutionalize effective monitoring.





Under the CMKKY Scheme, 13,93,914 candidates have registered, out of which 2,59,839 candidates have been trained at free of cost in 125 different job roles and so far, 38,226 candidates are placed. 492 training institutes and 1562 training centres are accredited. Government Institutes viz., ITI, KGTTI, GTTC and Mokshagondam impart short term training under CMKKY. Funds will be provided by KSDC to Government Institutions to impart training. The details of short-term training under CMKKY provided year-wise is given below.

Year	SC	ST	Others	Minorities	Total
2017-18	4495	1031	13152	16	18694
2018-19	3732	949	10291	5	14977
2019-20	5473	1664	16955	8	24100
2020-21	11116	6538	10470	149	28273
2021-22	11012	4756	34321	856	50945
2022-23	15949	6321	38565	2912	63747
2023-24	3367	1267	14218	5265	24117
2024-25	1427	512	19306	250	21495
2025-26 (upto December 2025)	6394	2196	4901	0	13491
Total	62965	25234	162179	9461	259839

CMKKY 2.0: As mentioned in the Karnataka State Skill Development Policy 2025, CMKKY 2.0 has been launched by Government. This initiative is for moving away from top-down to bottom-up approach for involving the District Level Skill Development Plans, Skill Gap analysis, specialisation of training and placement, digitisation and accountability, inclusive and future skills and integration with education, performance ranking, checks and balances, quality accreditation, challenges, etc.

Yuvanidhi Plus: Targeted to impart skill training to Yuvanidhi registered candidates from KSDC in ILC, Future skills and EDP. List of Yuvanidhi registered candidates have been obtained from Commissioner, DITE. KSDC is co-ordinating the training from GTTC, KGTTI, Mokshagundam Institute and ITIs. Targeted to impart 15000 yuvanidhi candidates and so far, 1615 candidates are trained, for 1100 candidates training is underway.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana: Under the PMKVY Scheme, 34146 candidates have been trained free of cost in 117 Job roles across 121 Training Providers across the state. This training has been provided by private training providers, 11408 candidates were trained.

Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL): Under the RPL a test is conducted and they are awarded with a certificate. Under this program a target of certifying 6000 candidates was kept with 5572 candidates being trained, tested and certified thus far.

Kalike Jothe Kaushalya: In July Budget Speech 2023-24, Hon'ble Chief Minister announced that "in skill training which was earlier imparted through the private institutions will now be imparted through our ITI, GITC, Polytechnic Institutions. Skill training would be institutionalized and systematized by coordinating with industry and academy". Accordingly, in collaboration with Higher Education department, 28 various industrial demand oriented short-term training has been imparted for 66,290 students to those who are studying in 5th & 6th semester in BA/B.com/BBA/BSc/ Degree in 7 universities viz., Tumkur, Davanagere, Raichur, Kalburgi, Vijayapura VSK University, Vijayanagar and Bengaluru North University. It is intended to provide employment opportunities directly through the issuance of certificates by industries/enterprises. Also, it is intended to extend to impart training from 50 hours to 100 hours duration to the students studying in 102 Government Polytechnic Colleges using the facilities available in 150 Upgraded Government ITIs, 32 GTTCs and 8 KGTTIs.



Karnataka Career Planning: In Collaboration with Samagra Shikshana Karnataka, the Department of School Education and Literacy and the Department of Pre-University Education, Government of Karnataka, the Karnataka Skill Development Corporation (KSDC) is set to launch the “Karnataka Career Planning Program: “Nanna Vruthi, Nanna Ayke” program. The main objective is to empower Government school students from Class 8 to Class 12 with personalized counselling sessions, mentor-led sector orientations and an extensive online portal encompassing information on over 25 sectors and 500 job roles, academic institutions mapping, scholarships and apprenticeship opportunities. The target is fixed to impart training to 2.30 lakh candidates in 500 Government schools. So far, 35,000 students are benefitted from 150 schools.

International Migration Centre - Karnataka (IMC-K): The International Migration Centre has been instituted under the Department to build safe, orderly, and humane overseas employment pathways for people from Karnataka. Under this program, Karnataka Vocational Training Skill Development Corporation has been identified as a Recruitment Agency and registered with the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. Karnataka Skill Development Corporation identifies candidates for suitable employment opportunities abroad and thus so far, provided overseas employment opportunities to 939 candidates in Slovakia, Hungary, UAE, Kuwait, as Heavy Trailer, Truck Driver, Assembly Line Operator, CNC Programmer and Domestic Housemaid. IMCK provides Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT) to candidates and provided training to more than 1000 candidates.

Migrant Resource Centres and Migrant Information Centres have been set up in 8 Districts Ballari, Kalaburagi, Tumakuru, Bengaluru South, Huballi, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Vijayapura and Government of India has approved to establish Pre-Departure Orientation Training Centres in Kalburgi, Hubli, Mangalore and Mysuru

Industrial Linkage Cell: Provide skill training through Industry Linkage Cell and private vocational training institutions. So far, 76 applications have been received. Based on the eligibility criteria, 9 industrial institutions have been selected under the Industry Linkage Cell / Future Skills Initiative. Through the selected institutions, steps have been taken to provide skill training to 3,180 candidates in 17 job roles in 5 sectors (Green Jobs SSC, IT-ITeS SSC, BFSI SSC, Automotive and Instrumentation) across 15 districts, for which a grant of Rs. 5.89 crores has been sanctioned.

Similarly, in the category of private vocational training institutions, 22 institutions have been selected, to impart skill training to 1,860 candidates in 14 districts in 9 sectors (Apparel, Automotive, BFSI, Capital Goods, Electronics, Food Processing, Green Jobs, Health & Wellness and IT-ITeS), in 20 job roles. A grant of Rs. 2.88 crores has been earmarked for this purpose.

Training to Jail inmates: Targeted to train 200 candidates in the current year and for training is underway for approximately 380 jail inmates.

Skills and Job Fairs

Job fairs for professionals through skill training are organized on a large scale at the state level and short job fairs are organized at the district level, about 2,47,215 candidates have been employed by these fairs till 2025-26 (Up to December 2025). The details are given in **Table 9.5**.

Table 9.5: Details of Mega Job fairs conducted by Skill Department

Year	No. of Job Melas	Selected Candidates
2008-09	5	28919
2009-10	9	36280
2010-11	13	19093



Year	No. of Job Melas	Selected Candidates
2011-12	6	11507
2012-13	2	1805
2013-14	3	12473
2014-15	1	1479
2015-16	3	9297
2016-17	7	22334
2017-18	11	27744
2018-19	11	5593
2019-20	192	16083
2020-21	71	3454
2021-22	41	9038
2022-23	34	12503
2023-24	3	7636
2024-25	2	10272
2025-26 (Up to December 2025)	7	11705
Total	421	247215

New Initiatives

Skill Policy: The Salient Features of the Policy are as follows:

- ❖ Vision to position Karnataka as a premier hub for skilled workforce and a 1 trillion USD economy by 2032.
- ❖ Focus on lifelong learning, reskilling and upskilling to keep pace with changing technologies and industry needs.
- ❖ Integration of vocational education within schools, higher education and universities through credit-based programmes.
- ❖ Strong emphasis on industry collaboration, including apprenticeships, industry-led training and ITI adoption.
- ❖ Special attention to equity and inclusivity, with targeted interventions for women, persons with disabilities, marginalized communities, urban poor and the informal workforce.
- ❖ Strengthening of infrastructure through modernization of ITIs, expansion of GTTCs and setting up rural and urban skilling hubs.
- ❖ Leveraging digital technologies and AI-driven tools for training, assessment and career guidance through a unified digital portal.
- ❖ Focus on international workforce mobility with global certifications, migration support and specialized training.
- ❖ Establishing a robust monitoring and evaluation framework, with 5% of scheme budgets earmarked for M&E.
- ❖ CMKKY 2.0 positioned as an umbrella scheme, bringing all state skilling programmes (e.g., Kalike Jothege Kaushalya, Nanna Vrutti Nanna Ayke, ILC, IMC-K, RPL, special projects) under one life-cycle approach to skilling.



Traditional and Regional Skills Training: As per 2025-26 Budget announcement action has been taken to provide short-term training with necessary toolkits to 2,000 candidates on traditional and regional skills to the next generation. Work orders issued to 18 institutions to impart skill training across the State.

Embroidery training to Lambani Community: As per 2025-26 Budget announcement steps have been taken to provide embroidery training to 1,000 candidates to Lambani community in Davanagere and Bidar districts. Work orders issued to 8 institutions to impart skill training in the State.

Training to Manual Scavengers family members: Training is in progress for 663 unemployed youth.

Study Abroad Program: The program “Study Abroad - 2025” was organized in Bengaluru on 17th August 2025. This program aims to provide comprehensive counseling and assistance to students of the state aspiring for higher education in foreign universities by experienced and registered study abroad counselors. Representatives of 60 universities attended the program and provided first-level information to more than 3000. In the next phase, 3548 candidates who registered for the program were given personal consultation over the phone, online and those who came to the office with their parents and assistance/counseling in applying to the chosen university. Currently, 350 candidates have applied to various universities in the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia and other countries and more than 1200 candidates are being counseled on choosing a suitable foreign university.

Foreign Language training to Nursing students: There are more overseas job opportunities for nursing. 896 applications have been received. German, English and Japanese are the main priority languages identified to impart training.

German Language Training : In this regard, a program has been designed in partnership with German Agency DeFa, Germany, to provide German language training to selected nurses from the state who have completed their initial nursing degree in order to provide employment in Germany. To conduct various levels of German language tests to certify the language proficiency of the trained candidates, the first TELC German Language Testing Center in Karnataka and the second in India was established on 20-11-2025 in consultation with The European Language Certificates (TELC) and 140 candidates were tested on 13th & 14th December. Regarding recruitment, shortlisting and screening of candidates is in progress in collaboration with DeFa and interviews with employers have been completed with 19 candidates and results are awaited.

English and Japanese Language Training : Empanelment of English and Japanese Language Training Service Providers is in the final stage and training will be commenced from February 2026.

The Bengaluru Skill Summit 2025 was organized as a collaborative platform bringing together Government, industry, academia and international partners, with over 6,500 attendees.

Government Tool Room and Training Centre (GTTC)

Government Tool Room and Training Centre (GTTC) Bengaluru, was established in the year 1972 with Danish assistance on a modest scale has today grown into major Tool Room in the country. GTTC offers training programmes at various levels with a view to address the ever-growing requirement of qualitative technical manpower for diverse manufacturing environments.

Objectives

- ❖ Conducting Skill Development Courses to youth with employable skills to make them industry ready
- ❖ Focus on guiding trainees especially from backward, rural and economically weaker sections of the society for improving employment potential including self-employment





- ❖ To conduct short-term and upskilling courses for technical staff of small-scale industries putting emphasis on advanced technologies such as CNC Programming & Machining with CAD/CAM applications.
- ❖ To manufacture small and medium-size tools such as press tools, jigs & fixtures, moulds, dies, Fabrication of Precision Components and special purpose tools.
- ❖ GTTC has the most advanced and sophisticated facilities for varieties of manufacturing activities and has also been recognized as SIRO (Scientific & Industrial Research Organization) by Government of India, Ministry of Science & Technology for carrying out research activities in Tooling, Design & Manufacturing.
- ❖ Considering the importance of the training offered by GTTC in creating a pool of highly skilled technicians for the tooling and manufacturing sector in the State and to create employment opportunities in the expanding industrial sector, the proactive policies of the GOK resulted in establishing 33 more centres in the various districts of the state. Karnataka is now recognized as an important player at the national level in providing high quality training in the field of Tool & Die making and Precision Manufacturing.
- ❖ **Internship:** GTTC has state of the art facilities at Centre of Excellence (CoE), these CoEs are facilitated students for upskilling through internship and trained around 2382 students.
- ❖ GTTC has the most advanced and sophisticated facilities for varieties of manufacturing activities and has also been recognized as SIRO (Scientific & Industrial Research Organization).
- ❖ Karnataka is now recognized as an important player at the national level in providing high quality training in the field of Tool & Die making and Precision Manufacturing.
- ❖ Skill academy/Park will be established in Sandur of Ballari districts to address the need for skill workforce in Industrial and emerging sectors from CEPMIZ funds.
- ❖ Steps have been taken to set up new GTTCs in Ballari, Chitradurga, Rona, Kampli, Indi, Raichur Rural, Madhugiri and Sindhanur. The State Cabinet has approved.
- ❖ Additional diploma courses such as Electronics & Communication, Mechatronics, Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning, Automation & Robotics etc., will be introduced in various GTTC centres in a phased manner. This will benefit 6050 students (the annual intake has been enhanced from 3100 to 6050). Presently, emerging courses have been introduced in 32 GTTC centres.
- ❖ GTTC has 37 training centres across the state of Karnataka. This facilitates the candidates (both urban and rural) to get the industrial skill training. GTTC is providing skill training programs to the youth with industry ready skills to cater the manpower requirements of industries.
- ❖ GTTC trained candidates are well accepted by the industry. GTTC candidates are working in various industries from local to Global Industries. Some of the students have become entrepreneurs. The passed-out trainees are eligible for higher education.
- ❖ So far, 13,092 candidates have been trained under long term training and 40,143 candidates trained under short term and 9,906 candidates were placed.

Establishment of Multi Skill Development Centres

Three MSDCs established in Talakal, Kalburgi and Varuna as finishing schools for short term training and Placement.

1. MSDC, Kalburgi has been established under KKRDB funds. Skill training has been commenced from July 2025. For 173 students training is underway in Electronics, Electrical installation, Building Automation, Robotics and Automation, Embedded systems, Cyber security, Data analytics, accounting and GST. The Industry Partners are DMGMori, Fanuc, GIZ, IBM, Schneider Electric, FESTO, Intel, Autodesk, Lincon, Fronius, Master Cam, Ethnus, Siemens under Technical. IBM, Ethnus, Nationalised Banks, NTPC-Wales, UK are under Non-Technical sectors.





2. MSDC, Talkal in Koppal established under KKRDB funds. The Industry Partners are DMGMori, Fanuc, GIZ, IBM, Schneider Electric, FESTO, Intel, Autodesk, Lincon, Fronius, Master Cam, Ethnus, Siemens, Aequs Aerospace and FMCG Components under Technical. IBM, Ethnus, Nationalised Banks, NTPC-Wales, UK are under Non-Technical sectors.
3. MSDC, Varuna has been established under NABARD funds. The Industry Partners are DMGMori, Fanuc, GIZ, IBM, Schneider Electric, FESTO, Intel, Autodesk, Lincon, Fronius, Master Cam, Ethnus, Siemens under Technical. IBM, Ethnus and Nationalised Banks under Non-Technical sectors.

Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka (CEDOK)

Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka (CEDOK), Dharwad, is a Government of Karnataka promoted organisation created by Department of Industries and Commerce. The centre was registered under Karnataka Society Act 1960 No. 2/92-93 on 15th May, 1992. Now it is transferred to Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood, Government of Karnataka.

CEDOK is widely recognised that education can be a very effective instrument to bring-out latent resources and capabilities of people. Based on this belief, the main objective of CEDOK is,

- ❖ To augment the supply of entrepreneurs through education and training.
- ❖ To produce multiplier effect on opportunities for self-employment.
- ❖ To improve the managerial capabilities of stake holders.
- ❖ To contribute to the dispersal of entrepreneurship and thus expand the social base of the entrepreneurial class in urban and rural areas.

Target Group

- ❖ Entrepreneurship Development Programmes covering target groups of unemployed youths, women, SHG members and beneficiaries of various Governments sponsored schemes.
- ❖ Trainers Training Programmes covering target group of trainers & motivators in the field of entrepreneurship development.
- ❖ Target group for Management Development Programmes are different stake-holders of the programmes.

Area of operation: CEDOK is imparting training programmes in entire Karnataka State.

Details of Components

1. Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps/Programmes

Main objective of these programmes is to create awareness on entrepreneurship among the students, SHG members, unemployed youths, women, etc. The durations of Awareness Programmes are from one day to three days based on the requirement.

2. Entrepreneurship Development Programmes

Entrepreneurship Development Programmes aim to motivate individuals, develop entrepreneurial skills, help to identify suitable self-employment opportunities, create awareness of government self-employment schemes, and build knowledge in project planning, management, accounting, banking and legal aspects of self-employment. These programmes are conducted over a period of six to ten days.





3. Sector Specific Entrepreneurship Development Programmes

Sector Specific Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (SEDPs) focus on motivating participants, developing entrepreneurial qualities and imparting sector-specific skills to enable self-employment. They help individuals identify suitable self-employment opportunities, understand government schemes, prepare project plans and gain knowledge of managerial, accounting, banking and legal aspects. These programmes are conducted over a period of thirty to forty-five days.

4. Training of Trainers Programmes

Main objective of these programmes is to equip the trainers to conduct entrepreneurship related programmes effectively. The duration of Training of Trainers Programmes are from three days to one week based on the requirements of target groups.

5. Management Development Programmes

Management Development Programmes were organized for the officers and Staff of Industries and Commerce Department, Department of Industrial Training and Employment GOK and PSEs, GOK, Bengaluru. Eminent Faculties were invited to take sessions in these programmes, so as to motivate the officers for better performance. The duration of these programmes varies from three to five days.

Programmes Conducted by CEDOK During the year 2025-26

1. One day Entrepreneurship Awareness/Motivational Camp.
2. Three days Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme for Final year Government Degree College Students.
3. Ten days Entrepreneurship Development Programme.
4. Ten days Entrepreneurship Development Programme for SCP candidates.
5. Ten days Entrepreneurship Development Programme for TSP candidates.
6. 40 hours Tailoring (DARZI) Training for PM Vishwa Karma beneficiaries.

Number of persons trained from 2022-23 to 2025-26 upto December 2025 under above programmes are shown in **Table 9.6**.

Table 9.6: Trained for Self-Employment from 2022-23 to 2025-26 (up to 31st Dec. 2025)

Sl. No.	Programmes/Scheme	Achievement			Target	Achievement
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Upto Dec 2025
01.	Entrepreneurship Awareness Development Programmes /One/ Two/ Three day					
a.	No. of Persons Trained	15197	16001	7977	3720	4149
b.	No. of Programmes	320	393	170	62	61
c.	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	121.57	151.84	143.24	22.94	22.74
02.	Entrepreneurship Development Programmes /Disha Go/6, 10 and 30 Days EDP for SHG members Sanjeevini KSRLPS					
a.	No. of Persons Trained	9038	8392	9231	2148	1627
b.	No. of Programmes	285	277	303	66	55
c.	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	332.37	333.39	526.02	60.72	49.67



Sl. No.	Programmes/Scheme	Achievement			Target	Achievement
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Upto Dec 2025
03.	Training of Trainers Programmes					
a.	No. of Persons Trained	17	-	-	-	-
b.	No. of Programmes	2	-	-	-	-
c.	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	1.19	-	-	-	-
04.	Management Development Programmes					
a.	No. of Persons Trained	182	-	-	-	-
b.	No. of Programmes	9	-	-	-	-
c.	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	17.62	-	-	-	-
Total	a. Total No. of Persons Trained	24434	24393	17218	5868	5776
	b. Total No. of Programmes	616	670	473	128	116
	c. Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	472.75	485.23	669.26	83.66	72.41

National rural livelihood mission

“SANJEEVINI” – Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society

The urban and rural livelihood of Karnataka has been amalgamated as per the pronouncement made in 2020 by the State Government. Till date Sanjeevini – KSRLPS has covered all the 233 blocks in all the 31 districts in the state of Karnataka. The details of Progress of Sanjeevini-KSRLPS against the action plan for the year 2025-26 are given in **Table 9.7**.

Table 9.7: Progress of Sanjeevini- Major KSRLPS during the year 2025-26 (Upto December 2025) (Rs. in crore)

Component wise details	Budget	O.B	Releases	Available Fund	Expenditure
National Rural Livelihood Mission	223.34	0.00	223.34	223.34	223.31
National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)	12.00	Project has been closed.			
Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI)	18.54	0.00	18.54	18.54	17.56
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameena Kaushalya Yojane (DDU-GKY)	32.00	0.00	27.42	27.42	22.81
Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)	5.41	0.00	5.41	5.41	3.71
Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)	38.00	0.00	38.00	38.00	22.55
Total	329.29	0.00	312.71	312.71	289.94

Institution Building and Capacity Building

NRLM programmes have been implemented in Karnataka since 2014, following a three-tier structure of GPLF-WLF-SHG. As on 31st December 2025, the program has covered 5,953 GPLFs, 32,423 WLFs and 30,64,584 SHGs, bringing 32,23,796 households under its fold, achieving `100% coverage of SECC-identified eligible households across the state.



Model Cluster Level Federations (MCLFs)

As part of the institutional strengthening strategy under DAY-NRLM, a total of 771 Model Cluster Level Federations (MCLFs) have been established across the state. These MCLFs function as key support institutions for strengthening governance systems, financial management, business planning, and statutory compliance of GPLFs and SHGs. Recognizing their critical role in ensuring sustainability and operational self-sufficiency of community institutions, focused capacity-building interventions were undertaken during the period April to December 2025.

Local Operating System (LokOS): LokOS is a digital application implemented under NRLM to capture, monitor, and analyse the institutional, financial, and operational performance of SHGs and their federations. It provides a unified platform for real-time data entry, validation and reporting, thereby enabling evidence-based decision-making at all levels. Accurate use of LokOS ensures transparency, accountability and consistency in institutional data. The application plays a critical role in cut-off preparation by reflecting the true financial and operational status of institutions. It also supports profile creation, progress tracking and identification of gaps for timely corrective action. Overall, LokOS strengthens governance, improves monitoring efficiency, and supports sustainable institutional development.

Capacity Building Training Programs

- ❖ During 2025–26, focused efforts were undertaken to enhance the knowledge, skills and competencies of staff, community cadres and community institutions, ensuring effective implementation of NRLM interventions at all levels. In total, 176 trainings were planned at the state level, while 659 trainings were planned across districts, blocks and community levels.
- ❖ **Unnati Sugam Programme:** Trained 120 women on life skills, financial literacy, business readiness and market access to enhance entrepreneurial confidence and readiness.
- ❖ **Water Hyacinth Training:** Trained 30 SHG women in enterprise development to promote sustainable livelihoods using water hyacinth.
- ❖ **NIFD Terracotta Jewellery Training:** Trained 25 SHG women to develop skills for handicraft-based entrepreneurship and income generation.
- ❖ Financial Management trainings were conducted for 266 TPMs and 31 District Managers, on audit processes, book maintenance, financial reporting and statutory compliance of GPLFs.
- ❖ Further, POSH and ICC trainings were organized for all state-level staff to ensure legal compliance and promote a safe and inclusive workplace.
- ❖ **Community Institution Capacity Building:** A comprehensive training programme titled “**Parivarthaneya Hejje**” was organized for 155 GPLF Presidents. The programme designed through consultations with SHG members, GPLF leaders, community cadres, staff and experts from SIRD and KSRLPS, ensuring relevance and contextual grounding.

Nal Jal Mitra: Sanjeevini - Sanjeevini - KSRLPS has planned to train 11,904 local SHG women in multiple skills across plumbing, electrical works and machinery. The course duration is 510 hours and the training includes soft skills & employability skills and they will be deployed as multi skill worker and trained through Karnataka Skill Development Corporation. The training cost of candidates shall be borne by respective Gram Panchayat at Rs. 24,790/- per Candidates. So far out of 5,952 Gram Panchayats 3,500 Gram Panchayats have paid for 7,000 candidates. Through 24 GTTCs 2,114 candidates have been trained, 575 members training ongoing and are undergoing OJT under the supervision of PWD/RWS Engineers, so far 170 experts from GTTCs and ITI's have completed training of trainers Program.



Social Development and Gender

Sanjeevini-KSRLPS conducts gender-focused initiatives to combat discrimination and promote equality in rural Karnataka. Gender Point Persons and CRPs have been trained, Social Action Committees formed and Gender Forums established at CLF and Block levels. A state-wide campaign against gender-based violence was held from November 25 to January 2026, featuring rallies, plays and workshops. covering 233 blocks, 31,240 VOs and 5,940 GPs, with 1,04,253 activities and participation of 20.65 lakh people. In addition, the Parivarthane – Drug Free Karnataka campaign (1st August to 30th September 2025) was implemented statewide in coordination with the Police and Excise Departments, reaching 31,400 VOs and 5,953 GPs to prevent substance abuse and promote rehabilitation and awareness.

Nurturing Aspirations and Resilience For Inclusion - Karnataka Inclusive Livelihoods Programme (NARI-KILP)

The Karnataka Inclusive Livelihoods Programme is a holistic initiative aimed at creating long-term economic and social change for vulnerable households in Karnataka. The programme runs for 36 months and offers support in several areas: access to documents and entitlements, livelihoods, NARI-KILP aims to provide access to relevant entitlements that support gender-equitable, ecologically sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods for 6,000 extremely poor and vulnerable rural households/individuals in the pilot phase (phase I), and for 14,000 households in the second phase, across 10 districts of Karnataka by 2029. The project initiated the participatory identification of extremely vulnerable households in 20 selected blocks (Phase I) and will be extended to other 20 selected Talukas in (Phase II) across these ten districts.

NARI-KILP Implemented by engaging 436 SHG Surveyors across 206 Gram Panchayats District Level Committees (DLCs) have been constituted and oriented in all 10 districts. Out of 22,157 households identified, 19,747 household surveys have been completed; the remaining 2,410 households could not be surveyed due to migration.

Common Work Shed: Constructed to provide SHG members safe and equipped spaces for production and enterprise activities; 647 of 753 sheds completed and 106 under construction across 31 districts under MGNREGS.

Stree Shakthi Federations to undertake their activities. 5279 worksheds will be constructed additionally in the year 2023-24 with an estimated cost of Rs.17.50 lakhs per unit. So far, 365 works are completed and 308 works are under progress.

Financial Inclusion

BC Sakhi/Digi Pay Sakhi Intervention

Door-to-Door banking services are being provided to meet the financial needs of self-help groups in rural areas through Business Correspondence (BC). One BC Sakhi is working per gram panchayat. Incorporating SHG members as BC agents will be a leap ahead in ensuring financial inclusion, timely capitalization and overall development of the community. This will strengthen the core objective of KSRLPS by kindling entrepreneurial abilities in the women. KSRLPS trained and IIBF certified 5256 BC Sakhis / Digi Pay Sakhis under this mission BC Sakhi to facilitate the door step Banking services, insurance and pension services. 1261 BC Sakhis and 3883 Digi Pay Sakhis are active at Gram Panchayat.

Financial assistance are provided under Pradhan Manthri Jeevan Jyothi Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) to such families in case of health problems, unexpected accidents, unexpected death etc. of family members of Self Help





Group, So far, 25.68 lakh members covered and under Pradhan Manthri Suraksha Bima Yojana and under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana 28.05 lakh SHG members are covered.

Community Investment Fund (CIF)

Community Investment Fund (CIF) is provided as a resource in perpetuity to capitalize the institutions of the poor. SHGs will prepare micro investment/micro credit plan to pursue income generating activities by poorest of the poor women in the SHGs. CIF disbursed amount of Rs.125.01 crores to 8,334 SHGs.

Farm livelihood

Agriculture is a key livelihood activity for rural households and Sanjeevini-KSRLPS supports Mahila Kisans through SHGs by promoting agro-ecological practices, integrated farming systems and improved livestock management, in convergence with line departments and MGNREGS. Emphasis is placed on sustainable resource use and creation of durable livelihood assets, generating opportunities in poultry, dairy, goat, sheep and other livestock activities.

Under Agro-Ecological Practices, 7.41 lakh Mahila Kisans have been covered against a target of 6.00 lakh during 2025–26, achieving 113 percent progress, while Agri-Nutri/Kitchen Gardens have been promoted to improve household nutrition, covering 3.67 lakh Mahila Kisans against a target of 4.50 lakh, achieving 83 percent of the annual target.

Mahila Kisan Shashakthikarna Pariyojana-MKSP- Integrated Farming Cluster (IFC)

Sanjeevini-KSRLPS has promoted Integrated Farming Clusters (IFCs), encouraging Mahila Kisans to adopt multiple farm and allied activities to enhance incomes. A total of 682 IFCs have been taken up across 227 blocks in 30 districts, covering 2.38 lakh Mahila Kisans, with baseline surveys completed for all beneficiaries through Krishi Sakhis and Pashu Sakhis, supported by a release of Rs. 64.80 lakh in August 2025.

So far, 577 DPRs approved by Taluk and District Level Coordination Committees have been received at the state level. During 2024–25, a first tranche of Rs.1,600 lakh was released to 318 IFCs at Rs.5.00 lakh per cluster, while in 2025–26, Rs.1,900 lakh was released to 118 clusters for establishing Livelihood Service Centers, with an additional Rs.1,900 lakh received for the second tranche.

About 118 Livelihood Service Centres are planned to be operational by February 2026, supported by business plan training at KVKs, DATCs, and RSETIs. Capacity building is ensured through trained Community Resource Persons and exposure visits to Krishi Melas enabled 65,941 Mahila Kisans and staff to gain practical knowledge. Convergence with MGNREGA has further strengthened livelihoods through creation of individual and community assets such as farm ponds, sheds, compost pits, agri-nutri gardens, storage facilities and common infrastructure.

Livestock Interventions

The interventions focus on reducing mortality and morbidity in livestock and poultry through improved feed and breed management, preventive healthcare, ethno-veterinary practices, better housing and scientific management. So far, 17.62 lakh Mahila Kisans have been covered under livestock interventions.

- ❖ During 2025–26, against a target of Rs. 5.00 lakh, 4,05,812 Mahila Kisans have been covered, achieving 81 percent of the annual target, reflecting steady progress.



- ❖ Under Ksheera Sanjeevini (Phase I to V), implemented in convergence with Karnataka Milk Federation, 42,920 SHG women have been covered, 1,073 women dairy cooperative societies formed and 28,850 animals inducted to promote dairy-based livelihoods.
- ❖ Kukkuta Sanjeevini promotes sustainable poultry farming across 31 districts, covering 6,697 households against a target of, 825 (114 percent achievement), with 1,340 SHGs/PGs/JLGs identified and poultry shed construction initiated on community and individual lands; the project supports nutrition-linked supply to schools and anganwadis.
- ❖ Under Mathsya Sanjeevini (Inland Fisheries), 1,290 tanks and 8,040 women beneficiaries have been identified, 714 MoUs executed, 2,168 SHG members trained and Rs.51.90 lakh fingerlings stocked in 388 tanks, demonstrating strong progress in fisheries-based livelihoods.

Non- Farm/ Enterprises Promotion

- ❖ Sanjeevini KSRLPS has conducted a State Level Belagavi SARAS Mela and 115 SHGs participated from Karnataka and generated income of Rs.1.32 crores. A total of 23 SHGs from Karnataka participated in SARAS Melas organized in other states, achieving total sales of Rs.40,45,327. In Rajasthan, 4 SHGs participated in the Jaipur Saras, generating Rs.9,00,000 in sales. In Delhi, 6 SHGs took part in the IIFT event (Rs.7,70,000), 3 SHGs in the Food Festival (Rs.8,61,250) and 7 SHGs in the Dhyan Chand Ground Saras (Rs.14,64,077). Additionally, 2 SHGs participated in the Coimbatore Saras Mela in Tamil Nadu, achieving Rs.50,000 in sales. These events provided SHGs with broader market access, supporting business expansion and strengthening economic empowerment.
- ❖ **Solid Waste Management (SWM):** Designed to promote sustainable waste management and environmental awareness; 17,473 SHG women trained across 5,952 GPs, 12,313 trained members currently working, 5,950 MoUs signed and 5,181 candidates trained as drivers (4,186 women currently working).
- ❖ **Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME):** Under the PMFME scheme, 2,849 members in Karnataka have been supported as of 31.12.2025, with Rs.113.56 lakh released in 2025–26 to promote formalisation, value addition and strengthening of micro food processing enterprises.

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Project (SVEP)

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Project (SVEP) aims to support rural poor come out of poverty by helping them set up enterprises and provide support till the enterprise stabilizes. It provides financial support through Community Enterprise Fund to the Entrepreneurs and links them to bank for MUDRA loan and other financial services. The total project cost for implementation of project in a taluk for duration of four years is Rs.6.50 crore per block, supporting at least 10000 enterprises owned and managed by SHG women. 4408 SHG women entrepreneurs have been supported under the SVEP program.

AGEY (Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana)

AGEY aims to improve rural connectivity by linking remote villages with essential services such as markets, education and healthcare through SHG/CBO-managed transport services. The scheme supports livelihoods and local economic development by providing interest-free loans for vehicle purchase. During 2025–26, an amount of Rs.2.33 crore has been released for the procurement of 29 vehicles across 18 districts.

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

RSETIs are providing training to rural youths on self-employment in different trades. In Karnataka State, 32 RSETIs are working in all 30 districts with well-established infrastructure and human resources. Training is





imparted in 64 different trades to the selected candidates. 23,245 candidates are trained against the target of 21,707.

Deen Dayal Upadaya Grameena Koushalya Yojana (DDU GKY)

DDUGKY a skill programme of MoRD earlier known as Aajeevika Skills Yojana renamed as a Deen Dayal Upadaya Grameena Koushalya Yojana envisages providing jobs after trained by training partners. The Progress of trained and placed as on December 2025 is placed in **Table 9.8**.

Table 9.8: Progress of trained and placed as on December 2025

Year	Target	Trained and placed as on December 2025			% Placement
		Training Commenced	Training completed	Placement Achieved	
2019 to 2024	67103	59220	52117	29701	57%
2025	6525	602	602	493	82%

DDU-GKY 2.0

The target allotted for the state is 3395 under DDU-GKY 2.0 for the FY 2025-26. EoI was called in the month of May 2025, total of 104 projects has been received under this scheme. The Project Approval Committee has approved 24 PIAs with the target of 3395.

Akka Cafe

The Akka Cafe initiative, launched in 2024–25, empowers SHG women to run cafes serving nutritious local cuisine, generating livelihoods for 5–10 women per outlet. Two models are supported—Premium (Rs.15 lakh) and Classic (Rs.7 lakh) for renovation, branding, and equipment. Out of 62 targeted cafes, 25 are operational, 11 have completed renovation and 26 are under renovation. For 2025–26, 137 proposals have been received, and administrative approval has been granted for Rs.6.29 crore to establish 43 cafes. Under capacity building, 186 women entrepreneurs across 30 Enterprise Groups in 20 districts received training on operational efficiency, service quality and enterprise sustainability, supporting food-based livelihoods and local economic development.

National urban livelihood mission

Deen Dayal Anthyodaya Yojana -National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY- NULM)-2022-23

Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was restructured and renamed as National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) which was approved by the GoI on 24th September 2013. GoI for implementation in 311 Urban local bodies. This scheme is implemented with the support of Central and State Government and the sharing pattern of 60:40.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India has instructed to implement the new scheme Deendayal Jan Aajeevika (Urban) Scheme (DJAY-S) on a pilot basis. The said scheme has been extended up to 30.09.2025. At present, only the draft guidelines have been approved. Necessary action will be taken in accordance with rules after the approval of the final guidelines and allocation of funds.



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. Under this scheme, benefited over 68 lakh street vendors across India. Recently, the Union Cabinet approved its restructuring and extension till March 2030 to increase its reach and impact. The restructured scheme will provide better financial access, promote digital use, build vendor skills and support the overall socio-economic growth of street vendors and their families.

The scheme aims to address the vulnerabilities of the street vendors through a multi-pronged approach which includes:

- ❖ Recognition of street vendors.
- ❖ Financial inclusion by providing loan in 3 tranches (1st – 15000, 2nd – 25000 and 3rd – 50000) with 7% interest subvention.
- ❖ Access to UPI linked credit card with a limit of Rs. 10000/- and will be increased to Rs. 30000/- valid for a period of 5 years.
- ❖ Enhancing digital transaction up to Rs.100 per month (Rs.1 per transaction) with maximum cashback of Rs.1,200 per year in each tranche and Wholesale digital purchases – up to Rs.100 per quarter (@ Rs.20 per transaction for 5 such transactions) for 4 quarters for conducting digital transactions on wholesale purchases of at least Rs.2,000, with a maximum cashback of Rs.400 per year
- ❖ Capacity building for street vendors with focus on entrepreneurship, financial literacy, digital literacy, packaging etc in convergence with capacity building programs implemented by various Ministries/ Departments in GoI.
- ❖ Linkages to Social Security schemes by strengthening the safety net for beneficiaries' families, enhancing their living conditions.
- ❖ This Scheme is fully 100% sponsored by the Central Government. The scheme will have the managed structure at the Central, State and ULBs level for the effective implementation and monitoring of the scheme. The PM SVANidhi scheme is implemented in all the Urban Local Bodies in the state of Karnataka.

Revised target of 8,42,200 has been allocated to Karnataka under PM SVANidhi Scheme 2.0. As on January 2026, out of 4,70,327 eligible applications, loan has been sanctioned for 4,17,679 beneficiaries amounting of Rs.425.35 crores and Rs.415.00 crores have been disbursed to 4,09,846 street vendors and Karnataka is currently placed 7th at the national level.

Karnataka German Multi Skill Development Centre (KGMSDC)

KGMSDC has established Two Multi Skill Development Centres (MSDCS) in Bengaluru & Kalburgi of International Standards for training in Advanced Technology areas with the Technical Collaboration of the German Technical Corporation (GIZ-IS), Germany. The objective of these centres is to offer specialised skills training programme on par with international standards and in alignment with the Industry requirement. These Centres are well equipped with latest equipment, machinery, tools with good infrastructure, flexible market driven short and long-term courses, strong interface with industry and trained faculty. It also aims to provide training in high-end technology, self-sustenance after 5 years and linking international placement.

KGMSDC has 53,116 trainees have been trained since inception till end of December 2025. Out of which 17,323 SC, 3,467 ST, 12,016 Women and 4,870 Minority Candidates have been trained. Placement is provided for 16,689 candidates. 151 candidates have been trained under Amrita Munnade Yojane. 22254 candidates have been trained under CMKKY scheme.





As per the Budget Announcement in 2024-25, a Centre of Excellence in CNC Technology will be established at the KGTTI Kalaburagi centre at a cost of Rs. 16.00 crore. These machines will be supplied from Germany and integrated with smart manufacturing technologies in technical education to create a digitally empowered engineering ecosystem, operationalize smart manufacturing technologies by managing and deploying them in Industries.

Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya Master Training Institute

The Institute has conducted master trainers training programme for 490 candidates in various domains and 169 training of trainers programme (ToTs) under NAL JAL Mitra Programme and conducted employment enhancement cum ToTs on construction site management and with emphasis on water proofing and insulations, railway signalling, cyber security and placement & career readiness training for 227 candidates. 102 women candidates are trained in Jal Vitharan Sanchalak Program and 266 Junior training officers are trained under Induction cum Master Training Program in Fitter and Electrician Job roles.

The institute has signed MoUs with 6 organisations namely Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, Indian Institute of Technology –Madras, Indian Institute of Technology – Dharwad, National Institute of Technology, SIWIN – Sudhish Institute for Water Proofing & Insulation, Legrand Group (Electrical Systems & Numeric UPS). Also signed MoUs with Government Organisation viz., Department of Industrial Training & Employment, Government Tools & Training Centre (GTTC), Karnataka – German Technical Training Institute (KGTTI), Department of Technical Education [DTE], Connecting the Dots, Bengaluru (Teacher's Training Program), RTPS – Rao's Training & Placement Services (Railway-related stream).

Achievements

1. **Yuvanidhi Scheme:** 3.93.358 candidates have been registered and 3,08,267 beneficiaries are covered under this Guarantee Scheme.
2. **Yuvanidhi Plus :** To impart skill training to Yuvanidhi registered candidates from KSDC in Industry Linkage Cell and Future skills and EDP for making them employable. So far, 1615 candidates are trained and for 1100 candidates training is underway.
3. **India Skill Competition 2024:** Karnataka won 48 medals out of 62 participants in India Skill Competition 2024 held in New Delhi and stood 2nd Place in the country.
4. **World Skill Competition 2024:** From India, out of 60 participants, 9 were participated from Karnataka and won 4 Medallion of Excellence held in Lyon, France.
5. **Nanna Vruthi Nanna Ayke:** Preparing for Bright Future. 35000 candidates trained in 8th to 10th standard students in 145 Government Schools since 2024-25. Targeted to train 2.3 lakh students of 500 schools in the current year.
6. Under the innovative program “Kalike Jothe Kaushalya”, in collaboration with Higher Education department 66,290 candidates are trained.
7. Karnataka Skill Development Corporation identifies candidates for suitable employment opportunities abroad and thus so far has provided overseas employment opportunities to 939 candidates. Under the program, IMCK provides Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT) to candidates and thus so far has provided training to more than 1000 candidates. Recruitment to UAE has been completed for 26 candidates and visa is awaited.
8. **English and Communication skills training:** To facilitate placement of ITI students, impart English and communication skills training. Baseline testing for the candidates to determine their existing CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference) is conducted. Trained 17,056 students.



9. **Study Abroad 2025:** Comprehensive platform to guide youth of Karnataka for overseas education. Public Expo organized in August 2025 for transparent, value-based, personalized guidance. 60 overseas universities participated in the exhibition. More than 3000 candidates registered on studyabroad.ksdckarnataka.com. Around 300 candidates confirmed to study abroad; remaining under counselling process.
10. The Bengaluru Skill Summit 2025 was organised as a collaborative platform bringing together Government, industry, academia, and international partners, with over 6,500 attendees.
11. 2,47,215 candidates were given offer letters from 421 Mega Job Fairs conducted.
12. **PM SVAnidhi Scheme:** Karnataka stood 7th Place in the country.
13. **Multi-Skill Development Centres:** Three MSDCs established in Talkal, Kalburgi and Varuna. These are the finishing schools for short term training and placement. The MSDCs are designed to offer diverse industry-relevant skills to individuals. Training has been started in Kalburgi, MSDC. 173 students are undergoing training.
14. Under Government Tool Room and Training Centre, 13,092 candidates have been trained under long term training and 40,143 candidates trained under short term and 9906 candidates were placed.
15. CEDOK-28,851 candidates have been imparted Entrepreneurship development training since inception and 5,049 candidates are self-employed.
16. **Nal Jal Mitra:** Sanjeevini - KSRLPS has planned to train 11,904 local SHG women in multiple skills across plumbing, electrical works and machinery. Through six GTTCs 2114 candidates have been trained, 575 members training ongoing and are undergoing OJT under the supervision of PWD/RWS Engineers, So far, 170 experts from GTTCs and ITI's have completed training of trainers Program.
17. **Nurturing Aspirations for Resilience and Inclusion (NARI) Karnataka Inclusive Livelihoods Programme (KILP):** Special focus on gender-specific issues Promotion of climate-adaptive livelihood opportunities at the local level. Participatory identification of extremely vulnerable households in 20 blocks across 10 districts. Goal is to lift extremely vulnerable rural households in 10 districts out of vulnerability by 2027.
18. Under CMKKY 259839 candidates are trained and 38,226 candidates are placed.
19. Akka Café with providing employment for women Out of 62 targeted cafés, 25 are operational, 11 have completed and 26 are under renovation.
20. **Solid Waste Management:** Empowering Women for Solid Waste Management in rural areas with the convergence of RDPR. Designed to promote sustainable waste management and environmental awareness; 17,473 SHG women trained across 5,952 GPs, 12,313 trained members currently working, 5,950 MoUs signed, and 5,181 candidates trained as drivers (4,186 women currently working).
21. **Migration Skill Centre (MSC) under DDUGKY:** Established a MSC in February 2024 at Bengaluru. A dedicated call centre has been launched in Bengaluru with toll free helpline number 1800-891-7168 to address grievances and requests for support. To Strengthen post-placement support and facilitate a smooth transition for migrant workers under the DDU-GKY program who re-locate from rural to urban areas or industrial hubs for employment. 48 candidates are relocated and placed 35 candidates in Bengaluru.
22. **UDYOGA** - Modernization of 150 Government ITIs with TATA Technologies Limited to enhance employability with Industry 4.0 Skills through 6 long term and 23 short term courses.





Challenges

Lack of Awareness: The basic challenges are that many programmes like Awareness, Training etc. are implemented in PPP mode involving Self-help groups and NGOs. A suitable mechanism for the monitoring of these NGOs and Self-help groups at District and Taluk level is to be established.

Low Aspirational Value: Limited career pathways in vocational education. The skill development mission in the State needs support and cooperation from different stakeholders for capacity building of the youths to seek job opportunities in the global job markets and also promote self-employment for accomplishing the aspirations of youths and utilization of their talents and capacities.

Trainer Shortage and lack of technology usage: Insufficient high-quality trainers & industry exposure. The shortages of faculties in all wings also need urgent attention. Limited integration of emerging technologies (AI, IoT & Robotics) in the skill programs.

Gender Disparity: Uneven participation across districts & sectors. Low enrolment of women in manufacturing related skill development programs.

Industry co-ownership: Suboptimal Industry participation in curriculum co-creation, OJT and hiring.

Traditional Livelihood Gaps : Lack of formal integration & market linkages.

Funding Constraints: High-cost emerging tech courses not viable under current common cost norms. The cooperation of the Banks in providing the required loans to the identified, trained entrepreneurs at appropriate time has to be ensured to achieve the objective of the schemes.

Curriculum lacking Life skills: Communication, building EQ, resilience at work. Etc., not embedded in skill training.

Building market credibility for NSQF certification: This issue is closely tied to the quality of assessments. Lack of qualified and certified assessors, lack of standardized assessments, lack of stringent monitoring leaves the system vulnerable to malpractice which weakens the market trust and acceptance.

Quality Training: High-quality training remains limited, especially in rural and remote areas.

Weak Linkage: Between education, skill development and employment policies, placements, tracking.

Way Forward

The roadmap ahead focuses on enhancing partnerships, expanding training programs and ensuring sustainable growth in the skill development sector for all citizens.

- ❖ Karnataka Skill Development Policy for holistic approach to cater to all the sectors and strategic collaborations with all departments and prominent industries.
- ❖ Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane 2.0 Guidelines to focus on Industry Linkage for aligning the Karnataka's pool of talent towards the vision of having a Ready Workforce by 2030.
- ❖ Onboarding Catalyst agencies, Facilitators for strengthening & delivering right placements to the trained candidates.
- ❖ Full integration of Kaushalkar LMS with Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH); use of AI for skill gap analytics and personalized learning.



- ❖ Operationalize Skill Advisory Committees at state and district levels; integrate skilling targets with departmental KPIs.
- ❖ Advocate for revised cost norms; leverage CSR funds and PPP models for infra augmentation; pilot outcome-based funding.

9.2 LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

9.2.1 Introduction

The Lowest Unemployment Rate 2.8% is recorded in Karnataka after Gujarat in the country and also it is below the All India average of 5.2 % as per Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Quarterly Bulletin Report July –September 2025 (age 15 years and above) demonstrating superior employment generation and a highly efficient job market. Karnataka outperforms India across all labour indicators with Worker Population Ratio 55.6% as against All India average of 52.2%, Labour Force Participation Rate of Karnataka is 57.3% and All India average of 55.1%, Karnataka's labour market data reveals a state economy operating at high efficiency with strong job creation, widespread economic participation and minimal unemployment with efficient labour market: as per Periodic Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin Report July –September 2025 (age 15 years and above).

The Karnataka Labour Department has introduced progressive legislation and rules were notified during 2025-26 to expand social security coverage to previously unorganized workforce sectors, including the Karnataka Cinema and Cultural Activities Workers (Welfare) Cess Act, 2024 for entertainment industry workers, the Karnataka Platform-Based Gig Workers (Social Security and Welfare) Act, 2025 for app-based and gig economy workers, and the Karnataka Domestic Workers (Social Security and Welfare) Bill, 2025 currently in draft stage, collectively aimed at providing welfare benefits and social protection to vulnerable worker categories in the evolving labour market.

As a Progressive Labour Policy initiative in the state, a menstrual leave policy is being implemented from November 12, 2025, providing one day of paid leave per month to women employees (aged 18-52 years) in registered establishments.

9.2.2 Labour Department

Vision and Mission of Labour Department

Vision

“Making Karnataka as a model state for global investment and sustainable industrial production based on the twin principles of decent quality employment generation and inclusive all-round development of working class by designing and implementing feasible creative approaches and pragmatic operational strategies”.

Mission

“To evolve model frameworks in respect of Labour Legislation, Policies, Action Plans, Schemes and Programs by involving all the parties vitally concerned and implementing the same using advanced technologies so as to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in reaching the target group and thereby ensuring Karnataka's competitiveness in the domestic and global market as a preferred destination for investment and decent quality employment generation”.





Initiatives of labour department

The labour department includes Labour Welfare Board, Building and other construction Workers Welfare Board, Karnataka state Unorganised Workers Social Security Board, Employees State Insurance Scheme, Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health. Financial Progress of the department for the year 2025--26 (as on 27th January 2026) is 78.60 % to its release. (Expenditure:Rs.408.38 Crore, Release: Rs 519.53 Crore).

Implementation and Progress of Various Labour Acts in Karnataka

A major issue in the area of labour reforms is how to ensure minimum conditions of decent work and livelihood in the unorganized or informal sector of the economy. The limited applicability of important laws and the application of number filters have led to the emergency of a dual labour market with the resultant implication of the overwhelmingly larger sections of the unorganized sector labour being deprived of protection from laws in many spheres. Labour regulations can be broadly grouped into four broad areas, based on the aspects of employment covered by them, conditions of work, wages and remuneration, employment security and industrial relations and social security and welfare of workers. The remarkable achievements in the matter of enforcement of various Acts in terms of prosecution and imposition of fine.

- ❖ By Government Order No: LD 466 LET 2023, dated 12-11-2025, with the intention of enhancing health, efficiency, mental well being and performance of women employees between 18 to 52 years of age, working in the establishments registered under Factories Act, 1948, Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, Plantation Workers Act, 1951, Beedi and Cigar Workers Act, 1966 and Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, it is ordered to provide one day of paid leave per month to all permanent/ contractual/outsourced women during their menstrual cycle, restricting to 12 days per year.
- ❖ A total of 57,155 inspections have been conducted under various labour laws and 6,966 cases have been filed against erring employers for violation of the Act. A total of 1,378 cases were disposed of in various courts and a sum of Rs. 77,78,300/- was levied in fine.
- ❖ Out of 567 cases received during the period from 01.04.2025 to 30.12.2025 under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and 564 cases have been disposed of and 03 cases are pending.
- a. **Strikes and Lockouts** – The number of strikes and lockouts indicate the level of industrial peace in a State. Karnataka is by and large, a peaceful state as far as industrial environment is concerned. No strikes, lockouts, layoffs reported during the year.
- b. **Absenteeism** – The absenteeism of workers in the industries for the year 2025-26 stood at 11.27% till the end of December. This proportion is 16.91% for the year 2025-26 when it comes to plantation workers (details are given in **Table 9.9**).

Table 9.9: Absenteeism of Plantation Labour

Particulars	No. of Man days Schedule to Work	No. of Man days Absent	Percentage of Absent
Industry	3,52,09,171	39,68,291	11.27%
Plantation	46,87,481	7,92,865	16.91%

Source : Labour Department GoK.

Karnataka State Child and Adolescent Labour Abolition Scheme Society:

To effectively implement the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and make Karnataka a child and adolescent labour-free state, the following functions were initiated.



- ❖ Implementation of Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Control) Act 1986 and Rules-2017 (Centre/State) and SOP (Centre/State) required for declaration of Child and Adolescent Labour Free Districts.
- ❖ Conducting a survey of child and adolescent labourers across the state. Organizing legal awareness-assistance programmes, training programmes.
- ❖ For the first offence, if a child and adolescent labourer is employed, the convicted employer shall be punished with imprisonment from 6 months to 2 years. Fine from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- or both.
- ❖ For repeat offence, imprisonment from 1 year to 3 years. Lighter punishment is available for parents, and Rs. 10,000/- can be imposed for repeat offence.
- ❖ 27,287 inspections have been conducted by the appointed officers/inspectors under the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 till the end of December-2025. 518 child labourers have been identified and rehabilitated. 147 cases have been registered in various courts and conviction has been obtained in 34 cases. Fine of Rs.7,32,000/- has been collected.
- ❖ By the end of December-2025, 789 wall writings, 59,702 pamphlets, 390 auto campaigns, 44 legal awareness-assistance programs, printing and distribution of 23,854 leaflets, 387 training workshops for inspectors notified under sections 16 and 17 of the Act, 137 street plays, and other programs have been carried out across the state regarding the elimination of child and adolescent labour.
- ❖ The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has organized the PAN-INDIA Rescue & Rehabilitation Campaign Of Child And Adolescent Labour from 01 June 2025 to 31 August 2025 on the occasion of Independence Day on 15th August. Through the said program, 8,907 inspections were conducted in collaboration with the Karnataka State Legal Services Authority and other departments, and 233 child and adolescent labours were protected.
- ❖ On 12/06/2025, the international “World Day Against Child Labour” was organized at the state and district levels. It was organized under the leadership of the Labour Minister at the state level and under the leadership of the District Commissioners in the districts.

Challenges

The State Government has provided a grant of Rs.500.00 lakhs for the year 2025-26 as the Unified State Child Labour Scheme (SCLP) is being implemented in all 31 districts. Out of the said grant, Rs.98.60 lakhs is under the SCSP/TSP scheme and the remaining grant of Rs.402.40 lakhs is also required for the implementation of the scheme as there is a shortfall even for administrative expenditure.

Vision

To make Karnataka a child and adolescent labor free state by organizing public awareness programs and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities under the leadership of the District Child Labour Scheme Societies of all districts under the leadership of the District Commissioners of the respective districts on the elimination of child and adolescent labour, and to undertake further publicity in this regard.

9.2.2(1) Karnataka Labour Welfare Board

The Karnataka Labour Welfare Board came into existence in 1969 to promote the welfare of workers in the state of Karnataka. A fund has been established under the Karnataka Labour Welfare Act, 1965 to provide financial assistance to workers and carry out activities. To this fund, a contribution of Rs. 20/- per employee, Rs. 40/- per employee from the employer and Rs. 20/- per employee from the government, totaling Rs. 80/- per employee, is collected from factories, plantations, motor transport establishments, shops and commercial establishments registered with the Karnataka Labour Welfare Board, employing more than 50 workers.





Labour Welfare Schemes

The Board is implementing welfare and social security schemes for the organized workers. The number of beneficiaries provided with financial assistance under the welfare schemes up to Dec 2025 are given in **Table 9.10**.

Table 9.10 Financial assistance under the welfare schemes (up to Dec 2025)

Scheme details	No of beneficiaries	Financial Assistance (Rs. in Crores)
Educational assistance to children of workers	38,661	34.41
Medical assistance	07	0.0172
Funeral assistance	325	0.567
Accident benefit	---	---
Medical check up camps	196	0.01
Annual sports activity	211	0.01
Maternity benefit for women workers	573	0.573
Total	39,973	35.59

Source : Labour Department, GoK.

9.2.2(2) Karnataka Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board

It is a board that regulates the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and provides for their safety, health and welfare measures. The details of progress under various welfare and social security schemes up to Dec 2025 is given in the **Table 9.11**.

Table 9.11 : Details of Welfare and Social Security Schemes (up to Dec 2025)

Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
Marriage Assistance	29,356	174.4705
Education Assistance	5,69,726	493.7530
Funeral Assistance	5,636	42.2532
Accidental Assistance	557	12.7710
Unregistered Death Assistance	21	0.4200
Major Medical	2,431	12.1389
Medical Assistance	320	0.1887
Maternity Assistance	2,762	14.0960
Tayi Magu Sahaya Hasta	1,203	0.7218
Pension	10,020	44.4530
Disability Pension	309	2.2526
Family Pension	88	0.0847
Total	6,22,429	797.6034

Source : Labour Department, GoK.

- ❖ The Board which is functioning under the ambit of Department of Labour registers the eligible building and other construction workers as beneficiaries and implements various welfare and social security schemes for them. The Board is extending financial assistance under various welfare schemes such as



monetary benefit in case death of the beneficiary due to accident, educational assistance for upgradation of education, pension, reimbursement of medical bills and others.

- ❖ 07 fully furnished Transit Accommodation buildings in 06 Districts of Karnataka have been constructed for providing temporary accommodations for migrant construction workers and their dependents.
- ❖ Preventive Health Care Scheme is being implemented for registered construction workers and their dependents. Under this scheme 23 medical tests are being conducted. Tests result are communicated to the beneficiaries so that they can take necessary precaution regarding their health.
- ❖ In order to provide medical treatment for construction workers at their work places and their colonies, Mobile Medical Units with updated medical technology along with connected health Eco System have been set up. Under this scheme so far 7,08,078 have been treated free of cost.
- ❖ For effective registration of building and other construction workers and provide them welfare schemes Artificial Intelligent based Dr. B R Ambedkar Karmika Seva Kendra workers Facilitation Centers have been set up across the State by the Board at 43 Sub- Divisional Office of Labour Department.

9.2.2(3) Karnataka State Unorganized Workers Social Security Board

The State Government, in accordance with the provisions of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, has constituted the Karnataka State Unorganised Workers' Social Security Board with the objective of improving the living standards of unorganized workers and bringing them under the ambit of social security. The Board is implementing the following social security schemes for unorganised workers and program achieved from April 2025 to December 2025.

1. Ambedkar Karmika Sahaya hasta Scheme

Under this scheme, a total of 101 categories of unorganised workers are being registered free of cost, including workers engaged in traditional occupations and those belonging to nomadic and semi-nomadic communities engaged in hereditary occupation-based work. Smart cards are issued along with the following benefits.

Benefits

a) Accident Compensation

- ❖ In case of death due to accident: Rs.1.00 lakh to the nominee.
- ❖ In case of permanent/partial disability: Compensation up to Rs.1.00 lakh (based on percentage of disability).
- ❖ Reimbursement of hospital expenses up to Rs.50,000.

b) Natural Death Compensation and Funeral Expenses: Rs.10,000 to the family of the beneficiary towards funeral expenses

- ❖ A total of 56,900 unorganised workers have been registered.
- ❖ Compensation of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been disbursed in 2 accident death cases.
- ❖ Compensation of Rs.90,000 has been disbursed in 9 natural death cases.

2. Karnataka State Gig Workers Insurance Scheme

Gig workers working in the e-commerce sector are being registered through the Seva Sindhu portal. Under this scheme, accident compensation and life insurance benefits of Rs.2.00 lakh each are provided, amounting to a total insurance coverage of Rs.4.00 lakh per worker.





- ❖ A total of 968 gig workers have been registered.
- ❖ Hospital expense reimbursement of Rs.1.60 lakh has been provided in 2 cases.

3. Karnataka State Newspaper & Milk Distribution Workers Accident Benefit and Medical assistance Scheme

The “Karnataka State Newspaper and Milk Distribution Workers Accident Benefit and Medical Benefits Scheme” is being implemented to provide accident death compensation of Rs.2.00 lakh to newspaper and milk distribution workers, medical benefits up to Rs.1.00 lakh, natural death compensation of Rs.10,000, and coverage of funeral expenses. a total of 119 workers have been registered.

4. Karnataka State Private Commercial Transport Workers Accident Benefit Scheme

Under this scheme, drivers, conductors, and cleaners of private commercial transport vehicles are provided accident benefit up to Rs.5.00 lakh. In addition, educational assistance of Rs.10,000 per annum is provided to a maximum of two children of transport workers who have died due to accident or have suffered permanent total disability, from Class 1 up to Pre-University education.

- ❖ Compensation of Rs. 630.31 lakh has been disbursed in 130 accident cases.
- ❖ Educational assistance of Rs.29.10 lakh has been provided to 291 children of beneficiaries.

5. Karnataka Motor Transport and Other Allied Workers Social Security and Welfare Board

A large proportion of unorganised workers are engaged in private commercial transport vehicles such as autos, taxis, maxi cabs, lorries, buses, etc., and are socially and economically vulnerable. The Karnataka Motor Transport and Other Allied Workers Social Security and Welfare Cess Act, 2024 has been enacted to provide social security and welfare benefits to these workers, and the corresponding Rules, 2024 have been framed. Under Section 3 of the Act, the Karnataka Motor Transport and Other Allied Workers Social Security and Welfare Board has been constituted.

❖ Beneficiaries

Persons working directly or through agencies in motor transport establishments, including drivers, conductors, cleaners, station staff, line-checking staff, booking clerks, cash clerks, depot clerks, security personnel, workers involved in vehicle arrival/departure, loading and unloading, workers in motor garages, tyre retreading and resoling units, puncture repair shops, automobile body-building units, and other allied transport-related workers. A total of 26,228 workers have been registered as beneficiaries.

Benefits

a) Accident Compensation

- ❖ Death: Rs.5.00 lakh to the nominee.
- ❖ Permanent disability: Compensation up to Rs.2.00 lakh based on degree of disability.
- ❖ Temporary disability: Compensation up to Rs.1.00 lakh.

(b) Natural Death Compensation and Funeral Expenses

- ❖ Compensation of Rs.25,000 (including funeral expenses) to dependents.

**c) Educational Assistance (for up to two children)**

- ❖ 12th standard or equivalent: Rs.3,000 per annum.
- ❖ Degree or equivalent: Rs.5,500 per annum.
- ❖ Engineering and Medical education: Rs.8,000 per annum.
- ❖ Postgraduate degree: Rs.11,000 per annum.

d) Educational Assistance for children of workers who died due to accident or suffered permanent total disability (up to two children)

- ❖ From Class 1 to Degree or equivalent: Rs.10,000 per annum.
- ❖ Engineering and Medical education: Rs.20,000 per annum.
- ❖ Postgraduate degree: Rs.25,000 per annum.

e) Maternity Assistance

- ❖ For the first two live births, maternity assistance of Rs. 10,000 each.

6. Ashadeepa Scheme

The Ashadeepa Scheme is being implemented to incentivise employers. with the objective of providing employment to youth belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The benefits are as follows:

1. Reimbursement of employer-paid ESI and EPF contributions for two years, subject to a maximum of Rs.3,000 per month per candidate.
2. Reimbursement of apprenticeship stipend for candidates undergoing apprenticeship training for two years, up to Rs.5,000 per month.
3. Reimbursement of wages up to Rs.7,000 per month for two years if apprentices are permanently employed after training.
4. Reimbursement of wages up to Rs.6,000 per month for two years for candidates newly recruited into permanent positions.

Under these benefits, a total of Rs.4.80 crore has been reimbursed to employers, including partial wage reimbursement, in respect of 899 candidates.

7. Registration of unorganized workers in e-Shram portal

Ministry of Labour and Employment of the Union Government has developed e-Shram portal to collect the data of unorganized workers and registration of 406 categories of unorganized workers are being done.

The Central government has given a target of registration of 1.89 crore unorganized workers for Karnataka State. So far, 1,10,26,900 workers have been registered as on date 30.01.2026 under e-Shram portal across the Karnataka and 2,57,000 workers have been registered up to December 2025. District wise target and registrations details are given in **Appendix 9.3**. The major registration of occupational sectors details are given in **Table 9.12** (as on 29.01.2026).

Table 9.12: Major Sector wise registration under e-Shram portal

Occupational Sector	No. of Registrations
Agriculture	6143789
Construction	1133092



Occupational Sector	No. of Registrations
Apparels	1201146
Automobiles and Transportation	420973
Miscellaneous	483059

Source: e-Shram portal, Gol.

8. International Migration Centre – Karnataka

Through the International Migration Centre – Karnataka under the Karnataka State Unorganized Workers' Social Security Board, unorganized workers are legally sent to abroad for work, Now women domestic workers have been provided employment and safely sent abroad. A total of 663 women domestic workers have been provided employment and safely deployed to Kuwait and Oman.

Newly Notified Acts

- ❖ The Karnataka Cinema and Cultural Activities Workers (Welfare) Cess Act, 2024 was notified on 24-09-2024, and the corresponding Rules notified by the Government on 03-11-2025 to mobilize resources for registering unorganized workers engaged in cinema and cultural activities and to provide them with social security benefits.
- ❖ The Karnataka Platform-Based Gig Workers (Social Security and Welfare) Act, 2025 was notified on 12-09-2025, and the Rules notified on 19-11-2025 to mobilize resources for registering gig workers working in e-commerce sectors and providing social security benefits.
- ❖ The draft of the "Karnataka Domestic Workers (Social Security and Welfare) Bill, 2025" has been prepared, and a notification inviting public opinions/suggestions was issued on 15-10-2025. to provide welfare and social security to workers engaged in the domestic work sector.

9.2.2(4) Factories, Boilers, Industrial safety and Health

Vision & Mission

To become a leading organization in providing value added services to protect the workers and work environment in factories from Industrial Occupational Hazards by disseminating knowledge & information to all the stake holders. To ensure greater awareness and participation of all the stake holders in achieving work safety, better health and work environment through capacity building measures and knowledge dissemination programmes.

Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health carries the responsibility of ensuring Occupational Safety, Health and Welfare of all the workers in the registered factories through effective enforcement of,

- ❖ The Factories Act, 1948 and the rules made thereunder.
- ❖ The Karnataka Factories Rules, 1969 and the rules made thereunder.
- ❖ The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the rules made thereunder.
- ❖ Maternity Benefit Act 1961 and the rules made thereunder.
- ❖ For Building and other Construction activities, The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Act-1996 and rules made there under.

The state of Karnataka is having 19,177 registered factories with 19,49,300 workers. The classification of factories as per the manufacturing process is given in **Table 9.13**.



**Table 9.13: Registered Factories by Process from inception**

NIC 2008	Description	Nos.
10	Manufacture of Food products	2619
11	Manufacture of beverages	152
12	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	56
13	Manufacture of Textiles	392
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel: Dressing and dyeing of fur.	1130
15	Tanning and dressing of leather	159
16	Manufacturing of wood and wood products	412
17	Manufacturing of paper and paper products	411
18	Publishing, printing, reproduction of recorded media	471
19	Manufacturing of coke, refined petroleum products	131
20	Manufacturing of chemical and chemical products	757
21	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal, chemical & botanical products	319
22	Manufacturing of rubber and plastic products.	870
23	Manufacturing of other non-metallic mineral products.	899
24	Manufacturing of Basic metals.	603
25	Manufacturing of fabricated metal products except machinery & equipment.	2821
28	Manufacturing of office accounting and computing machinery, Manufacturing of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	398
27	Manufacturing of electrical machinery and apparatus.	766
26	Manufacturing of machinery and equipment N.E.C.	832
29	Manufacturing of motor vehicles, trallers and semi trallers	248
30	Manufacturing of other transport equipments.	132
31	Manufacturing of furniture: Manufacturing N.E.C.	218
35	Other manufacturing, Manufacturing of medical precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks.	121
36	Electricity gas water supply	358
45	Repairs and maintenance of motor vehicles and motor cycles	1419
96	Other service activities	2483
	Total	19,177

Source : Labour Department, GoK.

Table 9.14 : The number of Factories newly registered in Karnataka during 2025-26. (up to Dec 2025)

Industrial Units	Nos.
Food Products	96
Paper & Paper Products	32
Metals & Alloys	86
Chemical manufacturing & Chemical using Industries	29
Transports & Equipment	63



Industrial Units	Nos.
Textiles	54
Wood & Wood Products	39
Other	329
Total	728

Source : Labour Department, GoK.

The Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety Health is enforcing the Factories and Building and other construction Acts and Rules. 153 cases were filed in the courts and Rs 7.11 lakhs fine imposed in 17 cases.

Activities

Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety Health carries the responsibility of ensuring occupational safety, health and welfare of the of workers in the registered factories and at construction activities of above 25 crores investment. through effective enforcement. The State of Karnataka is having 19,177 registered factories with 19,49,300 workers and there are 3,505 working Boilers. Taking into consideration the volume of storage of hazardous chemicals, there are 91 Major Accidents Hazardous Factories in 21 districts in the state. Special and effective importance is given at the time of inspection to avert any possible accidents and disasters. There are about 1,490 factories having hazardous manufacturing process and effective inspections are conducted to avoid possible accidents. The details of registered factories and workers is given in **Table 9.15**.

Table 9.15 : Registered Factories and Workers

Particulars	Nos.
Registered Factories	728
Total Registered Factories	19,177
Total Workers	19,49,300
Inspections of Factories	5734
Prosecution (court Cases)	153
No. of cases in which fines is imposed	17
Compliance reports received	5160
Registered Boilers	198
Total Working Boilers	3505
Inspections of Boilers	2457
No. Of. Working Factories	18,730
No. Workers	18,87,994
No. of. workers per 1 Lakh of persons	3,236

Source : Labour Department, GoK.

9.2.2(5) Employees State Insurance Scheme Medical Services

E.S.I. Scheme is a Premier Social Security Scheme. At present full medical care is being extended to 36.5 lakhs (No. of Projected IP's as on 31-03-2026 ESIC Futuristic Data) of Insured Persons and about 141.62 lakhs of their family members through a network of 07 ESIS Hospital and 03 ESIC Hospitals (ESIC Model Hospital Rajajinagar, Peenya and Kalburgi) 125 Full time ESI Dispensaries, and 02 ESIS Diagnostic Centre. Arrangements



have been made with 116 private Tie-up Hospitals to extend the medical benefits which are not available at ESIS Hospitals.

Vision

Towards Extending of complete medical facility to all Insured persons and their families in the State of Karnataka.

Mission

- ❖ Upgradation of ESIS Hospitals and Dispensaries as per ESIC norms.
- ❖ Commissioning of ICU, Modular OT and Dialysis Units in ESIS Hospital Indiranagar, Mysuru, Davangere and Hubballi.
- ❖ Commissioning of New ESI Hospital at Doddaballapura and Establishment of Para medical college in the said hospital.
- ❖ Establishment of New ESI Dispensary Cum Diagnostic Centre at Toranagallu area of Bellary district.
- ❖ Establishment of New ESI Dispensaries at Byadgi town of Haveri district. Mache grama, Shivamogga, Bangarpet, Bidar, Hukkeri, Haliyal, Belthangady, Moodbidri and Abbigere.
- ❖ Establishment of New ESI Hospital at Hassan district near Chikkamagaluru.
- ❖ Upgradation of ESI Hospital Hubballi and Davanagere from 50 Beds to 100 Beds

Progress

- ❖ Out of 19 sanction new dispensaries, 14 dispensaries have been opened and commissioning successfully.
- ❖ Facility is been made at ESIH Mysuru with 'PALIS ELECTRIC CART' battery-powered vehicle to the IPs of the said hospital and walk in cold storage facility is been made with 02 tons capacity at ESIH Mysuru.
- ❖ As per the approval of Hon'ble Chief minister budget speech FY 2023-24 work order is already executed towards commissioning of ICU at ESI Hospital Indiranagar, Mysuru and Hubli at the total cost of Rs. 12,26,53,627 and work order executed towards commissioning of Modular OT at ESIH Indiranagar, Mysuru, Davangere and Hubli at the cost of Rs. 7,60,30,499.
- ❖ Action is being taken towards procurement of various departmental equipment's to all ESI Hospital's and Diagnostic centre at the total cost of Rs. 35.00 crores as per 2023-24 budget speech.
- ❖ Action is being taken towards commissioning of Ayush units at ESIH Indiranagar and Hubli at the total cost of Rs. 3.00 crores. as per 2023-24 budget speech.
- ❖ Action is being taken towards commissioning of Dialysis unit at ESIH Indiranagar, Mysuru, Hubli on PPP module at the total cost of Rs. 5.00 crore as per 2023-24 budget speech.

As per budget announced for the year 2025–26, a sum of Rs.51 crore was proposed towards improving cleanliness in ESI hospitals, procurement of equipment, modernization of emergency departments, and upgradation of laboratories. wherein, Government vide Order No. KaE 63 LSI 2025, Bengaluru, dated 09-06-2025, has limited the implementation to a some of Rs.10.00 crore. Accordingly a committee is constituted to submit a report detailing the necessary implementation for a sum of Rs 10.00 crore.





9.2.2 (b) Employment Department

1. Employment in Public and Private Sector

Organized sector employment in the State has increased by 0.061% from 24.438 lakh at the end of the March-2025 to 24.453 lakh at the end of September-2025. Public Sector employment account for 10.242 lakh (41.88 %) and Private Sector for 14.211 lakh (58.12%), Public sector has increased by 0.049% and Private sector has increased by 0.070% between September and March-2025.

Branch-wise comparison shows that employment in, State Government Central Government (Quasi), Local Bodies and Private sector (Act and Non act) has increased from March-2025 to September-2025. **Table 9.16** gives branch-wise and **Table 9.17** given industry group wise details of the organized sector employment at the end of September-2025.

Table 9.16: Employment in Public and Private Sector

(in Lakhs)

Branch	March 2024	March 2025	September 2025	% of variation Sept. 2025/ March-2025.
Central Government	0.911	0.923	0.923	0.000
State Government	5.309	5.349	5.351	0.037
Central Government (Quasi)	1.657	1.685	1.687	0.119
State Government (Quasi).	1.649	1.655	1.654	-0.060
Local Bodies	0.619	0.625	0.627	0.320
Private Sector- Act.	13.416	13.405	13.413	0.060
Private Sector - Non-Act.	0.626	0.796	0.798	0.251
Total - Public Sector	10.145	10.237	10.242	0.049
Total - Private Sector	14.042	14.201	14.211	0.070
GRAND TOTAL	24.187	24.438	24.453	0.061

Source : Department of Employment and Training, GoK.

Table 9.17 : Employment in Public and Private Sector (Industry Group-wise)

(in Lakhs)

INDUSTRY	Employment as on 31-03-2024			Employment as on 31-03-2025			Employment as on 30-09-2025		
	Public	Pvt.	Total	Public	Pvt.	Total	Public	Pvt.	Total
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.258	0.115	0.373	0.259	0.118	0.377	0.260	0.118	0.378
Mining & quarrying	0.074	0.097	0.171	0.075	0.096	0.171	0.075	0.097	0.172
Manufacturing	0.583	6.149	6.732	0.612	6.283	6.895	0.612	6.292	6.904
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply.	0.371	0.01	0.381	0.370	0.010	0.380	0.369	0.010	0.379
Water supply; sewage, waste management & remediation activities	0.053	0.002	0.055	0.053	0.002	0.055	0.053	0.002	0.055
Construction.	0.282	0.017	0.326	0.324	0.017	0.341	0.327	0.017	0.344
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles& motor cycles.	0.076	0.322	0.398	0.107	0.326	0.433	0.107	0.326	0.433
Transportation & Storage	1.336	0.224	1.560	1.350	0.223	1.573	1.351	0.223	1.574
Accommodation and food service activities	0.006	0.253	0.259	0.006	0.254	0.260	0.006	0.254	0.260



INDUSTRY	Employment as on 31-03-2024			Employment as on 31-03-2025			Employment as on 30-09-2025		
	Public	Pvt.	Total	Public	Pvt.	Total	Public	Pvt.	Total
Information and communication	0.207	4.360	4.567	0.213	4.365	4.578	0.213	4.357	4.570
Financial and insurance activities	0.928	0.263	1.191	0.947	0.283	1.230	0.948	0.288	1.236
Real estate activities	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	0.319	0.088	0.407	0.321	0.088	0.409	0.321	0.088	0.409
Administrative & support service activities	0.009	0.635	0.644	0.009	0.632	0.641	0.009	0.633	0.642
Public administration & defence; compulsory social security.	2.997	0.000	2.997	2.997	0.000	2.997	2.996	0.000	2.996
Education	1.760	1.086	2.846	1.710	1.070	2.780	1.711	1.072	2.783
Human health & social work activities.	0.853	0.386	1.239	0.850	0.399	1.249	0.850	0.399	1.249
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.02	0.022	0.042	0.021	0.022	0.043	0.021	0.022	0.043
Other service activities	0.013	0.013	0.026	0.013	0.013	0.026	0.013	0.013	0.026
TOTAL	10.145	14.043	24.188	10.237	14.201	24.438	10.242	14.211	24.453

Source : Department of Employment and Training, GoK.

2. Employment Exchange Statistics

The number of job seekers as per the employment exchanges was 2.204 lakhs in December-2025 compared to 2.280 lakh at the end of March-2025. There was overall increase of, 3.39% in Graduates, 0.85% in Diploma holders, and decrease of 24.65% in Post Graduates, 1.39% in ITI and other certificate holders, 8.35% in Matriculates and Stenographers and 32.88% in Below matriculation. Registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka is given in **Table 9.18**.

Table 9.18 : Registrants Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka.

Registrants.	At the end of			% of Variation (Dec-25 / March-25) %.
	March 2024	March 2025	December 2025	
Post-Graduates.	2,321	2,268	1,709	-24.65
Graduates.	34,710	34,611	35,786	3.39
Diploma Holders.	13,623	13,774	13,891	0.85
I.T.I. Apprenticeship, Other Certificate Holders.	31,341	24,651	24,309	-1.39
Matriculates and Stenographers.	1,40,348	1,45,155	1,33,030	-8.35
Below Matriculation.	9,508	7,601	5,102	-32.88
Total	2,31,851	2,28,060	2,20,464	-3.44

Source : Department of Employment and Training, GoK.

Placements and Vacancies

Between April-2025 and December-2025, 8,595 placements were made. During the corresponding period of the previous year this number was about 9,704. The number of placements was 3.90% of the total



registrations at the end of December-2025. During the year 2024-25, 13,433 placements were made. At the end of December-2025, 312 Vacancies were notified and 8595 placements were made.

Table 9.19: No. of vacancies notified & placements made during 2020-21 to 2025-26

Year	Vacancies notified	Placements
2020-21	83	9322
2021-22	264	3359
2022-23	528	16553
2023-24	790	8166
2024-25	1926	13433
2025-26 (up to Dec 2025)	312	8595

(Note: * Placements including offer letters issued in Job fairs)

Source : Department of Employment and Training, GoK.

9.2.2 (c) Wage Employment Programmes

- As on 02.02.2026, under MGNREGA scheme 7.39 crore persondays wage employment has been generated through which 22.20 lakh households have been provided employment. Progress achieved under MGNREGA scheme District wise persondays generated is given in **Appendix 9.4**.
- Wage employment generated under State Government major programmes is 10.10 crore persondays employment generated provisional between April 2025 to December 2025.
- Several self employment schemes of individual beneficiaries are also implemented by Corporations of different welfare and other departments.
- Pension:** Directorate of Social Security and Pension, Revenue Department of the Government is providing social security benefits. Upto December-2025, Old age pension for 21,62,000, Physically handicapped pension for 10,36,000, Widows pension for 18,79,000 and Sandhya Suraksha Yojane pension for 29,90,000 beneficiaries availed the pension.

9.2.2 (d) Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) of National Sample Survey (NSS) are the Primary source of Labour market data at National and State level in India. This is the Quarterly Bulletin Report based on the data collected in Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during PLFS July-September 2025.

Labour Force Participation Rate measures the proportion of working-age population (15 years and above) that is actively participating in the labour market, either by working or actively seeking work.

(a) Labour Force Participation Rate

In Karnataka as per GoI PLFS Quarterly Bulletin July-September 2025 LFPR for persons aged 15 years and above according to usual status approach is 57.3 %, whereas all India average is 55.1 % and comparative details is given in **Table 9.20**.

**Table 9.20 : Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Persons Aged 15 Years and above According to usual status Approach (in Percentage)**

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	77.8	43.5	59.8	76.9	31.7	52.9	77.5	39.3	57.4
Karnataka	79.9	41.7	60.3	76.6	29.5	53.1	78.5	36.6	57.3
Kerala	74.1	34.2	52.4	71.4	30.8	49.8	72.8	32.5	51.1
Maharashtra	79.1	44.7	62.2	74.0	27.2	51.0	76.7	36.3	56.9
Tamil Nadu	79.0	49.3	63.1	76.0	36.3	55.8	77.5	43.0	59.5
Telangana	74.7	50.8	62.3	76.1	31.7	53.3	75.3	43.1	58.6
All India	78.2	37.5	57.2	75.3	25.8	50.7	77.2	33.7	55.1

Source: Quarterly Report, July-September 2025 PLFS Table-2, Page no.A-5 NSSO, MoSPI, GoI.

Karnataka: Overall LFPR: 57.3%

- ❖ Exceeds All-India average of 55.1% by 2.2 percentage points.
- ❖ Ranks among the top performers among listed states.
- ❖ Highest rural male LFPR nationally among listed states at 79.9%.
- ❖ Balanced growth - both rural and urban areas exceed national averages.
- ❖ Gender inclusion - female LFPR in both rural and urban areas surpasses national benchmarks.
- ❖ Consistent performance - minimal rural-urban gap compared to states like Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(b) Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) In Karnataka as per GoI PLFS Quarterly Bulletin July-September 2025, WPR for persons aged 15 years and above according to usual status approach is 55.6%, whereas all India average is 52.2% and comparative details is given in **Table 9.21**.

Worker Population Ratio represents the percentage of working-age population that is actually employed, indicating the economy's ability to provide jobs.

Table 9.21 : Worker Population Ratio (WPR) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT age group:15 years and above (in Percentage)

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	72.1	38.9	54.8	71.5	28.7	48.8	71.9	35.3	52.7
Karnataka	77.9	40.7	58.8	74.3	28.3	51.4	76.3	35.5	55.6
Kerala	68.4	31.0	48.1	66.6	27.9	45.9	67.5	29.5	47.1
Maharashtra	76.2	43.2	60.0	69.2	24.7	47.3	72.9	34.4	54.0
Tamil Nadu	75.6	46.3	60.0	71.5	33.5	52.2	73.5	40.1	56.1
Telangana	71.1	49.1	59.7	70.5	28.5	49.0	70.9	40.8	55.3
All India	74.6	36.0	54.7	70.7	23.5	47.2	73.2	32.0	52.2

Source: Quarterly Report, July-September 2025 PLFS Table-3, Page no.A-8, NSSO, MoSPI, GoI.



Karnataka :Overall WPR: 55.6%

- ❖ Substantially exceeds All-India average of 52.2% by 3.4 percentage points
- ❖ Highest WPR among all listed states
- ❖ Highest overall WPR (55.6%) among all listed states - demonstrates superior employment generation
- ❖ Highest rural WPR (58.8%) - indicates thriving rural economy
- ❖ Both rural and urban WPR exceed national averages significantly
- ❖ Strong female employment - rural and urban female WPR both outperform All-India averages by 4.7-4.8 percentage points
- ❖ Minimal gap between LFPR and WPR - indicates most job seekers find employment
- ❖ Balanced development - both sectors (rural/urban) show robust employment creation.

(c) Unemployment Rate (UR): 2.8% Unemployment Rate is recorded in Karnataka which is lesser Unemployment Rate as compared to All India level rate of 5.2% and comparative details is given in **Table 9.22**.

Unemployment Rate indicates the percentage of labour force that is actively seeking work but unable to find employment.

Lowest Unemployment Rate 2.8% is recorded in Karnataka (Quarterly Report July - September 2025, PLFS 15 years and above) after Gujarat in the country.

Table 9.22 : Unemployment Rate (UR) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT age group:15 years and above (in Percentage)

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	7.3	10.5	8.5	7.0	9.3	7.7	7.2	10.1	8.2
Karnataka	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.8
Kerala	7.6	9.4	8.2	6.8	9.4	7.7	7.2	9.4	8.0
Maharashtra	3.6	3.4	3.5	6.6	9.1	7.2	5.0	5.4	5.1
Tamil Nadu	4.4	6.0	5.0	5.9	7.6	6.5	5.1	6.6	5.7
Telangana	4.8	3.3	4.2	7.3	10.1	8.2	5.8	5.4	5.7
All India	4.7	4.0	4.4	6.2	9.0	6.9	5.2	5.2	5.2

Source: Quarterly Report, July-September 2025, PLFS Table-5, Page no.A-20 NSSO, MoSPI, GoI.

Karnataka: Overall UR: 2.8%

- ❖ Lowest unemployment rate among all listed states
- ❖ Less than half the All-India average of 5.2%
- ❖ Represents a reduction of 2.4 percentage points below national average
- ❖ Lowest overall unemployment (2.8%) among all listed states - exceptional achievement
- ❖ Urban unemployment (3.3%) is less than half the national urban rate (6.9%)
- ❖ Rural unemployment (2.5%) indicates near-full employment conditions
- ❖ Gender parity in rural areas - both male and female unemployment at 2.5%



- ❖ Urban female unemployment (3.9%) is less than half the national rate (9.0%) - shows inclusive urban growth
- ❖ Minimal rural-urban gap (0.8 percentage points) - indicates balanced economic development
- ❖ All segments (rural/urban, male/female) below national averages - comprehensive success

Karnataka's Labour Market Strengths

1. **Efficient Labour Market:** High LFPR (57.3%) combined with high WPR (55.6%) and low UR (2.8%) indicates an efficient labour market that successfully matches workers with jobs
2. **Rural Economy Excellence:**
 - ◆ Highest rural LFPR among males (79.9%).
 - ◆ Highest rural WPR (58.8%).
 - ◆ Very low rural unemployment (2.5%).
 - ◆ Demonstrates thriving rural economy with diverse opportunities.
3. **Urban Job Creation:**
 - ◆ Urban WPR exceeds national average by 4.2 percentage points.
 - ◆ Urban unemployment half the national rate.
 - ◆ Shows robust urban economic growth.
4. **Gender Inclusion**
 - ◆ Female LFPR and WPR exceed national averages in both rural and urban areas.
 - ◆ Female unemployment rates below national averages.
 - ◆ Gender parity in rural unemployment.
5. **Minimal Leakage:** The gap between LFPR and WPR is minimal (1.7 percentage points), meaning most people who want to work find employment.

Conclusion

Karnataka's labour market data reveals a state economy operating at high efficiency with strong job creation, widespread economic participation, and minimal unemployment. The state successfully outperforms national averages across all key metrics and all demographic segments (rural/urban, male/female), positioning it as one of India's strongest and most inclusive labour markets.

9.2.3 Achievements

1. **Efficient Labour Market:** Karnataka outperforms India across all labour indicators with Worker Population Ratio 55.6% as against All India average of 52.2%, Labour Force Participation Rate of Karnataka is 57.3% and All India average of 55.1%, Karnataka's labour market data reveals a state economy operating at high efficiency with strong job creation, widespread economic participation, and minimal unemployment as per Periodic Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin Report July–September 2025 (15 years and above).
2. The Lowest Unemployment Rate 2.8% is recorded in Karnataka after Gujarat in the country and also it is below the All India average of 5.2 % as per PLFS Quarterly Bulletin Report July–September 2025 (15 years and above) demonstrating superior employment generation and a highly efficient job market.
3. High LFPR (57.3%) combined with high WPR (55.6%) and low UR (2.8%) indicates an efficient labour market that successfully matches workers with jobs.





4. Progressive Labour Policies Menstrual leave policy implemented (G.O. No: LD 466 LET 2023, dated 12-11-2025) providing one day paid leave per month to women employees (18-52 years) in registered establishments.
5. E.S.I. Scheme is a Premier Social Security Scheme: At present full Medical care is being extended to 36.5 lakhs of Insured Persons and about 141.62 lakhs of their family members through a network of ESI Hospitals.
6. Karnataka Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board has provided financial assistance to eligible registered beneficiaries under various welfare and social security schemes, during the year 2025-26 (Up to December), 6,22,429 beneficiaries have availed benefits under various schemes amounting to Rs.797.60 crore.
7. 39,973 beneficiaries availed financial assistance of Rs.35.59 crore provided under the welfare schemes of The Karnataka Labour Welfare Board up to December 2025.
8. 7.39 crore persondays employment is provided under MGNREGA scheme as on 02.02.2026 during the year 2025-26 and 10.27 crore persondays wage employment generated provisional under state government major programmes as on December 2025.

9.2.4 Challenges

1. Resource Constraints

- ❖ Child Labour Abolition Society requires additional funds beyond administrative expenses
- ❖ ESIS budget reduced from Rs. 51 crore to Rs. 10 crore, limiting planned improvements
- ❖ Need for sustained funding for welfare schemes

2. Rapid Industrialization

- ❖ Increasing use of hazardous chemicals and processes
- ❖ Need for continuous skill upgradation of inspection staff
- ❖ Growing informal sector requiring social security coverage

3. Coverage Gaps

- ❖ Large unorganized sector still outside social security net
- ❖ Limited awareness among workers about available schemes
- ❖ Geographical reach in remote areas

4. Infrastructure Deficiencies

- ❖ Need for more ESI hospitals and dispensaries in industrial clusters
- ❖ Modernization of existing facilities required
- ❖ Shortage of specialized medical equipment and personnel

5. Compliance and Enforcement

- ❖ Dual labour market due to limited law applicability
- ❖ Number filters excluding smaller establishments
- ❖ Need for technology-enabled monitoring systems



9.2.5 Way Forward

Strategic Initiatives

1. Universal Coverage and Inclusion

- ❖ Expand registration drives for unorganized workers through e-Shram portal
- ❖ Implement newly notified Acts for gig workers, domestic workers, and cinema workers
- ❖ Strengthen outreach through AI-based Karmika Seva Kendras
- ❖ Achieve “Child and Adolescent Labour Free Karnataka” status through intensive IEC campaigns

2. Technology Integration

- ❖ Leverage Artificial Intelligence for beneficiary registration and service delivery
- ❖ Enhance online platforms for transparent, time-bound services
- ❖ Implement digital monitoring systems for compliance tracking
- ❖ Use data analytics for risk-based factory inspections

3. Healthcare Infrastructure Enhancement

- ❖ Complete sanctioned hospital and dispensary projects on priority
- ❖ Upgrade existing facilities with modern equipment and technology
- ❖ Establish specialized units (ICU, dialysis, modular OT) across all major ESI hospitals
- ❖ Strengthen PPP models for sustainable healthcare delivery

4. Occupational Safety Focus

- ❖ Intensify risk-based inspections in Major Accident Hazard factories
- ❖ Conduct regular capacity building programs for inspectors
- ❖ Promote safety awareness among employers and workers
- ❖ Develop sector-specific safety protocols for hazardous industries

5. Worker Welfare Enhancement

- ❖ Increase budget allocation for welfare schemes to meet growing demand
- ❖ Streamline benefit delivery through single-window systems
- ❖ Expand educational and skill development assistance
- ❖ Strengthen maternity and healthcare benefits

6. Stakeholder Engagement

- ❖ Build partnerships with employers for voluntary compliance
- ❖ Engage trade unions in policy formulation
- ❖ Collaborate with civil society for awareness campaigns
- ❖ Create feedback mechanisms for continuous improvement





7. Legal and Policy Reforms

- ❖ Implement Karnataka Platform-Based Gig Workers Act, 2025
- ❖ Finalize Karnataka Domestic Workers Act, 2025
- ❖ Review and update existing Acts to cover emerging work forms
- ❖ Harmonize central and state labour regulations

8. Financial Sustainability

- ❖ Optimize utilization of allocated budgets
- ❖ Explore innovative funding mechanisms (cess-based funds)
- ❖ Strengthen employer contribution collection
- ❖ Seek adequate budgetary support from government

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

- ❖ Establish robust MIS for real-time tracking
- ❖ Conduct periodic impact assessments of welfare schemes
- ❖ Strengthen grievance redressal mechanisms
- ❖ Publish annual performance reports for transparency

10. Capacity Building

- ❖ Train departmental staff on new technologies and laws
- ❖ Conduct workshops for employers on compliance requirements
- ❖ Organize awareness programs for workers on their rights
- ❖ Develop resource centers for knowledge dissemination



Appendix 9.1 Registered candidates in Kaushalkar Portal

Sl. No.	District Name	Female	Male	Others	Minority	General	OBC	SC	ST	is_ physically_ challenged	Total
1	Bagalakote	23493	35463	19	332	18221	24663	11935	3824	0	58975
2	Ballari	23357	49301	11	319	14220	27110	17904	13116	0	72669
3	Belagavi	30366	58662	43	457	30893	35980	15634	6107	0	89071
4	Bengaluru Rural	8208	12037	4	60	7030	5811	6010	1338	0	20249
5	Bengaluru South	7655	11361	1	60	5570	7784	4905	698	0	19017
6	Bengaluru Urban	28826	45782	16	257	32169	21683	18265	2250	0	74624
7	Bidar	14561	30513	24	225	12056	12652	12980	7185	0	45098
8	Chamarajanagara	10594	10947	2	102	2367	7203	9412	2459	40	21543
9	Chikballapur	14051	16981	8	205	7250	10169	9458	3958	0	31040
10	Chikmagalur	15893	16436	8	182	8955	12460	8916	1824	6580	32337
11	Chitradurga	19911	21678	17	201	9704	12268	11891	7542	0	41606
12	Dakshina Kannada	18200	16210	12	335	10288	18263	3363	2173	0	34422
13	Davangere	18126	19170	12	351	9773	13567	9073	4544	3	37308
14	Dharwad	27545	35663	15	784	23563	25354	9757	3765	0	63223
15	Gadag	26572	26856	56	336	19231	21057	9157	3703	19	53484
16	Hassan	25315	24290	7	348	10837	22522	13993	1912	1	49612
17	Haveri	16749	22196	22	273	12983	14852	6735	4124	0	38967
18	Kalaburgi	46499	57072	46	1418	23261	47769	28576	2593	0	103617
19	Kodagu	5692	3721	0	88	2733	3855	1964	773	0	9413
20	Kolar	13287	20436	4	156	8834	11445	11277	2015	0	33727
21	Koppal	16535	22622	19	354	8931	18167	7431	4293	0	39176
22	Mandya	18686	18195	7	140	8686	18282	8800	980	0	36888
23	Mysuru	34102	37919	33	487	14524	27197	20003	9843	0	72054
24	Raichuru	28427	62335	34	690	27074	31373	19988	11671	0	90796
25	Shivamoga	17810	20013	8	374	11400	15387	8424	2246	0	37831
26	Tumkuru	27657	32042	17	261	20267	19205	14546	5437	0	59716
27	Udupi	9333	9192	3	182	4114	10449	2113	1670	1	18528
28	Uttar Kannada	10173	15160	10	172	5949	15492	2903	827	0	25343
29	Vijayanagar	857	2176	0	121	439	1274	760	439	0	3033
30	Vijayapura	15752	33876	12	756	14369	20634	12105	1776	0	49640
31	Yadgir	9226	16661	10	360	5642	10725	5857	3313	2219	25897
32	Others*	1930	3073	7	11	2847	1531	389	232	58	5010
	Total	585388	808039	487	10397	394180	546183	324524	118630	8921	1393914

* Other State Candidates



Appendix - 9.2a

Number of Registered Candidates under Yuvanidhi Scheme

Sl. No.	District Name	Male						Male Total	Female						Female Total	Grand Total						
		General			SC				General			SC										
		Degree	Diploma	Total	Degree	Diploma	Total		Degree	Diploma	Total	Degree	Diploma	Total								
1	Bagalkote	9619	195	9814	2282	27	2309	547	1	548	12671	8317	98	8415	1740	14	1754	482	7	489	10658	23329
2	Ballari	3782	180	3962	1343	40	1383	1165	27	1192	6537	3265	54	3319	1017	10	1027	809	8	817	5164	11701
3	Belagavi	19945	389	20334	2917	46	2963	1133	10	1143	24440	18868	234	19102	2669	45	2714	906	11	917	22733	47773
4	Bengaluru Rural	1545	36	1581	299	4	303	78	1	79	1963	1621	14	1635	329	3	332	86	2	88	2055	4018
5	Bengaluru South	1510	46	1556	339	9	348	32	1	33	1937	2059	40	2099	452	8	460	47	1	48	2607	4544
6	Bengaluru Urban	8004	125	8129	1521	23	1544	244	4	248	9921	7782	55	7837	1740	22	1762	241	5	246	9845	19766
7	Bidar	4171	139	4310	1734	66	1800	1155	35	1190	7300	4795	79	4874	1932	42	1974	1481	19	1500	8348	15648
8	Chamarajanagara	1324	36	1360	791	31	822	213	2	215	2397	1593	13	1606	787	10	797	272	2	274	2677	5074
9	Chikballapura	1963	69	2032	594	6	600	298	5	303	2935	1918	31	1949	437	9	446	242	1	243	2638	5573
10	Chikmagalur	1962	28	1990	470	7	477	62	1	63	2530	2318	24	2342	569	9	578	114	0	114	3034	5564
11	Chitradurga	2891	95	2986	1097	27	1124	826	11	837	4947	3574	58	3632	1012	24	1036	848	11	859	5527	10474
12	Dakshina Kannada	2736	165	2901	126	6	132	94	10	104	3137	3570	60	3630	262	7	269	208	5	213	4112	7249
13	Davangere	3993	110	4103	1098	20	1118	557	9	566	5787	5448	94	5542	1105	25	1130	682	14	696	7369	13156
14	Dharwad	3880	136	4016	548	20	568	205	1	206	4790	5220	157	5377	647	16	663	267	4	271	6311	11101
15	Gadag	2811	108	2919	730	13	743	225	5	230	3892	3108	80	3188	480	19	499	209	5	214	3901	7793
16	Hasan	3392	71	3463	807	12	819	74	0	74	4356	4443	65	4508	946	14	960	93	0	93	5561	9917
17	Haveri	3748	119	3867	775	9	784	466	5	471	5122	4633	73	4706	657	19	676	567	13	580	5962	11084
18	Kalaburagi	10174	250	10424	3796	67	3863	592	5	597	14884	9424	104	9528	3190	27	3217	387	5	392	13137	28021
19	Kodagu	724	22	746	101	0	101	23	1	24	871	982	10	992	181	3	184	56	1	57	1233	2104
20	Kolar	2076	32	2108	762	23	785	122	2	124	3017	1816	23	1839	719	8	727	120	2	122	2688	5705
21	Koppal	4658	127	4785	1376	21	1397	950	18	968	7150	4189	90	4279	873	22	895	730	21	751	5925	13075
22	Mandya	3148	97	3245	572	12	584	31	0	31	3860	4243	58	4301	730	9	739	61	2	63	5103	8963
23	Mysuru	4717	99	4816	1479	20	1499	886	6	892	7207	5736	49	5785	1956	27	1983	960	10	970	8738	15945
24	Raichur	7717	171	7888	3263	49	3312	2511	11	2522	13722	5734	69	5803	2303	49	2352	1596	12	1608	9763	23485
25	Shivamoga	3936	90	4026	714	14	728	156	1	157	4911	5047	80	5127	857	17	874	225	4	229	6230	11141
26	Tumakuru	3969	118	4087	838	24	862	346	5	351	5300	4593	71	4664	859	21	880	404	7	411	5955	11255
27	Udupi	1626	51	1677	63	2	65	72	4	76	1818	2385	25	2410	153	1	154	112	2	114	2678	4496
28	Uttara Kannada	3048	141	3189	228	13	241	70	0	70	3500	4364	85	4449	278	9	287	96	2	98	4834	8334
29	Vijayanagar	3439	99	3538	1764	26	1790	931	16	947	6275	3519	75	3594	1141	17	1158	819	13	832	5584	11859
30	Vijayapura	10355	251	10606	3220	56	3276	734	9	743	14625	7008	177	7185	2072	45	2117	452	5	457	9759	24384
31	Yadgir	4604	70	4674	1897	29	1926	931	8	939	7539	2542	56	2598	816	15	831	454	5	459	3888	11427
	Total	141467	3665	145132	37544	722	38266	15729	214	15943	199341	144114	2201	146315	32909	566	33475	14026	199	14225	194017	393558



Appendix - 9.2b

Number of Beneficiaries under Yuvanidhi Scheme

Sl. No.	District Name	Male						Male Total	Female						Female Total	Grand Total						
		General			SC				ST			General					SC			ST		
		Degree	Diploma	Total	Degree	Diploma	Total		Degree	Diploma	Total	Degree	Diploma	Total			Degree	Diploma	Total	Degree	Diploma	Total
1	Bagalkote	7245	142	7387	1704	23	1727	9538	5791	65	5856	1179	11	1190	321	6	327	7373	16911			
2	Ballari	2921	157	3078	1033	27	1060	5032	2499	45	2544	733	8	741	565	6	571	3856	8888			
3	Belagavi	15207	240	15447	2135	29	2164	18442	13109	131	13240	1813	31	1844	636	7	643	15727	34169			
4	Bengaluru Rural	1251	22	1273	246	3	249	1575	1320	10	1330	269	2	271	74	2	76	1677	3252			
5	Bengaluru South	1297	40	1337	284	4	288	1656	1699	31	1730	364	6	370	42	1	43	2143	3799			
6	Bengaluru Urban	6434	61	6495	1240	11	1251	7951	6356	16	6372	1434	10	1444	191	3	194	8010	15961			
7	Bidar	3344	104	3448	1368	55	1423	5793	3711	60	3771	1456	27	1483	1071	15	1086	6340	12133			
8	Chamarajanagara	1076	34	1110	637	24	661	1929	1233	11	1244	610	8	618	201	2	203	2065	3994			
9	Chikkaballapura	1646	54	1700	463	4	467	2398	1604	19	1623	356	6	362	191	0	191	2176	4574			
10	Chikmagalur	1623	18	1641	387	5	392	2081	1900	18	1918	472	3	475	90	0	90	2483	4564			
11	Chitradurga	2416	72	2488	937	22	959	4147	3009	48	3057	854	17	871	701	7	708	4636	8783			
12	Dakshina Kannada	2388	150	2538	113	6	119	2748	3064	55	3119	229	6	235	176	5	181	3535	6283			
13	Davangere	3386	94	3480	915	19	934	4890	4559	84	4643	935	22	957	578	13	591	6191	11081			
14	Dharwad	3223	90	3313	435	13	448	3923	4184	123	4307	522	10	532	211	4	215	5054	8977			
15	Gadag	2212	76	2288	562	8	570	3031	2435	58	2493	371	16	387	158	3	161	3041	6072			
16	Hassan	2851	66	2917	655	12	667	3645	3637	59	3696	758	11	769	77	0	77	4542	8187			
17	Haveri	3125	99	3224	607	8	615	4214	3712	63	3775	528	15	543	446	10	456	4774	8988			
18	Kalaburagi	8167	187	8354	2987	55	3042	11840	7266	72	7338	2449	21	2470	293	3	296	10104	21944			
19	Kodagu	627	16	643	82	0	82	749	793	5	798	146	2	148	44	1	45	991	1740			
20	Kolar	1684	13	1697	610	13	623	2417	1463	13	1476	574	3	577	90	2	92	2145	4562			
21	Koppal	3552	98	3650	1057	14	1071	5429	3100	70	3170	659	14	673	549	12	561	4404	9833			
22	Mandya	2556	91	2647	456	10	466	3139	3404	50	3454	575	8	583	48	2	50	4087	7226			
23	Mysuru	3926	89	4015	1216	17	1233	5940	4634	42	4676	1598	24	1622	746	9	755	7053	12993			
24	Rachur	6067	129	6196	2534	39	2573	10714	4298	52	4350	1691	38	1729	1119	10	1129	7208	17922			
25	Shivamoga	3157	70	3227	522	12	534	3884	3984	50	4034	647	11	658	172	2	174	4866	8750			
26	Tumakuru	3275	72	3347	677	15	692	4326	3760	40	3800	699	16	715	330	3	333	4848	9174			
27	Udupi	1382	43	1425	54	2	56	1553	2021	19	2040	129	1	130	88	2	90	2260	3813			
28	Uttara Kannada	2579	105	2684	192	9	201	2937	3600	60	3660	216	5	221	74	0	74	3955	6892			
29	Vijayanagar	2546	75	2621	1337	18	1355	4658	2528	57	2585	828	11	839	573	8	581	4005	8663			
30	Vijayapura	8320	194	8514	2533	47	2580	11672	5216	137	5353	1527	37	1564	346	3	349	7266	18938			
31	Yadgir	3778	56	3834	1513	20	1533	6159	1989	43	2032	649	10	659	348	3	351	3042	9201			
	Total	113261	2757	116018	29491	544	30035	121994	111878	1606	113484	25270	410	25680	10549	144	10693	149857	308267			



Appendix 9.3
District Wise Target and Achievement (registration) under National Data Base of Unorganised Workers under e-Shram portal (as on 30.01.2026)

Sl.No.	District Labour Office	Target	Registration/ Achievement	Percentage
1	Bagalkote	584302	432177	73.96
2	Belagavi	1480561	1017098	68.70
3	Bellari	760087	489181	79.66
4	Vijayanagar		116381	
5	Bengaluru Urban	2978452	569572	19.12
6	Bengaluru Rural	307006	185399	60.39
7	Bidar	527357	410899	77.92
8	Chamarajanagar	316909	244154	77.04
9	Chikkaballapur	388709	236073	60.73
10	Chikmagalur	351571	206196	58.65
11	Chitradurga	514978	324618	63.04
12	Dakshina Kannada	646198	254858	39.44
13	Davanagere	601633	340619	56.62
14	Gadag	329289	207962	63.15
15	Hassan	549640	302203	54.98
16	Haveri	495171	388080	78.37
17	Hubli - Dharwad	571922	390718	68.32
18	Kalaburgi	794749	643495	80.97
19	Kodagu	173310	69350	40.02
20	Kolar	477840	261841	54.80
21	Koppala	430799	281353	65.31
22	Mandya	559543	328690	58.74
23	Mysuru	928445	519458	55.95
24	Raichur	596681	434088	72.75
25	Bengaluru South	334240	190512	57.00
26	Shivamogga	542212	364580	67.24
27	Tumkuru	829411	426288	51.40
28	Udupi	363951	204102	56.08
29	Uttar Kannada	245654	313184	70.28
30	Yallapura	200000		
31	Vijayapur	673432	595816	88.47
32	Yadagiri	363951	277955	76.37
	Total	1,89,18,003	1,10,26,900	58.29

Source: Labour Department, GoK





Appendix 9.4 Employment Generated under MGNREGA during the year 2025-2026 As on 02.02.2026 KARNATAKA

Sl No	Districts	No. of Registered		No. of jobcard deleted in current YR		No. of jobcard included in current YR		Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards				Employment demanded		Employment offered		Employment Availed			No. of HH which are beneficiary of land reform / IAY	No. of Dis-abled bene-ficiary indi-viduals
		House- hold	Persons	House- hold	Persons	House- hold	Persons	SCs	STs	Others	Total	House- hold	Persons	House- hold	Persons	House- hold	Persons	Person days		
1	Bagalkote	273033	537945	3022	26178	4568	15352	50077	19000	203860	272937	96734	171395	95347	167841	77770	129527	2396542	239	1765
2	Ballari	186242	496311	2221	22523	4549	15700	38294	49096	98785	186175	114771	248551	114494	247155	107792	223406	3811518	158	2162
3	Belagavi	787839	1551774	33092	113572	22788	42811	89165	64785	633484	787434	243639	367301	241370	361951	210273	302786	6847117	1087	3406
4	Bengaluru Urban	58592	129783	345	1182	301	624	16733	1714	39994	58441	835	1403	792	1309	715	1157	23344	5	2
5	Bengaluru Rural	118261	252880	2352	9823	934	2278	26176	6529	85545	118250	25300	43985	24571	41835	22527	37623	962487	164	411
6	Bidar	196365	407899	3770	15636	1012	2663	34551	4149	156705	195405	43511	70427	43052	68766	39517	62331	1379661	140	145
7	Chamaraja Nagara	247054	445172	26519	75791	8800	19789	58423	38828	142239	239490	113446	179594	112406	176490	104934	162388	3610561	183	510
8	Chikaballapura	226486	513292	1424	11927	3118	9021	57611	25353	141790	224754	52366	84090	51872	82457	46962	72780	1398690	84	422
9	Chikamagaluru	214973	490216	9874	51523	959	3087	53388	29932	130868	214188	54714	96436	53290	91692	45289	76079	1664715	498	1557
10	Chitradurga	179031	395915	853	6504	1323	3729	40050	8100	130543	178693	49013	89193	48024	86171	42374	75137	1769546	399	138
11	Dakshina Kannada	334612	771945	3122	20198	3002	8449	72490	66239	192346	331075	92975	155026	91736	150960	84148	135934	2880719	292	321
12	Davanagere	169177	352976	590	5644	2188	5913	17997	12802	138094	168893	18273	31614	18130	31060	17246	29351	781307	271	58
13	Dharwar	236166	516859	2936	16106	2849	8658	54064	34192	147793	236049	59213	105121	58558	102909	51527	87487	1800823	267	287
14	Gadag	173129	405470	369	7128	2072	6012	14959	11118	146731	172808	47866	87214	46895	84166	41189	71843	1324881	198	188
15	Hassan	169585	395445	1146	14200	3980	11960	30691	13109	123787	167587	75140	163916	74763	162351	61848	127780	1304738	32	1015
16	Haveri	278178	616115	7821	45881	2857	7280	52825	4973	219662	277460	71060	133980	69187	127576	62890	114529	2292303	483	330
17	Kalaburagi	286743	622595	745	17292	17865	25830	40956	29317	209039	279312	72301	136287	70920	132421	58795	105459	1835911	175	899
18	Kodagu	427805	848252	7723	84154	7555	34997	104124	7958	311325	424307	158193	280145	156333	274105	130844	221046	3037245	118	532
19	Kolar	87757	189492	1089	3100	522	1376	9941	6172	66787	82900	7693	13124	7500	12635	6972	11648	255050	46	71
20	Koppal	243558	568782	1951	14956	1994	5163	67751	15002	160779	243532	75054	120745	73221	115605	64342	99575	2859693	653	1196
21	Mandya	314213	734131	472	113698	5362	28022	52044	39949	221786	313779	186902	401381	186487	399158	174870	361572	5617197	355	3208
22	Mysuru	336462	708975	10372	36860	2178	6143	41086	2972	291999	336057	59086	92723	57968	89059	50643	75274	1567726	163	279
23	Raichur	343443	824845	3440	17721	4185	10080	68030	46009	228528	342567	48580	87680	47463	84380	43205	75835	1645402	436	145
24	Bengaluru South	373093	760479	5677	111161	10893	43252	69510	85323	208845	363678	245368	499027	244226	493326	203834	385353	6761687	430	956
25	Shivamogga	243924	556354	294	8922	1754	6961	49445	11280	182961	243686	80187	143217	79717	141270	67551	111918	1817633	139	456
26	Tumakuru	401732	867177	6255	37279	4885	13014	69427	31454	300503	401384	111155	198516	109142	191323	100741	173690	4224764	1051	526



Sl No	Districts	No. of Registered		No. of Jobcard deleted in current YR		No. of Jobcard included in current YR		Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards				Employment demanded		Employment offered		Employment Availed			No. of HH which are beneficiary of land reform / IAY	No. of Dis-abled beneficiary individuals
		House-hold	Persons	House-hold	Persons	House-hold	Persons	SCs	STs	Others	Total	House-hold	Persons	House-hold	Persons	House-hold	Persons	Person days		
27	Udupi	124670	252319	185	3046	2046	5210	7585	7025	109523	124133	14875	24675	14762	24384	13761	22389	476565	138	31
28	Uttara Kannada	206184	454594	420	5470	1324	5041	13785	6206	182524	202515	40009	69157	39688	68234	33498	55442	989148	106	106
29	Vijayanagara	235394	593943	975	19506	4905	15637	58786	45080	130853	234719	114991	223764	114627	222250	102957	191806	4046112	487	1049
30	Vijayapura	343159	732981	4346	18436	5524	12236	69604	6102	267005	342711	78810	124798	76951	120558	67456	103722	2269263	186	912
31	Yadgir	265579	504867	14954	58994	7703	25100	56611	28692	178470	263773	97694	157491	96930	155547	83880	129340	2250069	104	585
	Total	8082439	17499783	158354	994411	143995	401388	1486179	758460	5783153	8027792	2549754	4601976	2520422	4508944	2220350	3834207	73902417	9087	23668

Source : RDPR, GoK.



10.1 POWER SECTOR

Power generation in the public sector is managed by the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) whereas the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL) deals with transmission of power and load despatch functions. As part of the restructuring of the power sector in the State, the erstwhile Karnataka Electricity Board (KEB) was restructured as KPTCL in 1999 by giving it a corporate status. As per the Electricity Act 2003, KPTCL, being the State's transmission utility, is not empowered to trade in electricity. Therefore, the distribution companies directly procure power from power generators, both public and private and ESCOMs own distribution network, and use KPTCL's transmission network to distribute electricity.

10.1.1 Power Generation

The total installed generation capacity both in the public sector and private sector including the State's share in the Central Generation Station (CGS) up to December-2025 is 37072.95 MW. The installed capacity in the public sector is 13759.78 MW (including CGS allocation) and the private sector's share is 23313.17 MW. In the private sector capacity, the percentage share of renewable energy sources of power generation capacity (excluding the Share of IPP Thermal & Mini Hydel) to overall installed capacity is 53.32%. The status of power sector in terms of both installed capacity and electricity generation for Karnataka is provided in **Table 10.1**.

Table 10.1: Progress in Power Sector

Source	Units	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto Dec.-25)
A. Installed Capacity						
1. Public Sector						
a) Hydel	MW	3,681.00	3,681.00	3,681.00	3,681.00	3,681.00
b) Wind energy	MW	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
c) Thermal	MW	5,020.00	5,020.00	5,020.00	5,020.00	5,020.00
d) Gas (YCCP)	MW	0.00	0.00	0.00	370	370
e) Solar PV plant	MW	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
f) Bidadi Waste to energy	MW	-	-	-	-	11.5
Total	MW	8,740.00	8,740.00	8,740.00	9,110.00	9,121.50
g) Jurala Hydro	MW	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00
2. Private Sector						
a) IPP Thermal (including small thermal-conventional)	MW	2,197.30	2,174.20	2,194.80	2,578.30	2606.3
b) Mini Hydel	MW	903.46	903.46	907.46	940.44	940.44
c) Wind energy	MW	5,144.14	5,245.19	5,365.54	6,655.61	7579.46
d) Co-generation & Biomass	MW	1,870.19	1,870.19	1,870.19	1,881.69	1,870.19
e) Solar (including solar roof top)	MW	7,556.30	8,039.86	8,522.55	9,408.60	10316.78
Total		17,671.39	18,232.90	18,851.55	21,464.64	23313.17



Source	Units	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto Dec.-25)
3. Central Generating Station(CGS) Allocation	MW	4,865.00	4,744.35	4,832.82	4,480.96	4071.28
DVC	MW	0.00	0.00	450.00	450.00	450.00
Total Installed Capacity		31,393.39	31,834.25	32,991.36	35,622.60	37072.95
B. Electricity Generation (Net) (for 2025-26 Up to DEC-2025)						
a) Hydel (KPCL)	MU	13,582.86	13,228.95	8,855.604	13,836.92	12101.8
b) Thermal (KPCL)	MU	17,143.42	16,772.20	20,286.707	20,366.13	13555.41
c) Wind	MU	9,376.45	9,204.08	9,628.458	9,458.86	9127.69
d) Solar PV plant	MU	9,281.34	9,706.51	10,848.437	10,963.21	8681.46
e) Mini Hydel	MU	2,346.35	2,307.20	1,315.224	2,237.21	2415.58
f) Co-gen and Bio-Mass	MU	2,976.83	3,046.45	2,801.332	2,508.89	1390.04
g) Private sector	MU	2,548.04	3,448.43	8,444.072	9,238.21	5553.18
Total		57,255.29	57,713.83	62,179.83	68,609.43	52825.16
C. Electricity Imports						
a) Central projects	MU	18,241.82	22,798.34	36,698.019	28,853.12	18556.118
b) Other States-Short Term	MU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	MU	18,241.82	22,798.34	36,698.019	28,853.12	18556.118
Total Electricity supply	MU	75,497.11	80,512.17	98,877.852	97,462.55	71381.276

Source: KPTCL/SLDC

Note: MW-Mega watt, MU- Million Unit.

The State has added 1820.53 MW of Generating capacity in renewable energy sources during the FY 2025-26 (up to December-25). Also, during this period un-allocated CGS share has been reduced to an extent of 409.68 MW.

The State is also in the forefront in capacity addition in Renewable Energy Sector & there is constant increase in capacity under this category.

Plant Load Factors (Capacity Utilisation)

Plant load factor of thermal power stations have been on the decreasing trend due to increase in generation & utilisation of energy from Renewable Energy sources. Average Plant Load Factors of State-Owned thermal power Stations of KPCL during the 2024-25 was 51% and in 2025-26 (up to Dec-25) it is 45%.

10.1.2 Purchase of power from other States and energy exchanges

Towards meeting shortages in electricity supply, Karnataka does power banking with other States and buys through energy exchanges. The details of such purchases during last three years & in 2025-26 (up to Dec-25) are given in **Table 10.2** and **10.3**.

**Table 10.2: Procurement from Other States through Energy exchanges (IEX & PXIL & HPX)**

Year	Energy in MUs	Amount (Rs. in Crs.)	Average rate Rs/kWh
2022-23	589.14	476.61	8.09
2023-24	3311.28	2526.64	7.63
2024-25	3417.42	2490.12	7.29
2025-26 (Up to Dec-25)	3822.11	2010.78	5.26

Table 10.3: Sale of Surplus power through Energy exchanges (IEX & PXIL & HPX)

Year	Energy in MUs	Amount (Rs. in Crs.)	Average rate Rs/kWh
2022-23	4385.57	2531.94	5.77
2023-24	674.01	274.61	4.07
2024-25	3785.25	1965.64	5.19
2025-26 (Up to Dec-25)	1550.26	989.31	6.38

Source: Power Company of Karnataka Limited

10.1.3 Power Transmission: State Transmission Utility

Karnataka Power Transmission Company Ltd. (KPTCL) is the State Transmission Utility engaged in the business of transmission of electricity in the State. It is the responsibility of the KPTCL to construct power stations & lines and strengthen the system for easing network congestion, power evacuation etc. The status of transmission infrastructure as at the end of Dec-2025 is given in **Table 10.4**.

Table 10.4: Existing substations & transmission lines of KPTCL

(as on 31.12.2025)

Voltage Level (kV)	No. of Stations	Transmission Line in CKmt.
400	9	3935
220	144	13904
110	556	13569
66	758	13393
Total	1467	44801

Source: KPTCL; CKmt.= Circuit Kilometres

The transmission lines of different voltage classes, new substations and capacity augmentation in the existing substations added during the last 6 years from 2020-21 to 2025-2026 (up to Dec-2025) are shown in **Tables 10.5** and **10.6**.

Table 10.5: Transmission lines of different voltage class added during the last 5 years (Transmission line length in Ckms)

Voltage class in kV	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 up to Dec-25	Total
400	2.62	0.00	234.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	236.73
220	579.17	434.19	375.02	261.77	517.12	128.18	2295.45
110	260.96	654.58	503.89	518.77	405.02	268.63	2611.85
66	345.67	374.67	495.83	297.67	404.64	87.61	2006.09
Total	1188.42	1463.44	1608.85	1078.21	1326.78	484.42	7150.12

Source: KPTCL Note: kV-Kilo Volt



Table 10.6: Details of new sub stations added and capacity augmented during the last 5 years period

Voltage Class (kV)	New Sub-stations added						Total
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 up to Dec-25	
400	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
220	6	10	7	2	4	7	36
110	12	21	20	32	26	13	124
66	16	10	13	11	23	10	83
TOTAL	36	41	41	45	53	30	246

Voltage Class (kV)	Sub-stations capacity augmented						Total
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 up to Dec-25	
400	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
220	5	7	12	5	1	2	32
110	38	58	78	69	47	11	301
66	76	107	106	73	43	19	424
TOTAL	119	172	197	147	91	32	758

Source: KPTCL

Transmission & Distribution Losses: (T&D Losses)

The State has taken various measures to reduce T&D and AT&C losses.

- ❖ Establishment of new Substations and Transmission Lines.
- ❖ Augmentation of Existing Sub Station & Replacement of age-old conductors.
- ❖ Bifurcation of lengthy High Tension/Low Tension (HT / LT) lines& overloaded 11kVfeeders.
- ❖ Re-conductoringof HT/LT lines and reduction of HT/LT ratio.
- ❖ Providing additional transformers to release over loaded DTCs.
- ❖ 100% Metering and Accuracy in Billing.
- ❖ Load balancing and bifurcation of load.
- ❖ Strengthening of Vigilance/MT Activities.
- ❖ Replacing Electro Mechanical meters by Static/energy meter.
- ❖ Encouraging consumers to install energy efficient equipment's.

Measures taken for reduction of AT&C Loss

- ❖ Accuracy and 100% billing of consumer installations.
- ❖ 100% collection efficiency.
- ❖ Improving vigilance activities.
- ❖ Periodical rating of HT & LT Installations.



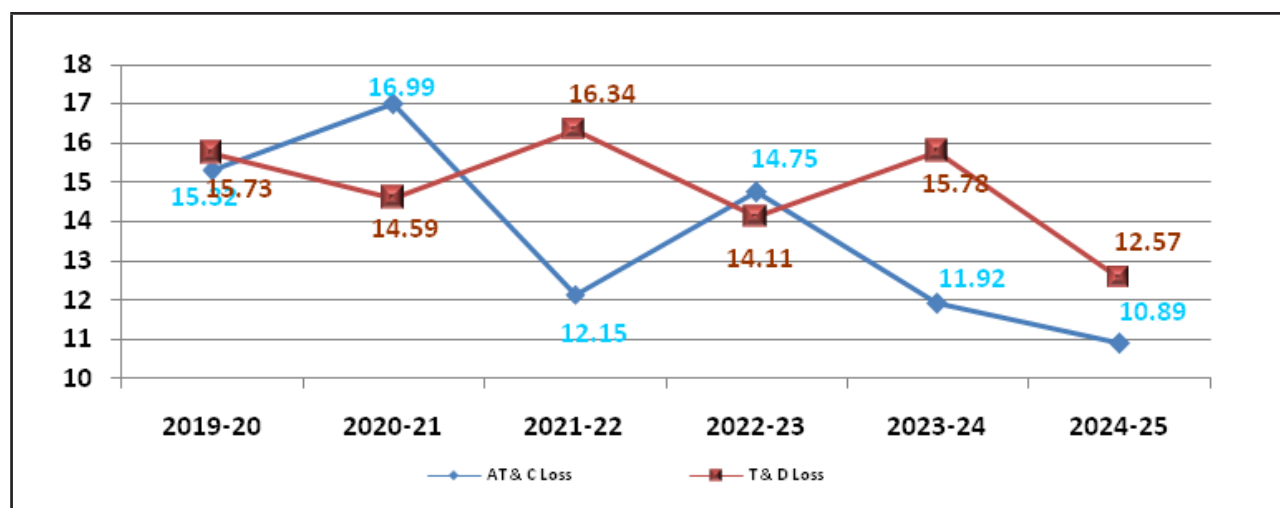
Transmissin & Distrbution Losses : (T&D Losses)

The State has taken various measures to reduce T&D and AT&C losses. The transmission loss for the year 2024-2 is 2.95%.

T&D losses of Karnataka's power sector has been brought down from 15.73% in 2019-20 to 12.57% in 2024-25 (**Figure 10.1**). The utilities in the sector are making planned investment for strengthening and augmenting the netowrk for reduction of technical loss.

Figure 10.1 also shows the trends in Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses during 2019-20 to 2024-25. The AT&C Loss which was 15.32% in 2019-20 has been brought down for 10.89% in 2024-25.

Figure 10.1: Trends in Transmission & Distribution losses and Aggregate Technical & Commercial Losses from 2019-20 to 2024-25.



Source: KPTCL & ESCOMs

10.1.4 Electricity, Demand and Supply Status

The State of Karnataka has achieved near self-sufficiency in power generation to meet the growing demand. The occasional gap due to seasonal variation in demand and supply is met through short term purchases.

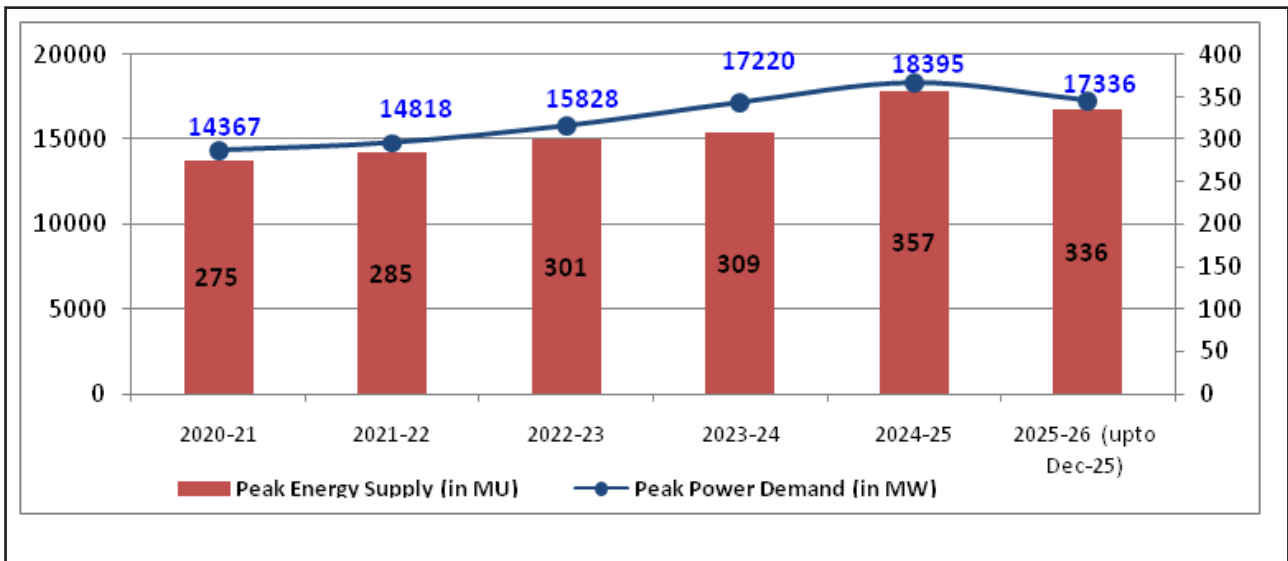
Trends in peak demand for power and peak energy supply per day during the years 2020-21 to 2025-26 (Upto Dec-2025) are given in **Figure 10.2**. It may be observed that both the peak demand and peak energy supply per day are showing increasing trend. The peak demand met during 2024-25 was 18395MW and that in 2025-26 (Upto Dec-25) was 17336MW. The anticipated peak demand to be met during 2025-26 is around 18986MW.

Figures 10.3 and **10.4** show the trends in estimated gaps in demand and supply for both power and energy.

There is no power supply shortage since last 7 years.

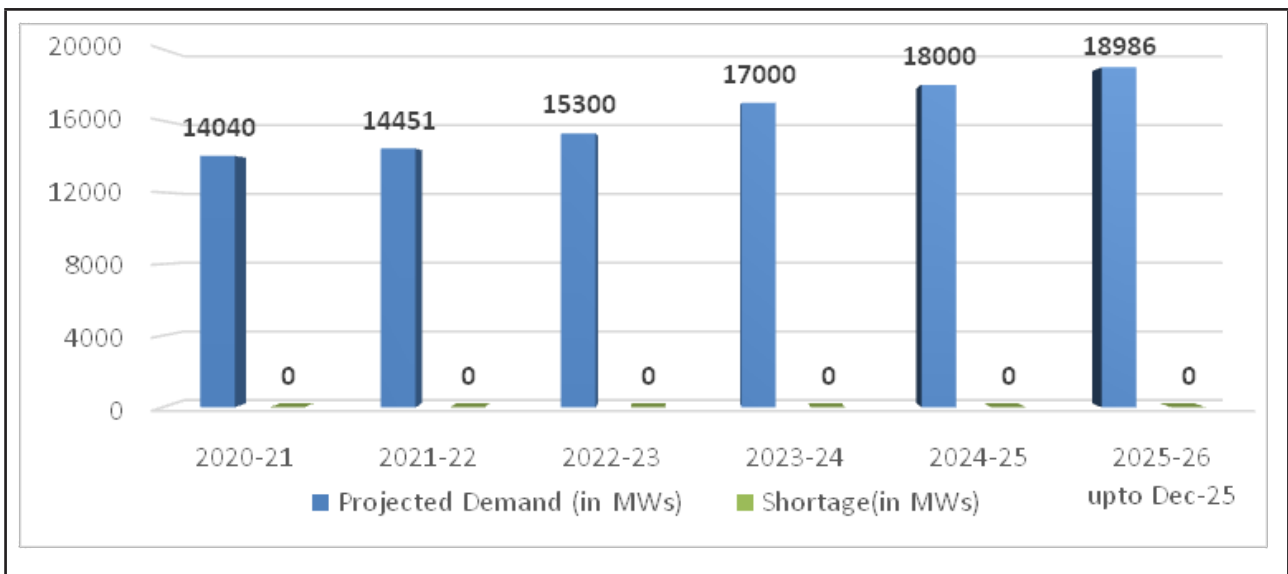


Figure 10.2: Trends in Peak Power Demand and Peak Energy Supply



Source: KPTCL

Figure 10.3: Power Supply & Demand Gap (in MW) (Up to Dec.2025)

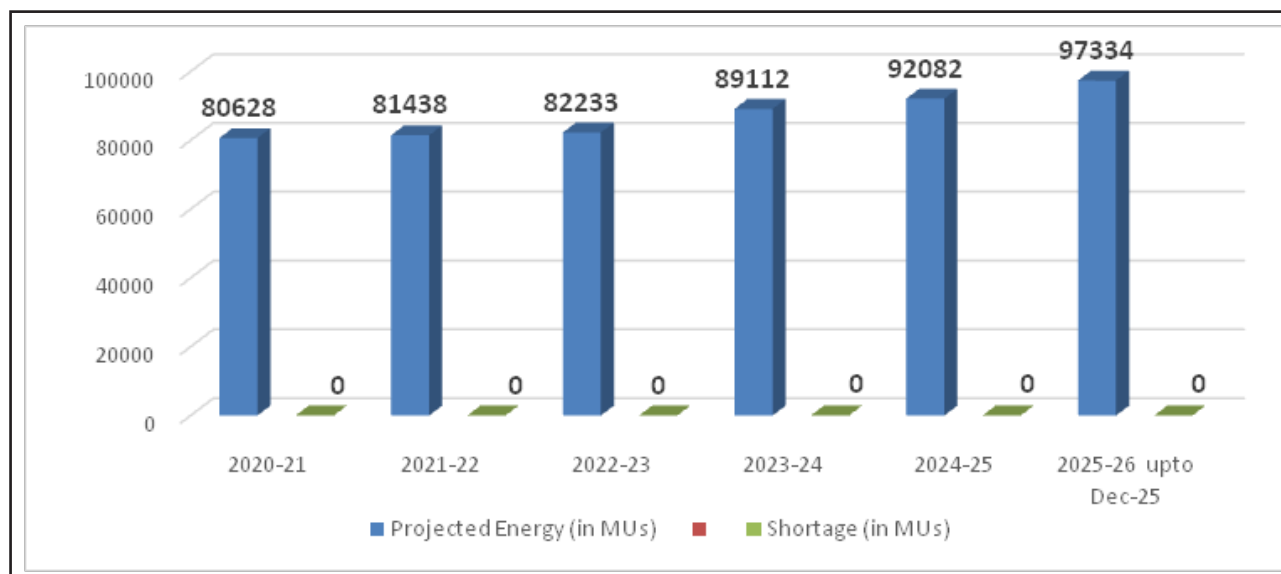


Source: KPTCL





Figure 10.4: Energy Supply and Demand Gap (Up to Dec.2025)



Source: KPTCL

10.1.5 Vigilance efforts

The vigilance efforts by various authorities of the ESCOMs in reducing theft and pilferages over the years have contributed to the reduction in AT&C losses (**Table 10.7**).

The data suggests that authorities have been actively increasing vigilance efforts, leading to the detection of more cases and imposition of penalties, which may serve as a deterrent against theft and pilferages in the electricity sector.

Table 10.7: Vigilance efforts by various authorities of the ESCOMs in reducing theft and pilferages

Year	No of Installations Inspected	No. of Cases Detected	Penalty Imposed (Rs. in Crs)
2019-20	6,23,036	65,154	926.75
2020-21	2,43,746	14,546	63.02
2021-22	2,63,915	12,090	57.54
2022-23	8,41,784	82,375	451.81
2023-24	13,67,879	99,770	309.76
2024-25	10,27,376	72,843	200.76
2025-26 (Up to Dec)	8,38,921	54,855	141.31

Source: ESCOMs

10.1.6 Electricity Sales

The ESCOMs supply electricity to various category of consumers at different price slabs. Details of revenue realized from the different categories of consumers are given in **Table 10.8**. This shows that during the year 2024-25, the LT category consumers while accounting for about 75.75% of the electricity consumption, contributes 71.37% to the ESCOMs total revenue and the HT category consumers while accounting for about 24.25% of the electricity consumption, contributes 28.63% to the ESCOMs total revenue.



**Table 10.8: Electricity sales and revenue realization by categories of consumers**

Category wise Consumption, Sales, Revenue and ARR								
Category of Consumers	Consumption (MU)		% of Sales		Revenue (Rs. in Crs)		ARR Rs/Kwh	
	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto DEC-25)	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto DEC-25)	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto DEC-25)	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto DEC-25)
LT Consumers	57591.04	42820.54	75.75%	75.49%	48308.22	38992.94	8.39	9.11
HT Consumers	18432.94	13903.52	24.25%	24.51%	19382.35	13956.83	10.52	10.04
Total Consumers	76023.98	56724.06	100.00%	100.00%	67690.56	53038.30	8.90	9.35

Source: ESCOMs

Details of Energy Sales, Average Tariff and Average Cost of power supplied by ESCOMs are given in **Table 10.9**.

Table 10.9: Energy sales, Average Tariff and Average cost of power supplied by ESCOMs

ESCOMs	Energy Sales (MU)		Average Tariff (Rs/Unit)		Average Cost (Rs/Unit)	
	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26
	Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated
BESCOM	37,122.46	38,206.95	8.84	8.92	10.32	8.99
MESCOM	6,654.73	6,868.75	9.38	9.16	9.44	7.41
HESCOM	14,431.47	14,585.24	8.48	8.65	9.74	6.11
GESCOM	8,986.82	9,305.83	9.01	8.87	9.56	9.40
CESC	8,447.42	8,906.88	9.41	9.44	10.28	1.36
Hukkeri	381.07	399.12	8.57	8.12	9.43	8.17
Total	76,023.97	78,272.77	8.90	8.94	10.03	7.49

Source: ESCOMs

10.10: Financial position of ESCOMs for FY 2024-25

Name of the Company	Profit/Loss	Cumulative Profit/Loss
BESCOM	-5476.14	-13819.54
MESCOM	-96.35	-37.16
HESCOM	-1499.72	-11398.01
GESCOM	-766.49	-5660.87
CESCOM	-1031.15	-4063.83
Total	-8869.85	-34979.41

Source: ESCOMs

10.1.7 Subsidy in power sector

There are a total number of 35.67 lakhs Irrigation Pump sets upto 10 HP in the State as of December-2025. The power supply to IP sets (Upto 10 HP) has been made free with effect from 01.08.2008. The entire cost of supply of free power to agricultural sector (IP set upto 10 HP connected load) has been made good by the State Government through subsidy.



GruhaJyothi Subsidy

Out of the 5 guarantees announced by the Government, the most important guarantee “GruhaJyothi” scheme has been implemented by Energy Department from 01.07.2023. 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. Out of 1.75 Cr registered consumers, presently 1.66 Cr consumers are getting benefit in this scheme. The earlier schemes such as “Bhagyajyothi and “Kuteerajyothi” and “Amruthajyothi” schemes have been subsumed in this GruhaJyothi Scheme. The subsidy given under Gruha Jyothi scheme from 01.07.2023 to 31.12.2025 is Rs. 22,040.00 Crore.

The subsidy provided by the State Government from 2021-22 to 2025-26 (upto December-2025) is provided in **Table 10.11**.

Table 10.11 Subsidy Released by the State Government

Year	Subsidy released (Rs. in Cr.)	Remarks
2021-22	19,509.24	Includes IP subsidy Rs.11,376 Cr, Previous IP subsidy arrears of Rs.5,500.00 Crs, Covid relief subsidy of Rs.68.93 Cr & Tax adjustment of Rs.2564.31 Cr.
2022-23	14,092.61	Includes IP subsidy Rs.12,000 Cr, FAC subsidy of Rs.400.02 Crs, Covid relief subsidy of Rs.92.59 Cr & Previous IP Subsidy arrears of Rs.1,600 Cr.
2023-24	23,780.00	Includes IP subsidy Rs.16,213 Cr, GruhaJyothi subsidy of Rs.5,830 Cr & Subsidy Tax Adjustment Rs.1.737 Cr.
2024-25	30,701.29	Includes IP subsidy Rs.13,285.04 Cr, GruhaJyothi subsidy of Rs.9157.66 Cr, Tax adjustment Rs.4,258.59 Cr and Financial Assistance of Rs.4,000 Crs. (IP subsidy arrears)
2025-26 (Upto Dec-2025)	19,071.16	Includes IP Subsidy Rs.12,013.60 & GruhaJyothi subsidy Rs.7,057.56 Cr.

Source: Energy Dept.

10.1.8 Demand Side Management (DSM)

Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation endeavour is critical for meeting India’s Nationally Determined Contribution in the emission intensity of its GDP by 33% - 35% by 2030 from 2005 level. The Government of Karnataka has implemented several programmes to conserve energy as part of its DSM initiatives. Some of the important programmes are:

1. Time of Day Tariff Metering is mandatory for industrial consumers and especially for HT consumers having sanction load of 500 kVA and above.
2. Installing Energy efficient street lighting systems and Electronic Time Switches for street light installations for switching “ON” and “OFF”.
3. Adoption of High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) for agricultural loads in rural areas.
4. Encouraging domestic consumers to use solar water heaters.
5. Mandatory use of solar water heating systems for all residential buildings with built-up area of 600 Sq. feet and above constructed on sites measuring 1200 Sq. feet and above falling within the limits of Municipalities / Corporations and Bangalore Development Authority sectors.
6. Mandatory use of LED bulb/tube lights in Government buildings/Aided institutions/ Boards /Corporations.



7. Mandatory use of star rated energy efficient irrigation pump sets conforming to standards prescribed by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE).
8. Promotion of energy efficient building designs.
9. Implementation of PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana.
10. Implementation of Off grid solar pumps under KUSUM-B and feeder level solarization under KUSUM-C.
11. VidhyuthJagruthiYojana, an awareness programme on DSM activities for students.
12. Deployment of Electric Vehicle Charging Stations to promote Electric Vehicles.

10.1.9 Investment in Power Sector: Planned by KPCL, KPTCL & ESCOMs during 2025-26

The Plan Outlay and expenditure incurred during the last Five years and during 2025-26 (up to December 2025) are given at **Table 10.12**.

Table 10.12 : Investment in Power Sector

(Rs. In Crs)

Year	Capital Outlay /Expenditure for Power Projects (Internal Resource, Equity & Borrowings)				
	Plan Outlay	Expenditure			
		Internal Resources	Borrowings	Equity	Total
2020-21	9865.18	3548.15	3302.78	652.21	7503.14
2021-22	10594.40	3964.70	5081.11	163.92	9209.73
2022-23	11178.90	3786.92	4755.45	750.46	9292.83
2023-24	10769.12	2706.76	4428.53	450.87	7586.16
2024-25	11019.86	3085.18	6404.05	583.41	10072.64
2025-26 (Upto Dec-25)	12782.04	1765.67	3624.27	372.69	5762.63

Source: ESCOMS and Energy Department

10.1.10 Rural Electrification

Towards meeting the targets stipulated by the National Electricity Policy (NEP), the State Government has planned initiatives for energisation of Villages, Hamlets, HarijanBastis and Thandas. All the villages of Karnataka have been electrified.

The ESCOMs have planned to energise hamlets and thandas in a phased manner. The details of electrification status in hamlets, Harijanbastis, thandas and IP sets during the last 5 years and in the current financial year are provided in **Table 10.13**.

Table 10.13: Progress in Rural Electrification

Year	Irrigation Pump sets Energised (in lakhs)	Hamlets/Harijan Bastis Thandas Electrified (No.)
2020-21	31.47	11
2021-22	32.52	9
2022-23	33.56	4
2023-24	34.17	30



Year	Irrigation Pump sets Energised (in lakhs)	Hamlets/Harijan Bastis Thandas Electrified (No.)
2024-25	34.77	181
FY 2025-26 (up to Dec-2025)	35.65	35

Source: Energy Department

During the year 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 (up to Dec-2025), 169 hamlets are covered under PM JANMAN and DA JGUA, 47 number of hamlets in SCSP / TSP schemes and electrification by Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Energy and Development (MGIRED). These habitations were previously electrified; however, to provide electricity connections to newly identified households, these partially electrified hamlets have been taken up under the above schemes for complete electrification.

10.1.11: Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited (KREDL)

KREDL is the nodal agency for the development of renewable energy sources in Karnataka. To harness green and clean renewable energy sources in the State for environmental benefits and energy security and to initiate energy conservation & efficiency measures in all the sectors for sustainable development, the Government of Karnataka notified a policy on renewable energy (for the period 2009-14) in 2010, Solar Policy 2014-21 in 2014 & Karnataka Renewable Energy Policy 2022-27 in 2022.

Karnataka Renewable Energy Policy 2022-27

State notified Karnataka Renewable Energy Policy 2022-27 to facilitate Government of India in meeting the Renewable Energy target of 500 GW by 2030 and to promote new initiatives and emerging energy technologies in the State and to continue Karnataka State's position as a preferred investment destination in the Renewable Energy sector and create an ecosystem for sustainable and green energy development in the State.

KREDL, the nodal agency envisages private sector investment for renewable energy development in the State. The capacity addition under renewable energy during 2024-25 was 1209.19 MW and it is 1762.64 MW during 2025-26 (upto Dec-25) (as shown in **Table 10.14**).

Table 10.14: Capacity additions under Renewable Energy (in MW)

Sources		Capacity addition (in MW)			2024-25	2025-26 (Upto Dec-2025)
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24		
Wind Power		181.80	101.05	1250.64	327.275	499.75
Small/Mini Hydro		0	0	36.98	0	0
Solar (including solar roof top & KUSUM C)		201.29	483.56	667.65	827.21	780.08
Hybrid	Wind	0	0	3.75	29.70	232.2
	Solar	0	0	1.25	13.50	250.6
Waste to Energy		0	0	0	11.50	0
Total		383.09	584.61	1960.27	1209.185	1762.63

Source: KREDL

The Total capacity addition under renewable energy during **2024-25 and 2025-26 (upto Dec-25)** is **2971.81 MW**.



The cumulative progress in installed capacity additions in the renewable energy sector in the State as on 31.12.2025 is shown in **Table 10.15**. Solar energy (including Solar Rooftop and KUSUM C) accounts for major share in the installed capacity.

Table 10.15: Cumulative Progress in Renewable Energy (in MW) as on 31.12.2025

Sources		Potential Available	Allotted Capacity	Installed Capacity
Wind Power		124139	39344.98	7322.86
Small/Mini Hydro		3100	3198.13	940.44
Co-Generation		2000	2212.65	1731.16
Solar (including solar roof top & KUSUM C)		721798	24953.71	10319.72
Hybrid	Wind	-	1769.45	301.95
	Solar	-	2154.07	290.35
Biomass		1000	395.13	139.03
Waste to Energy		135	59	11.5
Total		852172	74087.11	21057.01

Source: KREDL

10.1.12 New Initiatives

Initiative taken up in 2025-26

- ❖ For speedy energisation of IP sets, “New SheegraSamparka Scheme” has been introduced from 15.4.2025, in which LT/HT line extension is to be done by the consumer and transformer is provided by the ESCOMs on need basis or power supply is arranged from the existing transformer depending on the technical feasibility.
- ❖ Providing solar water pumps to beneficiaries under KUSUM Component-B through KREDL.
- ❖ Solarisation of Agriculture feeders under PM KUSUM-C.
- ❖ Upgradation of Distribution Automation System in all Corporation areas.
- ❖ The HVDS implemented on pilot basis, will be continued in other sub-division of ESCOMs after detailed study of the scheme.
- ❖ Smart Meters are being implemented for new and temporary installations.
- ❖ Implementation of Green Energy Corridor scheme with the assistance of KPTCL and MNRE.
- ❖ Battery Energy Storage Systems are being implemented to store energy generated during RE periods and to utilize that during Non-RE period.
- ❖ Augmenting Transmission Capacity to future growth and evacuation.

10.1.13 Centrally Sponsored Scheme

1. Atal Bhujal Yojana

Atal Bhujal Yojana is a program of GoI to improve the management of groundwater resources in the water stressed areas of the State. The Scheme has been launched in Dec 2019.





Dept of Minor Irrigation and Ground Water Development (MI & GWD), GoK is implementing the scheme in 1,199 water stressed Gram Panchayats of the State with a budget of Rs.1,201 Cr. Funding of Rs.10.50 Cr. is sanctioned to Energy Department for Segregation of 17 feeders by creating 10 new feeders in BESCOM. All the 10 number of feeders are completed by the end of May 2025. Grant amount of Rs.5.70 Crs has been released till Dec 2025.

2. Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)

Gol has launched the PM-JANMAN scheme in Nov-2023. The scheme aims to provide basic infrastructure for the comprehensive development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG).

DPR for an amount of Rs.4.6 Cr. has been sanctioned to electrify 1,794 PVTG households in 5 districts (Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Mysore, Chamarajanagar & Kodagu) in the state.

All 1,725 feasible households are completed by the end of Mar 2025. Remaining households could not be taken up due to migration, court case, kutcha houses. Grant amount of Rs.1.74 Crs. has been released till Dec 2025

3. Dharti Aaba – Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA)

Ministry of Tribal affairs (MoTA), Gol is implementing the scheme. The scheme aims at improving the socio-economic conditions of tribal communities by providing basic facilities to 1,089 tribal majority villages in the State. The scheme was launched by Gol in Oct 2024. The scheme period is from 2024-25 to 2028-29.

Energy Department facilitates electrification of Tribal HHs. DPR for an amount of Rs. 40.41 Crs has been sanctioned for electrification of 5,288 HHs in 186 habitations in BESCOM, CESC and GESCOM jurisdiction in 6 districts (Chitradurga, Tumkur, Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Kodagu and Raichur). 1052 no of HHs have been electrified as on Dec 2025 and the remaining households are in progress. Grant amount of Rs.4.23 Crs has been released till Dec 2025.

10.1.14 Challenges

Specific challenges and the future outlook of the department

- ❖ Optimum utilisation of natural resources under renewable energy sector.
- ❖ Generation Capacity addition to meet the growing demand for achieving self-sufficiency.
- ❖ Reduction of Transmission & Distribution Loss.
- ❖ Reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial Loss.
- ❖ Making Power Supply Consumer friendly.
- ❖ Reduction of Electrical Accidents.

10.1.15 Outcome

- ❖ The State Government has published its Solar Policy for 2022-2027 for giving impetus to exploitation of solar energy. The State Govt is able to harness renewable energy sources and save natural resources like coal.
- ❖ Some of the energy conservation programs like demand side management (DSM) and smart grid pilot project have resulted in saving energy.



10.1.16 Achievements of Energy Sector during 2025-26

- ❖ Considering the demand for electricity during the summer season, and to meet long term energy needs of the State, the following measures have been taken to ensure adequate supply of electricity to all categories of consumers.
 - ◆ The State recorded highest peak demand of 18395 MW on March 7, 2025 and the highest daily energy consumption of 356.88 MU on March 19, 2025. PCKL has procured 3417 MUs in FY2024-25 through exchanges to meet the increased demand in the State of Karnataka.
 - ◆ The state experienced a power surplus due to a good monsoon, and the surplus quantum of 3785 MU was traded on Energy Exchanges during the monsoon months, i.e. June 2024 to October 2024.
 - ◆ The banking/swapping arrangement of power has continued for the fiscal year 2024-25 with PSPCL and UPPCL to an extent of 1400 MUs were availed to meet the State demand.
 - ◆ Based on the GoK request, Coal India Limited (CIL) has allocated Grade-13 coal equivalent to 2000 MW to Karnataka State under the recommendation from SLC (LT) for earmarking of coal under Para B (iv) of SHAKTI policy vide letter dated 02.08.2024 with 2 years timeline for utilization of earmarked coal. PCKL invited Tender for “Procurement of 2000 MW of power under long term on Design, Build, Finance, Own and Operate (DBFOO) basis using SHAKTI coal allocation by Coal India Limited (CIL)”. Tender has been finalised. KERC approval has been obtained for adoption of tariff under Section 63 of Electricity Act 2003. PPA has been entered with all nine successful bidders.
 - ◆ In accordance with the guidelines of Ministry of Power, GoI, PCKL has prepared Resource Adequacy Plan (RAP) of the State for the period upto 2034-35.
 - ◆ PCKL has facilitated the execution of PPAs with NHPC and DVC for about 704 MW.
 - ◆ KPCL is implementing 1600MW pithead coal based Godhna Thermal Power plant in Chhattisgarh State at an estimated cost of Rs.19,200 Crores. Initial Power Purchase Agreement was executed with ESCOM’s of Karnataka on 18.12.2010. Tender activities for selection of JV partner (TBCB mode) is completed and the process of obtaining approval is in progress.
 - ◆ MoU has been signed between KPCL and THDCIL for implementation of Ground mounted solar PV plants at RTPS, BTPS & YTPS with a total capacity of 100MW and at an estimated cost of Rs.414.95Crores. Tender activities are under progress.
 - ◆ On 27.06.2025, KPCL has issued LoA for implementation of 20MW Bidadi Solar Power Plant for an amount of Rs.97.43Crores. Project is expected to be commissioned by October, 2026.
- ❖ Approval has been accorded to systematically connect irrigation pump sets to the distribution network in the State, through implementation of stand-alone/off grid-Solar pump sets and solarisation of IP Feeders to supply electricity to farmers’ pump sets during day time.
 - ◆ The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has sanctioned 40,000 standalone solar pumps under KUSUM-B scheme to expedite the Implementation. 1,04,060 applications have been registered under the scheme and 1353 pumps have been installed as on 31.12.2025
 - ◆ In order to ensure day time power supply to Irrigation pump sets of farmers and to enhance their quality of life, solarisation of IP feeders is being undertaken under PM KUSUM-C scheme. The projects with capacity of 2777MW are taken up of which 246 MW Capacity Solar Plants have been Commissioned as on 31.12.2025 and 2531MW Capacity Solar plant projects are in progress at various stages.
- ❖ As on 31.12.2025, 15102 number of SRTPV has been installed by the Domestic consumers under PM Surya scheme.





- ❖ Under Ganga Kalyana Scheme, 13849 IP sets were energised.
- ❖ Transmission - To facilitate network strengthening and seamless transmission of power, 24 new stations, 405.05 Circuit Kilometres of transmission lines and augmentation of 21 existing substations have been completed.
- ❖ Awards and Recognitions –
 - ◆ At the Global Wind Day 2025 event, MNRE conferred the first prize to the State of Karnataka for achieving the highest installed wind power capacity during 2024-25.
 - ◆ The Pavagada Solar Park in Karnataka has received a total of four awards from the Union Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) at the Global Renewable Energy Investor's Meet and Expo (RE-Invest) held in Gujarat on 16.09.2024, namely the second largest solar park in the country, the third highest performing state in wind power capacity, the second highest performing state in small hydro power capacity and the third highest performing state in solar power capacity.
 - ◆ Karnataka also received a national-level award for 'Highest Wind Power Capacity Under Implementation for 2024-25, in addition to being recognized for the highest wind power generation at the 7th edition of Windergy India 2025 held on 02.11.2025 at the Trade Centre, Chennai.

10.1.17 Way Forward

Different strategies are framed in various Policies-Karnataka State Renewable Energy Policy, Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation Policy for Affordable and Clean Energy for all.

- ❖ Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL) is identified as the nodal agency to plan and monitor the SDG-7. There is need to prepare periodic plans for all ESCOMs, to implement their distribution infrastructure in a coordinated manner, as grid modernization and up-rating of the distribution network for the absorption of power will involve significant capital infusion.
- ❖ There is a need to rectify the balance sheet of state power utilities by rate-design reforms, plugging revenue leakage, squaring cumulative losses, and issuance of bonds. Additionally, quality-rated distribution transformers are required to reduce the length to ensure optimum efficiency.
- ❖ There is need to promote Utility business model to transform from generation sales to mediator for sales for sustenance in the long-term. This would keep the consumers connected to the distribution networks to transact their surplus energy.
- ❖ Timely formulation and implementation of action plans.
- ❖ Re-assessment of cross-subsidies by cost-effective tariffs and regulatory innovations for electricity to evolve from a public utility model to a product/commodity model.
- ❖ Need for application of IT solutions such as SCADA to augment collection and collation of data and reduce manual interventions to ensure maximum uninterrupted power supply.
- ❖ Change management programmes of local power distribution as well as reactivation of the franchisee system to be promoted by involving local youths under Skill India Mission.
- ❖ There is need to regulate farm power by limiting the number of wells per unit area and checking misuse of subsidy. Also, going forward, there is need for increasing testing labs for solar panels as well as innovation labs such as YESSCALE (aggro tech, clean tech and smart cities) as alternate source of energy.
- ❖ Companies need to promote initiatives like internet of things block chain, machine learning, mobile intelligence, mini-grids and micro grids in future.



- ❖ To ensure sustainable up take of these technological innovations, there is a need for coherence between institutions and technological processes to ensure satisfactory functioning of electricity infrastructure.
- ❖ Network strengthening and using efficient irrigation pump sets. Convergence of State's Ganga Kalyana scheme with the Central Government's KUSUM scheme in feasible areas, which will help in promoting solar energy and reduce subsidy burden.

10.2 ROADS, TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS

10.2.1 Roads

The road network in the state comprises of National Highways, State Highways, District Major Roads, Municipal Roads, Other District Roads and Village Connecting Roads. Road development in the State is carried out by various departments/agencies of the State government such as Public Works Department, rural and urban local bodies. The details of Karnataka Road length is given in **Table 10.16** and details of the roads and lanes are given in **Table 10.16a**.

An amount of Rs. 11677.19 crores is allocated to the Public Works Department for the development of roads and construction and maintenance of buildings for 2025-26 of which an amount of Rs.6384.41 crores is released upto 15th January 2026. The expenditure incurred is Rs.5950.29 crores (Avalokana).

Table 10.16: The details of Road length in Karnataka

Category	Length in 2024-25 (km)	Length in 2025-26 (km)
National Highways	7652	7652
State Highways	27983	28152
Major District Roads	55818	55413
Municipal roads*	44852	44852
Rural roads	198496	198496
Total	334801	334565

Source:-a) PWD road lengths information from CE, C&B, South Bangalore(State Highways & MDR), NH length considered previous year 2024-25 length.

b) *Directorate of Municipal Administration(As on March 2025)

c) Rural Development and Panchayath Raj Department.

Table 10.16a : The details of the roads and lanes (2025-26)

Category	Length in km	Surface details				Lane details				
		Asphalt	CC	Metal	Earthen	Single	Intermediate	Two	Four	Six
National Highways	7652	7652	0	0	0	121	1333	3930	2022	246
State Highways	28152	26629	1371	50	102	5037	13624	8671	820	0
Major District Roads	55413	50604	2006	1524	1279	41272	12825	1157	159	0
Total	91217	84885	3377	1574	1381	46430	27782	13758	3001	246

Source : State Highways & MDR lengths details from CE, C&B(South), Bengaluru, NH length considered previous year 2024-25 length.



State Highway Development Plan – SHDP

Under the State Highway Development Plan, the development of state highways and the development of major district roads with the highest vehicle density are being implemented effectively. Under this plan, implementation of the project in total 5 phases have been undertaken. Under SHDP-IV, Stage-1, Rs. 4517 crore has been allocated of which an amount of Rs.4786 crores has been spent for the development of 3460 kms of road. 03 packages are under progress. Under SHDP-IV, Stage-2, an amount of Rs. 3499 crore has been allocated of which an amount of Rs. 3891 crores has been spent for the development of 2249 kms. 19 packages are under progress, Under SHDP-V, Stage-1, an amount of Rs. 4000 crore has been allocated of which an amount of Rs. 527.11 crores has been spent for the development of 820 kms. Out of 218 Packages, 43 Package works completed, balance various stage work in progress as on December 2025.

Karnataka Road Development Corporation (KRDCL) Works: A total of 220 bridges amounting to Rs. 2210.21 crore (Revised) in 15 packages and 17 other bridges totalling to 237 bridges are being constructed across the state on turnkey basis of which 197 bridges have been completed and the remaining bridges are in various stages of progress. An amount of Rs. 1838.79 crore has been spent upto the end of December-2025.

Roads around Bengaluru: In order to decongest the traffic in Bengaluru it is planned to develop roads around Bengaluru city. It includes ROB/RUB and grade separator. A total of 155 km length of long road is being constructed in 10 packages at a cost of Rs. 3501 crore (Revised), of which 123 kms road work has been completed and an amount of Rs. 1563.36 crore has been spent by the end of December 2025.

Hybrid Annuity model (HAM): Under the Hybrid Annuity Model, the Raichur-Sindhanur road is being developed at a cost of Rs. 3565 crore for development of 77 kms of road, of which 50 Km of Road completed. An amount of Rs. 427 crore has been spent to the end of December-2025, and the work is in progress.

The Government in its order dated:08-11-2024 has accorded Administrative Approval to take up the work of “Development of Road from Devanahalli-Vijayapura-H.Cross-Vemagal-Malur-T.N. border including Malur-Hoskote road on Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM)” for a length of 110.10 km at a project cost of Rs.3190 Cr in three packages viz., Package-01-Vemagal-Malur & Malur Industrial Area upto T.N Border at an estimated cost Rs.958 Cr and Package-2: Hoskote to Malur including Elevated Corridor upto Malur Industrial Area at an estimated cost Rs.1054 Cr are approved to take up for implementation from KSHIP. Package-3: Devanahalli-Vemagal-Kolar (From 0.000 km to 49.284 km) of SH-96 (Design Length of 48.20 km) in the State of Karnataka on PPP-DBFOMT-HAM) at an estimated cost of Rs.1178 Cr is approved to take up by KRDCL. Tender process is in progress.

Karnataka State Highway Development Project

- ❖ **Under KSHIP-III(2017-2024):** Loan of 346 Million US dollars has been received from the Asian Development Bank for the development of 418 km of state highways. This project is being implemented in 3 packages. All the 3 packages are in progress, and by the end of December-2025, 102.93km length of DBM(Dense Bituminous Macadam) in Package-1, 152.46km length of DBM in Package-2 and 135.42 km in Package-3 have been completed and an Expenditure of Rs.3862.05 Crore is incurred.
- ❖ **Under KSHIP-IV scheme :** Proposal has been submitted to the Government of India for approval to develop 875 km of highways under State’s road network concept (EPC&HAM)at a cost of Rs. 5736 crores. (ADB Loan Rs. 3115 Crore). DPR preparation for 11 road works to taken up for Road length of 915Km.

NABARD RIDF scheme: Under this scheme, improvement of Rural Roads, major District Roads and construction of bridges will be constructed to facilitate the movement of agricultural products to the nearest marketing centers, to ensure last mile connectivity and for the development of infrastructure in rural areas. In total,



improvement of 30658 km of rural roads and construction of 1391 bridges have been completed under NABARD assistance. Tranches up to RIDF-24 have been completed.

RIDF NABARD 27 (2021-22): Construction of 23 major and minor bridges at an estimated cost of Rs. 143 crore has taken up, of which Rs. 141 crore has been spent and 19 bridges have been completed and remaining 4 works are in progress.

RIDF NABARD 28 (2022-23): Administrative approval has been accorded for improvement of 73 road works for a length of 335 km at an estimated cost of Rs. 326 crores, of which 71 works have been completed and 2 works are in progress. A total of 325 km of roads have been developed and an amount of Rs.299 crores has been spent. (Up to end of December 2025).

RIDF NABARD 30 (2024-25): Administrative approval has been accorded for improvement of 58 road works for a length of 284 km at an estimated cost of Rs. 330.47crores, of which 39 works have been completed and 17 works are in progress. A total of 179 km of roads have been developed and an amount of Rs.204 crores has been spent. (upto end of December 2025).

RIDF NABARD 31 (2025-26): Administrative approval has been accorded on date: 31/12/2025 for Construction of 03 Bridges at an estimated cost of Rs.312.71 crores, 1 bridge work is in progress, 2 bridges are in tender process.

National Highways

The development and maintenance of National Highways are being carried out by the National Highways Authority of India and the National Highways Zones of Public Works Department.

Under the CIRF scheme, With respect to National Highway Zone Bengaluru (South) & Belgavi (North) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, New Delhi has sanctioned 297 works costing Rs.1385.60 Crores for improvement of State Highways to a length of 2061.33Kms under the Central Road Fund Scheme. Accordingly, the State Government has accorded, administrative approval for the same. Further, Zonal offices have accorded technical sanction to 297 works for improvement to a length of 1537.93 kms. Accordingly, in the implemented works, a physical progress of 1240.31 kms has been achieved to the end of the 2nd quarter for this financial year 2025 at a financial cost of Rs.433.65 crores. And by the end of the 3rd quarter a physical progress of 1379.95 kms has been achieved at a financial cost of Rs. 838.31 crores.

Central Road Fund Scheme-Setu Bhandan: The State Government has accorded Administrative approval to 6 ROB's. Out of this, 5 ROB's works pertains to south zone and 1 ROB pertains to north zone. Out of 5 south zone works, 3 ROB's works under progress and for 2 ROB's South zone & 1 ROB North Zone DPR preparation is in progress.

Black spots Rectification: The Karnataka State Road Safety Authority has identified 942 black spots (2015-18). Out of these 103 black spots pertains to National Highways South Zone Bengaluru. In this 99 black spots have been rectified and 4 black spots rectification work in progress. In North Zone all the identified 64 black spots have been rectified. The Karnataka State Road Safety Authority has identified 449 black spots (2019, 2020 & 2021). Out of these 73 black spots pertains to National Highways Zone Bengaluru. In this 59 black spots have been rectified and 14 black spots rectification work in progress.

Upgradation of roads: The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (South & North zones) has in-principally approved (10+28)38 State Highways roads pertaining to NH Zones of Bengaluru & Belagavi for upgradation to National Highways. For these State Roads consultancy services for feasibility studies have been foreclosed in accordance to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways letter dated 28.07.2020. With respect to





South Zone, 16 New State Highways up gradation proposals along with earlier declared in-principle 10 State Highways up gradation proposal was submitted to Ministry for Up gradation to NH. With respect to North Zone, having 18 New State Highways up gradation proposals along with earlier declared in-principle 28 State Highways up gradation proposal was submitted to Ministry for Up gradation to NH.

Planning and Roads Asset Management Centre (PRAMC)

Planning and Roads Asset Management Centre has been established to strengthen the plans, schemes and other prescribed functions of the department. It functions as the apex institutional body under government supervision for policy formulation, planning, and management of road assets. The main objectives of the centre are as follows.

- ❖ To function as a nodal agency for preparing plans, budgets, and programmes for roads in Karnataka within the Public Works Department.
- ❖ To improve planning and decision-making processes in the Department.
- ❖ To effectively and efficiently use information technology and to implement IT systems across the Department.
- ❖ To enhance human resource capacity through training programmes and skill development of departmental officers and staff.
- ❖ To implement a Pavement Management System and a Bridge Management System.
- ❖ To continuously manage and update the Road Information System (RIS) and Progress Monitoring System and other asset management systems.
- ❖ To carry out any additional responsibilities assigned from time to time.

With assistance from the Asian Development Bank, a consultancy team was appointed and is actively working. Required equipment and software have been procured and handed over to the consultants. Details of the procured equipment are provided below.

- a) **Road Condition Data Collection Vehicle (RCDCV):** These laser-based devices collect data such as International Roughness Index (IRI), rutting, ravelling, potholes, and other parameters required for planning.
- b) **Falling Weight Deflectometer (FWD):** This is a non-destructive testing device used to evaluate pavement structural strength without causing damage. It works by applying a load on the pavement surface and measuring surface deflections, from which pavement performance is assessed.
- c) **Ground Penetration Radar (GPR):** The Ground Penetration Radar (GPR) uses radar pulses to detect subsurface features and physical properties without excavation. It is a fast, non-destructive, and highly effective tool for assessing pavement layer thickness and composition.

Data collected using these devices is analysed through specialized software and used to prepare the Annual Works Programme. As per Government Order prioritization of road widening, strengthening, and improvement works must be done using the KRAMS software developed by PRAMC.

In 2017-18, the State Government created a separate budget head for road safety works. The Supreme Court Committee on Road Safety has issued several guidelines, which the State has incorporated into its road safety policy and protocols.

During the financial year 2019–20, for the purpose of improving road safety on State Highways and District Major Roads, funds amounting to Rs.5,000 lakh were provided under Budget for the construction of crash



barriers / guard rails at accident-prone locations such as curves, narrow stretches, ghat roads, water sources, bridges, and other critical locations. Under this sanctioned grant, 110 works were taken up and completed. In 2020, the Karnataka State Road Safety Authority identified 942 black spots, of which 214 were on PWD District Major roads and state highways. In 2021-22, works at these 214 locations were taken up and completed by 2023-24.

Post-Implementation Study Results

A post-implementation study was conducted by three engineering colleges on 100 improved black spots. The details of Abstract of accidents and fatalities for the Corridor / Location / Stretches during Post Implementation Project Appraisal is given in **Table 10.17**.

Table 10.17: Abstract of accidents and fatalities for the Corridor/Location/ Stretches during Post Implementation Project Appraisal

Name of Institution	Number of Blackspots Reviewed	Number of fatalities before improvement	Number of fatalities After improvement	% Reduction in fatalities	Total Number of accidents before improvement	Total Number of accidents After improvement	% Reduction in accidents
JSS College of Engineering	33	109	33	69.72	411	151	63.26
BMS College of Engineering	29	8	4	50.00	122	53	56.56
RV College OF Engineering	38	12	2	83.33	157	40	74.52
Total	100	129	39	67.69	690	244	64.78

For the financial year 2023–24, to take up road safety works, a grant of Rs.22,500 lakh has been provided from the Karnataka State Road Safety Fund, towards expenditure/maintenance. The payments for the works undertaken as per the approved Action Plan are being released from the sanctioned grant, in accordance with the directions of the Karnataka State Road Safety Authority.

For the financial year 2024–25, to carry out road safety works, a grant of Rs.22,500.00 lakh has been provided from the Karnataka State Road Safety Fund towards expenditure/maintenance. For financial year 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 225.00 crore grant allocated to PRAMC, released Rs.225.00 crore, expenditure incurred Rs.222.63 crore upto the end of December 2025. Out of 122 works targets, 44 works completed.

As per the information furnished by the Director General of Police, details of 32,222 accident locations have been provided. Out of these, 17,549 locations fall on District Main Roads and State Highways under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Department. Among them, 635 locations identified as highly accident-prone have been prioritized and are being taken up for improvement works in 2024–25, execution being carried out in the year 2025-26.

Building Works: In the year 2022-23, with the support of the Social Welfare Department, Backward Classes Welfare Department, Minority Welfare Department and in collaboration with the Public Works Department, for the first time under the scheme 'Deendayal Upadhyay Souharda Vidyarthi Nilayam', multi-storied student hostel complexes with a capacity of 1000 each (500 male and 500 female students) are being constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 82.56 crores per district in the educational centers of the State such as Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwad, Kalaburagi, Mangalore and Mysuru with a total estimated cost Rs.412.80 crore, Building works completed at Mysuru, Mangalore, Dharwad, Kalaburgi, work in progress at Belgaum.





In the year 2022-23, with the grants provided to the Public Works Department under the SCP and TSP scheme, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Student Hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are being constructed at a cost of Rs. 640 crores (capacity of 100 students per hostel) and 11 KREIS Residential Schools (capacity of 250 students per residential school) are being constructed at a cost of Rs. 198 crores. Out of these, 44 works are in progress and 61 works have been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 547 crores has been incurred.

Administrative approval has been given for the construction of 15 hostels for Scheduled Caste students running in rented buildings in 2024-25 for an amount of Rs. 105 crores and the tender process is underway. Out of these, 13 works are in progress at various stages and balance works are having site issues. An expenditure of Rs. 23.38 crores has been incurred.

An amount of Rs. 459.13 crore and Rs. 48.04 crore have been provided under SCSP & TSP schemes for Construction of Hostels & Residential Schools for the year 2025-26 respectively. Out of which Rs. 281.09 crore and Rs. 22.38 crore amount released and Rs. 144.79 crore and Rs. 22.38 crore expenditure incurred upto Dec-2025 for construction of foot bridges under SCSP & TSP schemes.

Construction of foot bridges: In the coastal, Malnad and Western Ghats regions, where there is no proper road connectivity, the construction of footbridges is being undertaken to provide safe pedestrian crossings for the public and especially school children to cross the streams and ravines.

- ❖ In the year 2023-24, the construction of 86 footbridges under the 'School Link Bridge' scheme taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.98 crore, 84 works completed and 2 works in progress. Expenditure incurred is Rs. 6.37 crore.
- ❖ In the year 2024-25, Construction of 173 footbridges under the 'School Link Bridge' scheme taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.17 crore, 137 works completed and 32 works are in progress. Expenditure incurred is Rs. 3.98 crore.
- ❖ In the year 2025-26, Construction of 185 footbridges under the 'School Link Bridge' scheme taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 31.25 crore, 1 work is completed and 170 works are in progress, balance works are under tender stage.

New concepts

- ❖ Public Grievance Redressal System software has been developed for the public to file complaints about the works of the Public Works Department on www.kpwd.gov.in.
- ❖ To maintain good quality in the implementation of works, maintenance by contractors for road construction works worth Rs. 5.00 crore has been made mandatory for a period of 5 years.
- ❖ Under the annual maintenance contract of the roads of the Public Works Department, one "road operator" has been assigned for every 35 km.

Details of Project Investment and Expenditure, PWD: From 2012-13 to 2025-26 (as on December 2025) an amount of Rs. 112445.6 crore has been spent for Improvement & Renewal of Roads & Bridges, Construction of Buildings (Including Amount of Maintenance of Roads, Bridges & Buildings, KRDCL loan, Interest payments, Sand mining Expenditure) (Excluding salary component) as against the total budget allocation of Rs. 122073.03 crore.

As per MPIC Public Works Department, Financial and Physical Progress achievement for various plans from the Year 2013 to End of December 2025. (Excluding Amount of Maintenance of Roads, Bridges & Buildings, KRDCL loan, Interest payments, Sand mining Expenditure, Excluding Salary component)



- ❖ Improvements & Renewal to State Highway Roads & Bridges (Including KSHIP, KRDCL & SHDP) expenditure incurred Rs.42051 crores, Constructed 26878 Kms length of road, 607 Bridges completed.
- ❖ Improvements & Renewal to Major District Roads & Bridges constructed (Including SDP, CRF, CMGRY, NABARD), expenditure incurred Rs.37070 crores, Constructed 67600 Kms length of road, 2666 Bridges completed.
- ❖ Cement Concrete Roads constructed colonies under SCP & TSP Schemes, expenditure incurred Rs.9383 crores, Constructed 13219 Kms length of CC roads.
- ❖ Buildings Works Constructed (Including Departmental Buildings, Court Buildings, Departmental Residential Buildings, Judge Quarters), expenditure incurred Rs.5510 crores, 1860 Buildings Works completed.

Challenges

The total number of vehicles in the state was 3.35 crore in March-2025 and increased to 3.37 crore in August-2025. The process of widening lanes on the roads should be carried out in a balanced manner in line with the increase in vehicle density on roads.

Way Forward

- ❖ For the all-round development of the state's roads, national highways will be constructed in innovative models with high durability, 4-lane/6-lane and state highways will be converted into two-lane and district major roads as medium-lane roads.
- ❖ Road safety works will be carried out on priority where necessary for the safety of road users.
- ❖ Identify the places where bridges are required and provide all-season connectivity to residential areas by constructing bridges.
- ❖ Construction of footbridges will be undertaken to connect the people of coastal, Malnad and Ghat areas.

Rural Roads

Rural Communications: The total length of rural roads in Karnataka as on 31.12.2025 is 198496 kms. Improvements of rural roads and their maintenance are being taken up under Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadak yojana (PMGSY), Namma Grama Namma Raste Yojane (NGNRY) and Mukya Mantri Grameena Raste Abhivruddi Yojane.

Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) : PMGSY was launched with an objective to provide rural connectivity by way of all weather roads to eligible habitations having a population of 500 and above. Under this programme for the financial year 2025-26 Rs 156.60 crore has been allocated, of which Rs. 22.85 crore has been spent towards 22.834 kms of road works. For the maintenance of roads Rs. 59.08 crore has been allocated, of which Rs.19.77 crore has been spent for maintaining of 3270.49 kms of road length up to the end of December-2025.

Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane: During 2025-26, an amount of Rs.1000 crore has been allocated of which Rs.750 crore has been released. An expenditure of Rs 644 crores has been incurred up to the end of December-2025.

10.2.2 Transport Department

Transport Department consists of Transport Commissionerate and Four Road transport corporations. An amount of Rs.7079.63 crores is allocated to the Transport Department for 2025-26 of which an amount





of Rs.4837.37 crores is released upto 15th January 2026. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 4754.55 crores (Avalokana).

Transport and Road Safety

- ❖ **Revenue Collection:** For the fiscal year 2025-26, the government has set a revenue collection target of Rs.15000 crores for the Transport Department (including state transport Undertakings). By the end of December 2025, a total of Rs.9,355.55 crore has been collected, achieving 89.42 % of the cumulative target of Rs.10,463 crores.
- ❖ **One Nation-One Card Scheme:** As per the Central Government Notification, steps have been taken to print smart cards in a uniform format across the country and distribute them to vehicle owners and licensees. The smart card is printed under the Centralised Printing Facility system in the office of the Transport Commissioner. Karnataka is the 4th state in the country to have implemented this scheme.
- ❖ **Contactless services:** Services are being provided to public through web based online Sarathi-4 software (Driving License) and Vahan-4 software (Vehicle Registration Certificate). As on 31-03-2025, a total of 2,48,61,126 Smart Card Driving Licenses and 3,69,49,855 Smart Card Registration Certificates have been distributed.
- ❖ **Vehicle Scrappage Policy (RVSF):** The Union Finance Ministry, Scheme Guidelines for reform-based parts of the scheme for special assistances to states for capital investment 2025-26, it has been stated that all government vehicles older than 15 years will be scrapped at the RVSF centers established in the state and incentive funds will be released. In this regard, Government Order has been issued to compulsorily scrap all vehicles belonging to the government/department/corporation/board/municipal council/other subordinate institutions of the government that are older than 15 years at the specified RVSF centers established in the state, instead of being scrapped at private centers. The data on government and private vehicles scrapped at the designated RVSF centers established in the state as of the end of December 2025 is given in **Table 10.18**.

Table 10.18: Details of data on government and private vehicles scrapped at the designated RVSF centers

RVSF Centre	Year	Private Vehicles	Government Vehicles	Defence/ Impounded vehicles	Total
Mahia MSTC Recycling P Pvt	01-04-2025 to 31-12-2025	3508	114	38	3660
Suhas Automotive Pvt Ltd	01-04-2025 to 31-12-2025	155	631	195	981
	Total	3663	745	233	4641

- ❖ The “Green Global World” concept, the State is taking steps to control air pollution by encouraging and popularizing the use of vehicles powered by electricity, batteries, LPG, CNG and others fuels that cause Low or Zero pollution. As the Government is extending support to obtain loan facilities from financial institutions, a large number of electric vehicles are being registered in the state and the state is making significant progress in reducing pollution. At the national level, the State has secured second place in the registered of electric two-wheelers and electric cars and it is commendable that the State has earned silver medals in the category of electric two-wheeler and car registrations. A total of 7,10,488 electric vehicles have been registered by the end of December 2025.
- ❖ **Green Tax:** The amount collected under Green Tax is being used for programmes chalked out for control of Air Pollution control awareness programs through Theatre, LED vehicles, Radio jingles, Hoardings, Bus Shelters, etc through DIPR (Department of Information and Public Relations), Government of Karnataka.



Under this fund, Rs. 17.95crore was collected in the year 2024-25 and Rs.15.13crore was collected upto end of December 2025 for the year 2025-26.

- ❖ **Establishment of charging stations for battery-powered vehicles:** The registration of electric vehicles is being encouraged in the state of Karnataka. In this regard, an agreement of Rs. 4.00 crores has been signed with BESCOM. To facilitate the users of electric vehicles, BESCOM has already installed 100 AC and 26 DC charging stations at 70 locations within the jurisdiction of the Greater Bengaluru Municipal Corporation. Such charging stations have been installed on state-wide highways. The said stations can be identified through a mobile app and the charging unit amount can be paid. A plan has also been initiated to install such charging stations on state-wide highways.
- ❖ **AIR-POLLUTION:** During the year 2025-26 (up to December-2025) checking was conducted on polluting vehicles and 8,88,582 vehicles were checked, cases were booked against 60,954 vehicles and Rs. 7.326 crores is collected as fine.
- ❖ **NOISE-POLLUTION:** During the year 2025-26 (up to December-2025) checking was conducted against noise polluting vehicles and 8,46,680 vehicles were checked, cases were booked against 26,641 vehicles and Rs 6.93 crores is collected as fine.
- ❖ **Vehicle Location Tracking Device & Emergency Button Installation Scheme in Public Service Vehicles:** The central government's notification and guidelines, the installation of Vehicle Location Tracking Devices and Emergency Buttons in public service vehicles such as minibuses, school buses, private service vehicles, maxi cabs, contract vehicles, motor cabs, and goods transport vehicles operating on national highways has been implemented under the Nirbhaya Scheme for the safety of women and children. The scheme was launched on 19th June 2024. In the state, there are a total of 6,04,863 public service vehicles, of which, by 31.12.2025, 2,10,006 vehicles have been equipped with Vehicle Location Tracking Devices and Emergency Panic Buttons.
- ❖ **High-Security Registration Plates (HSRP) Installation :** The installation of High Security Registration Plates (HSRP) has been made mandatory for all old vehicles registered before 1st April 2019 in the state of Karnataka and the said scheme has been implemented on 18.08.2023. From 18-08-2023 to 31.12.2025, a total of 59,65,027 vehicles registered in the state.
- ❖ **Retro Reflective Tape :** Retro Reflective Tape & rear marking plates help drivers of other vehicles to quickly identify the movement of vehicles when vehicles are moving at night, even if the tail lamps and indicators of the vehicles are not in good condition, thus controlling possible accidents. Accordingly, in the state, the installation of Retro Reflective Tape & rear marking plates for transport vehicles has been made mandatory from 05.04.2024, in the interest of road safety and the public and motor vehicle owners/driverless.
- ❖ **Automated Driving Test Tracks :** In order to scientifically test the driving skills of applicants for driving licenses without human intervention, it is intended to construct automated driving test tracks within the jurisdiction of all Assistant/Regional Transport Offices in the state. Currently, automated tracks are operating in Jnana Bharathi, Electronic City, Mysuru, Kalaburagi, Shivamogga, Dharwad, Hassan and Mangalore. Raichur and Belagavi works are under progress. In the year 2024-25, approval has been given for the construction of automatic test track in Puttur, Madikeri, Hunsur and Madhugiri. The construction work of Nelamangala and Chikkaballapur Automatic Test Track is in progress. In the year 2025-26, approval has been given for the construction of automatic test track in chitradurga, chamarajnagar and Honnavara at Tender stage.
- ❖ **Own Buildings :** The department is taking necessary steps to construct well-equipped permanent buildings with basic amenities for all of its offices. Currently 55 of the department's offices are operating in their own buildings. Meanwhile, the construction work of the offices in Sirsi, Dandeli, Balki, Belagavi, and K.G.F. has been inaugurated.





In the year 2023–24, construction work for RTO office buildings at Gokak and Sakaleshpur has been undertaken, and these projects are currently in progress. The construction of the RTO building at Ranebennur has been completed and is ready for inauguration.

Approval has been granted for the construction of building a dedicated office for the Honnavar Assistant Regional Transport Office in the year 2024–25. The tender process for implementation of the work is currently underway. Additionally, the work order has been issued for the construction of a RTO building for the Madhugiri Assistant Regional Transport Office, and the work is yet to complete.

❖ Vehicle Inspection and Certification Centers

Under P.P.P the BOT model, tenders have been invited to set up ATS(Automated Testing Stations) centers in 13 places in the state, namely, Devanahalli (Bengaluru), Shivamogga, Kolar, Bagalkot, Gadag, Belagavi, Vijayapura, Yadgir, Ballari, Bidar, Ranebennur (Haveri), Tumkur and Davangere.

- ❖ Under P.P.P the BOO model, tenders have been floated to set up ATS centres at 19 places in the state, including Bengaluru (Central), Bengaluru (West), Bengaluru (East), Bengaluru (South), Chikkaballapur, Bengaluru South District, Mandya, Chamarajanagar, Hassan, Madikeri, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Chitradurga, Chikkamagaluru, Uttara Kannada, Kalaburagi, Raichur, Koppal and Hosapet.

❖ Heavy Vehicle Driver Training Institute

With a view to prepare good quality and skilled drivers, Heavy vehicle driver training institutes have been set up at Singanayakanahalli in Bengaluru and Gamanaghatti in Dharwad, Kalaburagi and Mangaluru..

Construction works of the training institute at Shivamogga has been taken up under Road Safety Fund for the year 2023-24 and the work is in progress.

The estimate for the construction of heavy vehicle driver training centers in Nagamangala, Ballari and Vijayapura has been approved from the Road Safety Fund for the year 2025-26, and a tender process is to be undertaken for the implementation of the work.

From 2015-16 to the end of January 2026, a total of 5,60,705 candidates have received training, of which 90,318 candidates received training from April to January of the year 2025-26.

❖ Seizing Yard

It is proposed to construct seizing yards for parking of vehicles seized in violation of the Motor Vehicles Act and rules in the context of enforcement work and approval has been given to construct seizing yard in Mangaluru instead of Tumakuru in 2024-25. The tender process for the implementation of the said work is to be taken up and the construction of the seizing yard at Devanahalli is in progress.

Vehicle Population: The total 343 lakh vehicles in the state as at the end of December 2025, 34.61 lakh vehicles are transport vehicles and 308.00 lakh vehicles are non-transport vehicles. A total of 1.42 lakh vehicles have been registered from April 2025 to December 2025. The details of the vehicles registered and in circulation in the State of Karnataka and the metropolis of Bengaluru in the last 5 years (2021-2022 to 2025-26) are given in the **Table (cumulative) 10.19**.

Table 10.19: Details of vehicle registered from last 5 years (2021-22 to 2025-26) in Bengaluru city and Karnataka (Cumulative) (in crores)

Year	Bengaluru city	Karnataka State	Share of Bengaluru (%)
2021-22	1.04	2.84	36.6
2022-23	1.09	2.98	36.5
2023-24	1.16	3.16	36.7





Year	Bengaluru city	Karnataka State	Share of Bengaluru (%)
2024-25	1.18	3.35	35.2
2025-26 (As on Dec 2025)	1.23	3.43	35.9

Source: parivahan.gov.in

Four Transport Corporations

Shakthi – Free travel for women: The Government of Karnataka has launched its ambitious scheme ‘Shakthi – free travel for women’ on 11.06.2023, a flagship programme which is a step towards strengthening woman empowerment in the state. The scheme has been hugely successful. The salient features of the scheme are:

- ❖ All women of the state, including the third gender, having domicile of Karnataka are eligible to avail this scheme.
- ❖ Women are issued ‘Zero-value ticket’ after verifying the identity card.
- ❖ The cost of travel is reimbursed to the Corporations based on the Zero ticket issued data.
- ❖ A grant of Rs.5015 crores has been provided in the budget for 2024-25 for the reimbursement of the cost incurred by women passengers under the government’s Shakthi Yojana.
- ❖ An amount of Rs.5300 crores has been allocated for this scheme for the year 2025-26.
- ❖ Beneficiary details of the Shakthi scheme from 01-04-2024 to 31.12.2025 is as detailed in **Table 10.20** and the details of passengers travelled before and after implementation of Shakthi Scheme is presented in **Table 10.21**.

Table 10.20: Beneficiary details of the Shakthi scheme from 01-04-2024 to 31.12.2025

Corporation	No. of beneficiaries (in crores)		Shakthi free travel value (Rs. in Cr)		Amount released from Govt. (Rs in crore)	
	2024-25	2025-26 (upto December)	2024-25	2025-26 (upto December)	2024-25	2025-26 (upto December)
KSRTC	75.98	63.28	2401.00	2240.35	1905.20	1538.03
BMTC	77.27	66.99	1059.36	1042.20	864.59	681.71
NWKRTC	56.68	49.76	1507.73	1454.30	1232.18	970.42
KKRTC	34.71	28.08	1217.35	1108.36	1013.03	785.54
Total	244.64	208.11	6185.44	5845.22	5015.00	3975.70

Table 10.21: Passengers travelled details before and after implementation of Shakthi Scheme.

Daily Passengers

(in lakhs)

	Year	KSRTC			BMTC			NWKRTC			KKRTC			Total		
		Total Passengers	No. of women passengers in Total passenger	% of W.P	Total Passengers	No. of women passengers in Total passenger	% of W.P	Total Passengers	No. of women passengers in Total passenger	% of W.P	Total Passengers	No. of women passengers in Total passenger	% of W.P	Total Passengers	No. of women passengers in Total passenger	% of W.P
Before Shakthi Yojane	2022-23 (estimated)	29.72	10.4	35	33.67	16.84	50	16.49	5.77	35	13.58	4.48	33	93.46	37.49	40
After Shakthi Yojane	2024-25	34.29	20.82	61	40.24	21.17	53	24.47	15.53	63	16.91	9.51	56	115.91	67.03	58
	2025-26 (upto Dec 2025)	34.81	23.01	66	42.98	24.36	57	26.48	18.1	68	16.87	10.21	61	121.14	75.68	62

* W.P- Women Passengers



Achievement / Impact of the Project / Intervention

I. A survey on the Shakti scheme conducted by the “M2M Media Network LLP” in September-2023 and November-2023 revealed the following findings.

- ❖ Women have responded positively to the Shakti scheme. Women’s participation in the Shakti scheme has increased from 57% in September-23 to 64% in November-23.
- ❖ Women’s daily transport usage increased from 20% in September-23 to 27% in November-23.
- ❖ Shakti Scheme has encouraged 50 percent of women to enter employment.
- ❖ The overall Shakti Scheme is perceived as a positive catalyst for women empowerment and economic contribution.

II. A study on “Fiscal Effects of Shakti Scheme in the Government of Karnataka” conducted by the Fiscal Policy Institute revealed the following findings.

- ❖ Comparison of labour force participation and worker population ratio before and after the implementation of the Scheme shows that despite a decrease in the overall LFPR (Labour Force Participation Rate) and WPR (Worker Population Ratio), the female labour force participation rate and female worker population ratio have increased.
- ❖ LFPR and WPR increased by 5% year-on-year. Details given in **Table 10.22**.
- ❖ This indicates an increase in women’s interest in participation of economic activity and their share in the job market.

Table 10.22:

LFPR/WPR	October-December 2022	October-December 2023	Percentage Increase
LFPR (Labour Force Participation Rate)	25.1%	30.2%	5.1%
WPR (Worker Population Ratio)	23.7%	28.8%	5.1%

III. The Sustainable Mobility Network and Nikore Associates, a New Delhi-based economic research and policy advisory think-tank, has conducted a study in 10 cities of which Delhi and Karnataka State have free travel plans, whereas West Bengal and Kerala State do not have it and Maharashtra State has a 50% discount on travel fares. This is the first analytical report prepared after conducting the survey in several states on free public transport scheme. The organizations released the report on 25.07.2025. The outcomes of the study are as mentioned below.

- ❖ The Shakti Scheme has created more employment opportunities for women across the state, contributing economic empowerment.
- ❖ Due to the Shakti Scheme, the employment rate of women has increased by 23% in Bengaluru and 21% in Hubballi-Dharwad.
- ❖ While other states have implemented several schemes like free travel on government transport and 50% discount on travel fares, similar to the State’s Shakti Scheme, Karnataka’s performance has surpassed other states.
- ❖ Women are able to save between 30% and 50% every month due to the free bus service.
- ❖ Shakti Scheme has empowered women by providing them with better job opportunities, better wages, and better market facilities to become entrepreneurs.





I. Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation

KSRTC with its head office in Bengaluru provides bus service primarily to moffusil areas of southern Karnataka while BMTC, also headquarter in Bengaluru provides transportation to the capital city. The NWKRTC with headquarters in Hubballi provides transportation to the North Western Districts of Karnataka while KKRTC with headquarters in Kalburgi provides transportation to the North Eastern Districts of Karnataka.

Physical performance: KSRTC has in its jurisdiction seventeen southern districts of Karnataka and provides bus service to 20090 villages out of 21748 villages, the percentage service provided being 92.4%. 8261 schedules were operated as on 31.12.2025, by utilizing 8766 vehicles, for the cumulative period the operation was average of 29.95 lakh kms/day earning gross revenue of Rs.1435.57 lakh and carrying 34.81 lakh commuters on an average daily with workforce of 34236 employees. The Physical statistics of KSRTC, BMTC, NWKRTC and KKRTC for the year 2024-25 (upto December-2024) and 2025-26 (upto December-2025) is furnished in the **Appendix 10.1**.

Thus KSRTC operated 8237.09 lakh effective kms. during the year 2025-26 (upto December-2025) as against 7887.38 lakh effective kms operated during the same period of previous year. The percentage fleet utilization has increased to 91.5 during the current year as against 89.5 in previous year. During the current year period KSRTC has inducted 10 new buses to its fleet and replaced 163 old vehicles which were not fit for operation.

Financial Performance: During the year 2024-25, the Corporation incurred a loss of Rs.81.83 crore as against a loss of Rs.295.43 crore during 2023-24. During the year 2025-26 (upto December 2025), the Corporation incurred a loss of Rs.231.94 crore as against a loss of Rs.222.44 crore incurred during 2024-25(upto December 2024). The financial statistics of KSRTC, BMTC, NWKRTC and KKRTC for the year 2024-25 (upto December-2024) and 2025-26 (upto December-2025) is furnished in the **Appendix 10.2**.

During the year 2024-25, the Corporation by utilizing its internal resources and grants released by the Government under KGIDF, has taken up 81 works at an estimated cost of Rs.27440.06 lakhs of which an amount of Rs.11559.17 lakhs was spent for 69 civil works including the works under progress during the year. The details of the works are as mentioned below.

- ❖ One work taken up under TSP Scheme is in progress, for which an amount of Rs.221.45 lakhs has been incurred during the year 2024-25.
- ❖ Under KGIDF Scheme, Out of 31 works, 13 works for the development of infrastructure have been completed and 18 works are in progress. Under the said scheme, a total expenditure of Rs. 1801.66 lakhs has been incurred in the year 2024-25.
- ❖ During 2025-26, The Corporation by utilizing its internal resources and grants released by DULT has taken up 78 works at an approximate cost of Rs. 7204 lakhs of which 72 are under progress. The expenditure incurred upto Dec-2025 is Rs.1899.16 lakhs.

Social Obligations

1. The financial compensation 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.
2. All the four Corporations(KSRTC, BMTC, NWKRTC and KKRTC) have been fulfilling it's social obligation by providing free/concession passes to several sections of the society namely, students, physically challenged, blind, freedom fighters, senior citizens, Olympians, para olympians, Arjuna awardees, National Shourya prashasti awardees, Ex- MLAs & Ex-MLCs within state and inter-state in any bus along with a companion, sitting MLAs & MLCs within state and inter-state in any bus with gold pass etc.





Android based Smart Electronic Ticketing Machine (ETM): KSRTC deployed Android-based Smart Electronic Ticketing Machines (ETMs) across all KSRTC depots to modernize on-board ticketing operations, enhance transparency, and promote digital payments.

UPI-Based (Dynamic QR) Digital Payment in KSRTC ETMs: KSRTC implemented a Dynamic QR-based UPI digital payment system across all Smart Electronic Ticketing Machines (ETMs) with effect from 11.11.2024, enabling passengers to make seamless cashless payments using any UPI application. This initiative strengthened digital transactions, improved transparency, reduced cash handling and enhanced passenger convenience across KSRTC services.

Achievements

- ❖ For the first time in the history of the country's road transport corporations, an accident insurance scheme of Rs. 1.00 crore has been implemented for on-duty and off-duty accidents.
- ❖ Compensation amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is given to the dependents of the deceased in the event of untimely death of the employee.
- ❖ KSRTC has launched a cashless medical treatment scheme called "KSRTC-Arogya" for all its employees and their dependents.

Way Forward

- ❖ KSRTC has planned to induct 1500 buses during the year 2026-27.
- ❖ KSRTC is in the process of implementing VTMS (Vehicle Tracking and Monitoring System) with AIS-140 compliant tracking system and panic buttons in all the buses under the scheme "Central assistance for strengthening Public Transport".
- ❖ To enhance safety, security, and operational transparency in KSRTC bus operations, initiated the Bus Surveillance Camera Project, proposing the installation of surveillance cameras in 1,000 KSRTC buses. The system design includes two cameras per bus, comprising a saloon camera to monitor passenger activities and ensure in-bus security, and a dashboard-facing (dash) camera to capture road conditions and driving events.

II. Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation

The Corporation is providing quality, safe, reliable, clean and affordable travel facility to the commuters through its various initiatives and adoption of new technology and induction of new type of buses as per the increasing number of passengers. The Corporation is providing services by scientific fare system. The operational jurisdiction of BMTC went beyond B.B.M.P limits by 25 kms of Bengaluru, thus providing services to commuters in and around sub-urban of Bengaluru city.

As on 31.12.2025, the Corporation has operated 6291 Schedules by utilizing 6984 vehicles, it has operated average schedules of 5860.4 and covers daily 12.07 lakhs kms. and earns average revenue of Rs. 731.36 lakh Traffic revenue by carrying 42.98 lakh passengers daily. The workforce of the Corporation is 29280. In the year 2025-26 (Upto Dec-2025), the corporation has inducted 322 Electric vehicles (private) which are operating on GCC model scrapped 127 old vehicles.

Financial Performance: During the year 2025-26 (upto December-25) the Corporation has operated 33.19 crore effective kms, earned gross revenue of Rs. 2396.60 crores (including Rs. 206.52 crores financial assistance from government) and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2697.12 crore and sustained a loss of Rs. 300.52 crore.



Achievements & Programmes of 2025-26 (Upto Dec)

- ❖ Shakti Scheme: About 202.10 crore women passengers have benefited from Shakti Scheme in BMTC buses till date (11-06-2023 to 31-12-2025) from the inception of the scheme, with daily average passengers of 21.62 lakhs. On July 14, 2025, under the Shakti Scheme, Karnataka achieved a historic milestone by reaching 500 crore women passengers across 4 RTC's, setting a new national benchmark.

Operation of Electric buses

- ❖ Electric buses have been introduced over the last four years, and as of 31.12.2025, a total of 1,689 electric buses are in operation.
- ❖ Under the State Government's capital investment scheme, a grant of Rs.150 crore has been provided to operate 320 air-conditioned electric buses on a GCC basis. Currently, 267 buses are in operation, and the remaining 53 buses will be introduced in a phased manner.
- ❖ Under the NCAP scheme (Rs.55.00 crore) and DULT scheme (Rs.29.13 crore), it has been planned to operate 148 non-air-conditioned electric buses on a GCC model during the financial year 2025-26 of which 113 buses supplied are already in operation.
- ❖ Under the PM e-DRIVE scheme, the Central Government has sanctioned 4,500 electric buses to BMTC for operations under the GCC model. The tender process is in final stage.

Launch of new transport services

- ❖ The BMTC launched the "Divya Darshana" package tour for devotees and tourists on 28.05.2025, providing one-day trips to major and historical temples in Bengaluru. Currently, 11 Divya Darshana routes are being operated. Every weekend (Saturday and Sunday), approximately 1,200 tourists are availing the benefit of these services..
- ❖ BMTC organised the launch event of new "Ghati Eesha Foundation" package tour on 20.06.2025. Based on tourist demand, from 21.06.2025 onwards, an air-conditioned "Ghati Eesha Foundation" package tour service are being operated on weekends and public holidays. Additionally, special services are also being operated from Banashankari and Silk Board.
- ❖ Further, for the convenience of the public, BMTC organised the launch of new Express (Limited Stop) services, and these services commenced on 11.07.2025. Currently, a total of 120 schedules on 11 routes with 900 trips are in operation.
- ❖ To strengthen metro connectivity for public convenience, BMTC launched 4 new Metro Feeder Bus routes on the Yellow Line (6 metro stations) from 12.08.2025. Currently, a total of 212 metro feeder schedules are in operation across Bengaluru.
- ❖ In collaboration with M/s Ohm Global Mobility Ltd., BMTC has launched new air-conditioned electric "Vayu Vajra" bus routes to Kempegowda International Airport. Through these new Vayu Vajra services, airport connectivity is provided from various parts of Bengaluru across 11 routes using 85 buses.
- ❖ Based on passenger demand, the corporation has established 62 new bus stops within its operational limits.

Passenger friendly initiatives

- ❖ During the year 2025-26 (upto Dec), 1,74,390 free/concessional bus passes have been issued of which 1,38,596 General students, 30,315 scheduled caste students and 5,479 scheduled tribe students.





- ❖ In collaboration with Continental India Automotive Company, BMTC introduced the “OnBoard” technology on 12.07.2025 to support independent travel for visually impaired passengers. This technology provides information such as bus number and stop details through audio, helping visually impaired passengers travel without assistance.
- ❖ To manage increasing traffic congestion in the city and to quickly resolve minor accidents occurring en route, BMTC launched five new Mobile Breakdown Repair Vans on 24.03.2025. These vans have been deployed at key locations including Shivajinagar, Yeshwanthpur, Jayanagar/Banashankari, Silk Board, and Nayandahalli Junction, and will operate along with the two existing vehicles stationed at Marathahalli Outer Ring Road and Kempegowda Bus Station.
- ❖ For the convenience of passengers and to promote digital payments, BMTC has introduced the UPI (QR Code) payment system for ticket purchases and enabled the purchase of daily, weekly, and monthly passes through the Tummoc app. This has received a good response from the public

Financial assistance from Govt

- ❖ GoK has allocated Rs.150.00 crores under financial assistance/relief - (VGF) in the budget for the year 2025-26 of which Rs. 112.50 crores has been released upto Dec-2025. The said amount is being used for payment of employees salary.
- ❖ To provide financial support to the transport corporations, an announcement was made in the 2025-26 to obtain a loan of Rs.2000 crore from financial institutions with a government guarantee. Accordingly, BMTC’s share of Rs.589.20 crore was obtained from Punjab National Bank at an interest rate of 8.80%, and it has been fully utilized for clearing outstanding provident fund dues and diesel payments. The government is providing the funds announced in the 2025-26 budget speech for the payment of the principal and interest on the said loan.

Labor welfare measures

- ❖ BMTC has been organizing free eye screening and spectacle distribution camps under “Saarige Asha Kirana” scheme, in collaboration with the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, through C-CAMP. These camps are being conducted in phases from 06.05.2025. A total of 7,465 employees benefited from this programme up to December 2025.
- ❖ An agreement has been signed with Canara Bank, SBI Bank, Union Bank to implement “Accident Insurance Scheme” for the staff of the corporation, providing coverage of Rs.1.00 crore, Rs.1.00 crore, and Rs.50.00 lakh respectively in case of death due to duty-related or personal accidents. On 01.02.2025, insurance cheques of Rs.1.00 crore each were distributed to the dependents of 4 employees who died in accidents. During 2025-26 up to December 2025, a total of Rs.4.60 crore has been paid to be dependents of 55 employees who dies due to natural cases and Rs. 50 lakh each total Rs.2 crore has been paid to the dependents of 8 employees who died due to accidents.
- ❖ In addition, under the revised Group Insurance Scheme implemented on 19.02.2024, an insurance compensation of Rs.50 lakh is provided in case of accidental death and Rs.10 lakh in case of natural death. From 19.02.2024 to January 2025, among 86 deceased employees, compensation of Rs.10 lakh each (total Rs.4.60 crore) has been paid to the dependents of 46 employees who died due to natural causes, and Rs.50 lakh each (total Rs.2.00 crore) has been paid to the dependents of 4 employees who died due to accidents
- ❖ A total of 3,652 staff and officers have received internal refresher training.
- ❖ During 2025-26, BMTC has reimbursed Rs.16.45 crore towards the medical expenses of its employees and officers.



Recruitment: 19 Dependents of the deceased employees have been recruited on compassionate grounds during 2025-26 upto December 2025.

Training program for external candidates

- ❖ Under the SCSP/TSP scheme the BMTC provided light and heavy vehicle driving training to a total of 673 candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the financial year 2025-26 (up to December 2025).
- ❖ From April 2025 to December 2025, a total of 148 external candidates have received fee-based professional vehicle driving skill development training.

Basic amenities

- ❖ Construction of women staff rest houses are being carried out at Depot-20 (Banashankari), Depot-51 (Sadaramangala), and Depot-08 (Yeshwanthpura) at a total cost of Rs.95.00 lakh.
- ❖ At Depot-51 (Sadaramangala), development work has been undertaken at a cost of Rs.232.00 lakh, Detail of works under taken are as below:
 - ◆ Construction of concrete pavement for the bus parking area
 - ◆ storm water drain
 - ◆ kerb wall
- ❖ Dining halls for staff have been constructed at Bus Depot-41 (Gunjuru), Depot-33 (Poornapragna Layout), Depot-21 (Rajarajeshwarinagar), Depot-31 (Srigandhakaval), and 25 (HSR Layout) at a total cost of Rs.138.19 lakh.
- ❖ Rest rooms for staff have been constructed at Bus Depot-31 (Srigandhakaval), Depot-13 (Kathriguppe), Depot-21 (Rajarajeshwarinagar), and Depot-52 (Uttarahalli) at a total cost of Rs.69.77 lakh.
- ❖ For charging electric buses, electric infrastructure under VGF subsidy has been provided:
 - ◆ Central Silk Board Bus Station – 1,400 KVA capacity at Rs.330.00 lakh
 - ◆ Kempegowda Airport – 1,400 KVA capacity at Rs.87.40 lakh
 - ◆ Depot-7 Subhash Nagar – 3,700 KVA capacity at Rs.119.25 lakh
 - ◆ Depot-10 Hennur (KPTCL portion) – 5,000 KVA capacity at Rs.30.24 lakh
 - ◆ Total cost: Rs.566.89 lakh
- ❖ At Shantinagar Central Workshop-1, repair and other development works have been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs.50.00 lakh.
- ❖ Concrete pavement work at Depot-42 (Kodathi) has been carried out at an estimated cost of Rs.500.00 lakh.

Other Initiatives

- ❖ BMTC's Kalasipalya Bus Station was renamed as "Janopakaari Shri Doddana Shettara Kalasipalya Bus Station".
- ❖ **Intelligent Transport Systems:** The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India has sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 40.92 crore under the model of 60% grant from the Central Government and 40% grant from the Government of Karnataka for the implementation of women safety features and surveillance system, mobile application of the BMTC and passenger information system at bus stands,





etc., under the Nirbhaya Yojana. Total expenditure incurred under Nirbhaya Scheme is Rs. 31.99 crore upto December-2025.

- ❖ 'Namma BMTC' mobile app for women safety with SOS feature has been launched to the public on 25.09.2023. Currently, around 14.00 lakh people have downloaded the app.
- ❖ Automated Vehicle Location System (AVLS) technology has been made Go-Live.

Awards: BMTC has received a total of 7 awards from January 2025 to December 2025) for its outstanding performance. BMTC has been recognized and has received many National and International level awards. To list out a few among them.

- ❖ "Connected, Autonomous and Electric Vehicle Expo" People's Choice Awards 2025
 - i. Pioneering in Green Public Transport Award
 - ii. Next Gen Commuter Convenience Award
- ❖ **Blugreen Awards 2025:** Certification of Recognition under Energy and transportation sector by Climate Action Cell (BBMP).
- ❖ BMTC Honored by ELCITA as 'Most Valuable Partner' for Contributions to Sustainable Public Transport.
- ❖ 19th National Digital Transformation Awards 2025 under the category Digital Inclusion & Accessibility Award for its pioneering initiative, "OnBoard" Technology in BMTC Buses. Silver Award at the Motoring World Green Mobility Awards 2025 under the category "Best City for EV Bus Adoption."

Challenges

- ❖ The average diesel price which was Rs.55.80 per litre during 2017-18, has been increased to Rs 87.16 in 2025-26. The increase in fuel cost is additional financial burden to the Corporation.
- ❖ There is considerable decline in passengers travelling in BMTC buses due to increase in Ola/Uber/Other 4 wheeler and 2 wheeler taxi services and public commuters opting for personalized mode of transport such as bikes and cars resulted in Revenue loss to BMTC.
- ❖ The average passengers carried per day in BMTC buses is 2015-16 was 51 lakh and the same is decreased to 42.98 lakh in 2025-26(upto Dec).

III. North Western Karnataka Road Transport Corporation

NWKRTC has Corporate Office at Hubballi, which covers six Districts, 59 talukas and 4610 villages in its jurisdiction. Corporation is serving 4565 villages out of 4610 villages in its jurisdiction (98.9%). The Corporation has 9 Divisional Offices, 56 depots, 176 bus stations, 1 Regional Workshop and 1 Regional Training Institute at Hubli and 1 driving and mechanical training institute at Shiggaon.

Physical Progress : During the year 2025-26 (up to Dec-2025) the Corporation operated 4962 schedules by utilizing 5218 vehicles. 11 new vehicles have been added to the fleet and 136 old vehicles have been scrapped. From April-2025 to December-2025 transport facility provided to 26.48 lakhs passengers daily by covering 16.93 lakh Kms and earned average revenue of Rs. 8.54 Crore daily. The percentage of fleet utilization stood at 92.8.

Financial Progress : During the current year 2025-26 (up to December-2025) Corporation has earned a profit of Rs 285.24 Crores as against Rs. 83.76 crores loss sustained during the corresponding period of previous year. After excluding the non-reimbursement of Shakti Revenue from Government of Karnataka the Loss Works out to Rs.198.66 Crores and the loss during the corresponding period of previous year was Rs. 189.11 Crores.





❖ Purchase of New buses

- ◆ During the year 2024-25, a total of 560 buses consisting of 433 Moffussil, 125 City, 02 Volvo Ambari Utsav (AC Sleeper) buses have been purchased and they are in operation.
- ◆ An amount of Rs. 123.53 crores is released to the NWKRTC, and orders have been issued for the purchase of 330 vehicles.
- ◆ Under PMe BUS SEWA, a total of 200 electrical vehicles have been sanctioned for the cities of Belgaum & Hubli-Dharwad by NWKRTC for the year 2025-26.
- ◆ During 2025-26, from internal resources of Rs. 23.00 crores, 11 City buses have already been purchased and they are in operation. Procurement of 14 air-conditioned sleeper coaches (Rs. 8.00 crore) and 20 non-air-conditioned sleeper coaches (Rs. 10.00 Crore) and 11 city buses (Rs. 5.00 crore) is in progress.

❖ Recruitment

- ◆ During 2025-26 (up to December-2025), 45 candidates have been appointed on compassionate grounds and for appointment of 2000 Drivers and Driver cum Conductors posts direct recruitment has been made.
- ◆ Recruitment for the posts of 19 Assistant Traffic Inspector Grade-3 and 33 Grade-2 is under progress.

❖ Developmental Works

- ◆ From the capital expenditure of the government, reconstruction of the old bus stand at Sirsi at the cost of Rs. 6.78 crore and reconstruction of the new bus stand at Shiggaon at the cost of Rs. 8.00 crore and the construction of a driving and mechanic training center at Shiggaon at an cost of Rs. 20.00 crore has been completed and inaugurated.
- ◆ NWKRTC, in Coordination with DULT, upgradation work of Central Bus Station at Gokul Road Hubballi at a cost of Rs. 23.48 crore and the reconstruction work of new City bus station at Dharwad at an cost of Rs. 13.11 crore has been completed and inaugurated.

❖ Labour Welfare Measures : The following personal accident insurance schemes have been implemented with the aim of providing maximum financial benefits to employees and the dependents of their family Members, in case of death/accident of an employee while in service.

- ◆ **STATE BANK OF INDIA CSP Plan:** Corporate Salary Package (CSP) of Rs. 50.00 lakhs with State Bank of India (SBI) has been revised with effect from 23-12-2024 to cover Rs. 1.00 crores for Personal Accident Insurance and Rs.6.00 lakhs Group Term Life Insurance plan in case of natural death. Since the implementation of scheme, a total of Rs.6.76 crore has been paid to the dependents of 20 employees.
- ◆ **CANARA BANK - SPP :** Special Payroll Package (SPP) of Rs.1.00 crore with Canara Bank for Personal Accident Insurance and a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs Group Term Life Insurance plan on salary basis in case of natural death has been implemented on 14-11-2024.
- ◆ **Bank of Baroda SGSP Plan :** A maximum insurance of Rs. 1.25 crores for employees who expired while in on duty and Rs. 1.00 crores in the case of employees who expired in an accident while in off duty has been implemented from 15-08-2025.

Implementatin of new IT Softwares(2025-26)

- ❖ **Passenger Feedback System:** In order to provide cash prizes and award certificates to well-managed bus stands under the theme “ನಮ್ಮ ಬಸ್ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ, ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ” (“Our Bus Station, Clean Station”), a QR code





based Passenger Feedback System software has been developed and implemented internally to get the evaluation from the passengers in the first phase. So far, more than 1500 feedbacks have been received from the passengers.

- ❖ **Deployment of recruited crew and other staff software:** A software has been developed to assign newly recruited crew and other staff to their desired place through counselling based on the availability of vacancies. A new dashboard has been developed so that the staff present during the current counselling process can get information about the vacancies available at that time.
- ❖ **Software for managing commercial shop licenses :** For the first time, software has been developed for managing commercial shops of the Corporation, income from shops, rentals, advertising displays, etc.
- ❖ **“Land Beat” App:** In the “Land Beat” App, out of the 255 properties under the jurisdiction of the NWKRTC, 143 properties have a survey number from the Revenue Department, out of which 109 properties have been surveyed and the boundaries of the properties have been identified, making the Land Beat App work digitalized for the first time in the state. The work of digitizing the remaining properties is in progress.
- ❖ **Cash Pickup facility from SBI:** An agreement to collect cash directly by SBI's from Dharwad Moffussil Depot on a pilot basis has been signed on 07-11-2025.

IV. Kalyana Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (KKRTC)

Kalyana Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (KKRTC) has jurisdiction over 8 revenue districts viz., Kalaburagi, Bidar, Yadgiri, Raichuru, Bellari, Koppala, Vijayapura and Vijayangar. It has 9-operating Divisions, 53-Bus Depots, 165-Bus stands, 9-Divisional Workshop, 1-Regional Workshop, 2- Training Institutes. (Humnabad and Hagari bommanalli)

Physical performance: During the year 2025-26(up to December-25), the Corporation operated 4692 schedules utilizing 5018 vehicles. It is operating 16.26 lakh kms, and earning daily gross revenue of Rs. 7.65 Crore. The percentage fleet utilization stood at 92.8. 105 old vehicles were scrapped.

Financial Performance: During the current year 2025-26 (upto December 2025), the Corporation, earned profit of Rs. 158.73 Crore on total revenue as against the previous year period profit of Rs. 38.32 Crore. The profit of the Corporation is increased by Rs. 120.41 crore, as compared with the margin of the previous year period.

New Initiatives

- ❖ **New Vehicle induction:-** During the year 2025–2026 (up to the end of December 2025), it is planned to induct 750 vehicles, of which 146(142 city suburban and 4 Non-AC Sleeper)are being inducted. Further process is in progress to procure 56(20 non-AC sleeper 20 AC sleeper and 16 AC seater) new vehicles.
- ❖ **Recruitment:** The recruitment process to appoint 300 supervisors and 16 assistant Accountants through Karnataka examination Authority is under progress.
- ❖ **Internal Group Insurance Scheme:** In case of death of the employees prematurely, their dependents will get Rs 10.00 lakh through IGIS.
- ❖ **SBI Insurance Plan:** KKRTC has entered into an agreement with State Bank of India under the Corporate Salary Package with effect from 2.12.2022 and an insurance scheme of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was implemented for the dependents of the deceased in case of death of the employees while in on-duty accident and private accident. Under this scheme, Rs. 7.00 crore has been distributed to 14 dependents of the deceased at the rate of Rs. 50 lakhs to each dependent.
- ❖ Further, KKRTC has revised the Corporate Salary Package Insurance Scheme with State Bank of India from Rs. 50.00 lakhs to Rs. 1.00 crores has been implemented and it will be provided to the dependents of the





deceased in case of death of the employees while in on-duty and private accident. In addition, in case of natural death of employees, an insurance scheme of Rs. 5.00 lakh and other facilities have been provided for the dependents.

- ❖ **Union Bank USSA Insurance Plan(Union Super Salary Account) and CANARA BANK PPS Insurance Plan (PayRoll Package):** Under this plan, Rs. 1.00 crore for the dependents of the deceased in case of death of the employees while in on duty or in a private accident and Rs. 6.00 lakh in case of natural death is provided.
- ❖ **Health Service agreement with Sri Jayadeva Heart Science and Research Institute:** As a precautionary measure, to prevent all heart-related diseases, a health service agreement has been signed with the Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology and Research to provide cashless screening/examination for all employees.
- ❖ **Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) Screening Camp for Corporation Staff:** As a precautionary measure, in collaboration with the District Health Department, camps are being organized for all the corporation's employees in all Divisions to check non-communicable diseases such as heart disease, cancer and eye check-ups.
- ❖ **Operation of conductorless services:** KKRTC has operated 461 conductor less services.
- ❖ **Heavy Driving and Technical training institute in Telkur:** Heavy driving and technical training institute is established in 20 acres of land with the cost of Rs.15.00 Crore in Telkur of Sedum Taluk.

D. Devaraj Urs Truck Terminals Ltd.

- ❖ It is established with the objectives of Establishment of Truck Terminals for the benefit of Lorry/Truck Transporters at National Highways in Bengaluru and other Cities of the State to avoid Traffic Congestion, to control Road Accidents, Air Pollution, Facilities for Loading and Unloading the Goods and providing infrastructure facilities to crew members. It has constructed Truck Terminals in Bengaluru, Mysuru and Dharwad. These Truck Terminals are operational.
- ❖ The construction of Truck Terminal in an area of 13.28 acres at Dasanapura Village of Bengaluru North Taluk is completed. It is intended to complete the work of construction of CC approach road to Truck Terminal this year.
- ❖ Construction of Truck Terminal Phase-1 at Amaravathi Village, Hospet Taluk, Vijayanagar District in an area of 37.82 acres is under completion stage.
- ❖ Land to an extent of 56.13 acres allotted by the Govt. of Karnataka was purchased by DDUTTL at Anchatgeri Village, Hubli Taluk, Dharwad District to develop Logistic Park/Truck Terminal nearby NH-63.
- ❖ 3.00 acres land was purchased at a cost of Rs.11.15 lakhs for Construction of Truck Terminal at Dandeli Village, Uttara Kannada District. Rs.198.00 lakh amount utilized to provide basic facilities and minimum repair works at Truck Terminal.
- ❖ 15.00 acres of land has been allocated by the Revenue Department for the construction of a truck terminal in Chikkathuppur village, Gundlupet taluk, Chamarajanagar district. To construct a compound wall around the truck terminal premises and to undertake other development works, a grant of Rs.1.99 crore has been released from the Karnataka State Central Habitat.
- ❖ 10.00 acres of land in Yaramaras village of Raichur taluk, has been handed over to D. Devaraja urs Truck Terminal Ltd. by the Revenue Department. A grant of Rs. 2.00 crore has been released for development under the Kalyana Karnataka Development Scheme.
- ❖ In a total of 9 Truck Terminal areas in the state of Karnataka, the Truck Terminal area at the beginning and end of the Terminal premises has been constructed by the Karnataka State Central Habitat with a





grant of about 85.00 lakhs to make the truck drivers to visible and to help the truck drivers to know the location and direction of the Truck Terminal area of the total 9 Truck Terminal premises in the state. At every 5 km from the premises, 2 km and at Truck Terminals about 70 number of direction name Boards have been installed in the Truck Terminal premises with a grant of about 28.00 lakhs by the Karnataka State Habitat Centre.

Way Forward

- ❖ To construct Truck Terminal/Logistic Parks/Highway amenities in Bengaluru, Mangalore, Raichur, Chitradurga, Gadag, Bijapur, Hassan, Bidar, Belgavi and other districts of Karnataka, the Deputy Commissioners of the concerned districts have been requested for allotment of required lands.

10.2.3 Infrastructure Development, Ports and Inland Water Transport

An amount of Rs 1008.33 crores is allocated for the Infrastructure Development Ports and Inland Water Transport for 2025-26, of which an amount of Rs.661.77 crores is released upto 15th January 2026. The expenditure incurred is Rs.657.45 crores (Avalokana).

I. Airport Projects

Karnataka State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (KSIIDC)

KSIIDC continued its proactive role in the promotion of infrastructure projects on Public Private Partnership basis, as a nodal agency for Bengaluru International Airport Project. Considering the initiatives taken up by KSIIDC in the infrastructure sector, its name was changed to “Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited” with effect from November 22, 2010. Major developmental activities undertaken by the corporation during the year are as follows:

a. Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru

Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru (KIAB), the 3rd busiest airport in the country in terms of the passenger traffic, handled 41.88 million passengers during 2024-25. Domestic passenger traffic saw a 10% growth, reaching 36.05 million, while international passenger numbers surged by 25%, exceeding 5.83 million during 2024-25. The airport also processed over 5,00,000 metric tons of cargo during FY 2024-25 compared to 4,39,495 metric tons in FY 2023-24, representing a growth of over 14%. During 2025, KIAB received the prestigious 5-Star Airport Terminal Rating from Skytrax, a UK-based organization evaluating airports based on quality and passenger experience. This makes Terminal 2 the first and only airport terminal in India to achieve this recognition. It was also named the best regional airport in India and South Asia.

As per the stand alone audited financial figures, Kempegowda International Airport Limited earned total revenue of Rs. 3732 Cr and achieved a profit after tax of Rs. 510 Cr for FY 2024-25 mainly due to the increase in passenger and expansion of operations at Terminal 2. This Increase in passenger growth has translated into higher revenues across all non-aero revenues reflecting a higher spend per passenger.

b. Aviation Development including development of Airports & Heliports: KSIIDC is the Nodal Agency for the development of airports, airstrips, heliports, and water aerodromes across the State. It has undertaken the following aviation projects.

- ❖ KSIIDC facilitated the completion and commissioning of the Kalaburagi Airport. The Airport Authority of India (AAI) has since taken over the operation and maintenance of the airport.





- ❖ The Civil Enclave at the Defence Airport in Bidar has been handed over to M/s GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL) for operation and maintenance.
- ❖ The Shivamogga Airport, commercial flight operations commenced on 31.08.2023. IndiGo Airlines currently operates four commercial flights on the Bengaluru–Shivamogga sector. M/s Star Air commenced commercial operations on 15.11.2023 on three routes: Shivamogga–Hyderabad, Shivamogga–Goa, and Shivamogga–Tirupati. Furthermore, M/s SpiceJet launched commercial flights on 16.09.2024 in two routes: Hyderabad–Shivamogga–Chennai and Chennai–Shivamogga–Hyderabad.
- ❖ Construction of the Vijayapura Airport is designed for the operation of Airbus A320 and equivalent aircraft. Estimated cost of Package–1, Package–2 and Package–3 are Rs.222.92 crore, Rs.86.24 crore and Rs.19.39 crore respectively. All Civil & Electrical works were completed on 31.05.2025, expect testing and commissioning of equipments. Physical and financial progress is 99.70% and 99.60% respectively.
- ❖ An airport is being developed by the Indian Navy under the Sea Bird Project at Karwar, designed to accommodate Airbus A320 and equivalent aircraft. Additionally, 97.10 acres of land are being acquired for the runway extension and development of the Civil Enclave at an estimated cost of Rs.98.24 crore. A consultant was appointed to oversee the runway extension and airside works, which have since been completed.
- ❖ Hassan Airport is being developed about 536 acres of land near Bhuvanahalli Village in Hassan Taluk and is designed to accommodate aircraft equivalent to ATR-72. KSIIDC is executing development of Hassan Airport on EPC mode at a total estimated cost of Rs.193.65 Cr. The physical and financial progress of the project is 70.2 and 64.2 percent respectively and it is expected to be completed by March 2026.
- ❖ The Raichur Airport is being developed to accommodate ATR-72 and equivalent aircraft, with a total estimated cost of Rs. 219 crore. The project has achieved 16.85% physical progress and 12.10% financial progress, the project is expected to be completed by December 2026.
- ❖ On the basis of feasibility and detailed project reports submitted by the Pawan Hans Limited, KSIIDC has submitted a proposal to Govt along with the estimate of Rs.41 crore for the development of two heliports at Hampi and Kodagu, on 20.08.2025 for administrative approval.

c. Development of Balepura Land

KSIIDC owns 11 acres and 23 guntas of land at Balepura Village, Bangalore Rural District, which is designated for airport-related development activities. In principle, it is approved to utilize approximately 10 acres of land. Tender process is in progress.

d. Development of land Situated at Hubballi-Dharwad

KSIIDC owns a land parcel measuring 1 acre and 10 guntas, located at Rayapura Village, Dharwad District. KSIIDC entrusted M/s KPMG's PMU team for conducting a pre-feasibility study and market demand assessment for the site. Based on the findings in the Market Demand Assessment Survey Report, the proposal was made to develop the site under a Mixed-Use Development model, combining retail and commercial usage by KSIIDC. Based on the survey report of Revenue Department, the designs have been submitted by the consultants.

e. TRUMPET LAND –Development of Land Parcels on NH 44 at Devanahalli

KSIIDC owns 13 acres of land adjacent to National Highway (NH 44) – Bengaluru to Hyderabad / Trumpet Interchange near Kempegowda International Airport. Government has accorded in-principle approval to monetize these land parcels for the mixed use development.





RFP document for “Selection of Consultant for Providing Transaction Advisory Services for Development Of Land Parcels Located On NH44 At Devanahalli, Bengaluru On PPP Mode” has been floated through KPP Portal on 24.04.2025. M/s Cushman & Wakefield India Ltd., have been appointed as Transaction Advisors. Agreement executed on 28.07.2025 and Feasibility Report is submitted.

f. Access Flyover

The State has approved the construction of a 2+2 lane access flyover at the Bengaluru Signature Business Park crossing to the existing NH-44 with an estimated project cost is Rs.184.16 crores, of which Rs.100 crores is from the State govt. and Rs.84.16 crores is the own resources of KSIIDC. The work is in progress and expected to be completed by 31.12.2026

g. Establishment of 66/11kV Substations for main Power supply to BSBP

The power supply arrangement for BSBP is planned under Phase-1, Package-2, involving the establishment of 2 nos. 66/11kV, 2x20 MVA Substations at BSBP with incoming power supplied through 66kV underground cables. KSIIDC decided to undertake the establishment of these substations on a self-execution basis. The letters of award(LOAS) were issued to M/s Mahaveer Electro-Mech Pvt. Ltd. for a total contract value of Rs. 126.08 crores. Construction works of 2 nos.66/11kV Substations at BSBP, laying of incoming power 66Kv underground cable from BIAL Substation to BSBP have been completed.

II. Railways Projects

To create an accessible, efficient, and integrated railway system that enhances connectivity, promotes balanced economic growth, strengthens freight and logistics efficiency, and enables seamless multimodal integration—positioning railways as the backbone of sustainable mobility and development in the State. An amount of Rs.600 crores has been allotted for these projects during 2025-26, of which Rs.463.47 crores has been released as on 31-12-2025. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 463.47 crores. Land acquisition process and construction works are under progress.

Achievements of Railway Projects

1) K-RIDE-ROB/RUB Project

The State Government has approved the construction of road flyovers/under bridges in the ratio of 50:50 basis with the Ministry of Railways for the removal of railway LC gates with a traffic count of more than 1 lakh TVUs. 51 works are in progress, with a total estimated cost of Rs.1375.40 crores, of which the State Government's share is Rs. 803.39 crores. So far, Rs.671.49 crores have been released. An amount of Rs.50 crore is provided for 2025-26 to implement ROB/RUB Projects in the State, of which an amount of Rs.25.91 crores has been released upto Dec 2025 to construct ROB and RUBs. The expenditure incurred is Rs.25.91 crores.

2) Cost Sharing Railway Projects

An amount of Rs.350 crore is provided for 2025-26 to implement Railway Projects in State on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Ministry of Railways. Out of Rs.350 crore, amount of Rs.250 crores is released by GOK and expenditure incurred is Rs.250 crores up to Dec 2025. At present 9 New Railway line are under implementation. These Projects would accelerate the industrial and economic development of respective regions and provide much needed rail connectivity to the farmers, industrialists, traders and tourists. These projects are also helpful in goods transportation and services. Details are given in **Appendix 10.3**.



2) Cost sharing Railway projects- Acquisition of land

In 2025-26 Budget, Government of Karnataka has been provided a sum of Rs.250.00 crore to implement Railway Projects in State on 50:50 Cost sharing basis with Ministry of Railways and also to provide required land at free of cost to Railways by State Government. Out of Rs.250 crore, an amount of Rs.187.56 crore has been released by GOK and expenditure incurred is Rs.187.56 crore upto December 2025. At present the following 7 New Railway line are under implementation. Details are given in **Appendix 10.4**.

Bengaluru Suburban Railway Project: Bengaluru Suburban Railway Project is being implemented through the joint collaboration of Government of Karnataka and the Ministry of Railways at an estimated cost of Rs.15767 crore. It is intended to build a 148 km long railway network with 57 railway stations. BSRP aims to connect Bengaluru city to its suburbs and satellite townships and will carry about 9.84 lakhs passengers per day upon completion. Thus, decongesting the road traffic of Bengaluru city. BSRP is the first project in India which is being implemented under National Suburban Rail Policy, 2018. Project was sanctioned by the Govt of India through Ministry of Railways on 21st Oct 2020. Details are given in **Table 10.23**.

Table 10.23: Details of Bengaluru Suburban Railway Projects

Corridors	Project	Length (in Kms)
1	Bengaluru - Devanahalli + Airport Connectivity	41.40
2	Baiyappanahalli – Chikkabanawara	25.01
3	Kengeri – Whitefield	35.52
4	Heelalige – Rajanukunte	46.24
	Total	148.17

Administrative approval has been given for the works of Corridor-2 and Corridor-4 at a revised estimated cost of Rs. 16,876.00 crores. The tender process for Corridor-2 is in the final stage and the works are scheduled to be completed by December 2028. The tender process for Corridor-4 is in progress and is scheduled to be completed by March 2029. This project will also include railway doubling project. For Corridor-1 and Corridor-2, the process of land acquisition is in progress.

❖ Progress in the Corridor-2 & 4

- Corridor-2:** Chikkabanawara to Baiyappanahalli (25.2 km) awarded on 26.08.2022. Railway land leased to KRIDE, 70% of land acquisition is completed. 30% Physical progress is achieved.
- Corridor-4:** Heelalige to Rajanukunte (46.22 km) awarded on 30.12.2023. Pre- Construction activities such as Survey, utility shifting, alignment, designs, geotechnical works, minor bridges, retaining wall etc are taken up. 12% Physical progress is achieved.

The amount released by the MoR and GoK is Rs.2255.42 (MoR: Rs.500 Cr & GoK: Rs.1755.42 Cr) and the entire amount is utilized as on 31.12.2025 is Rs.2255.42 crore.

Railway Doubling Projects: Yeshwantpur-Channasandra and Baiyappanahalli-Hosur being single line was the primary impediment to operate additional sub-urban train services from Yeshwanthpur and Bengaluru railway station. State Government is trying to resolve this problem by doubling these lines duly sharing the cost of this project with railways on 50:50 ratio. These works are being implemented by K-RIDE, a joint venture between the Government of Karnataka and the Indian Railways.

- Bayappanahalli-Hosur Doubling Project (42 km):** The estimated cost of the project is Rs.498.73 crore, of which the State Government's share is Rs.249.36 crore. The revised estimate of Baiyappanahalli-Hosur Doubling project at total cost of Rs.1,160.77 Cr has been submitted to SWR (South Western Railway)



for sanction. Work is in progress and expected to be completed by the end of Feb-2027. Financial and physical progress of the project as on 31-12-2025 is 88% and 90%.

- 2) **Yeshwanthpur-Channasandra Doubling Project (22 km):** The estimated cost of the project is Rs.314.10 crore of which the State Government's share of Rs.157.05 crore. The revised estimate of Yeshwanthpur-channasandra Doubling project at a total cost of Rs.683.57 Cr has been submitted to SWR for sanction. Work on the project is in progress and expected to be completed by the end of the year Mar-2027. Financial and physical progress of the project as on 31-12-2025 is 45% and 52%.

Way forward

- ❖ Infrastructure Expansion & Modernisation - Enhance network capacity and connectivity by commissioning new rail lines, undertaking gauge conversions, doubling and electrifying high-density routes—including the Ramanagaram–Mysuru section—and introducing new passenger services, including high-speed and semi-high-speed trains, to meet future passenger and freight demand efficiently and sustainably.
- ❖ Inter-State & Port Connectivity - Strengthen rail links to ports and neighbouring states to support industrial growth, exports, tourism, and regional economic integration.
- ❖ High-Speed Corridor Planning - Identify priority high-speed and semi-high-speed corridors and undertake feasibility studies and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for phased implementation.
- ❖ Freight & Logistics Growth - Build on record freight loading by strengthening freight corridors, developing logistics parks and private freight terminals, and increasing capacity for cargo wagon utilisation, including alongside passenger train operations.
- ❖ Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP) - Accelerate implementation of the Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project through close coordination among stakeholders to significantly improve urban and peri-urban mobility.
- ❖ Multimodal Integration under PM Gati Shakti - Integrate railway infrastructure with highways, ports, airports, and logistics hubs to enable seamless multimodal connectivity and efficient movement of people and goods.
- ❖ Station Redevelopment & Urban Integration - Modernise stations under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme and promote station-centric development to enhance passenger amenities, accessibility, and urban integration.
- ❖ Last-Mile & Rural Connectivity - Improve last-mile rail connectivity to rural, semi-urban, agricultural, and industrial areas through sidings, feeder routes, and improved station access.
- ❖ Safety & Operational Modernisation - Enhance safety through elimination of level crossings, construction of ROBs/RUBs, deployment of modern signalling and train protection systems, and fencing in high-density sections.
- ❖ Green & Sustainable Railways - Promote energy efficiency and sustainability through electrification, renewable energy adoption, water conservation, and waste management initiatives.

III. Ports and Inland Water Transport

The State of Karnataka possesses an extensive coastline of approximately 320 km, which plays a pivotal role in maritime trade and commercial activities. The State's maritime infrastructure currently comprises one Major Port and 13 Minor Ports. New Mangalore Port is the sole Major Port in the State and functions under the direct administrative jurisdiction of the Ministry of Shipping, Government of India. A total of 13 Minor Ports are operational under the administrative control of the State Government. Among the 13 Minor Ports, international trade operations (Import and Export cargo handling) are currently restricted to the Karwar and



Old Mangalore ports. The remaining Minor Ports are predominantly utilized for fishing-related activities and local maritime requirements.

1. Financial performance and Revenue

The Department of Ports and Inland Water Transport has achieved significant revenue generation through maritime operations and land lease rentals. The performance highlights are as follows:

- ❖ **Fiscal Year 2024-25:** During this financial year, a total of 6.07 lakh Metric Tonnes (MT) of cargo was handled across the State's Minor Ports. The department remitted a total revenue of Rs.23.80 Crore to the government exchequer, accrued from maritime activities, land leases, and inland water transport services.
- ❖ **Fiscal Year 2025-26:** For the period spanning April 2025 to December 2025, the total cargo handled stood at 4.54 lakh Metric Tonnes. The department remitted a total revenue of Rs.11.35 Crore to the government exchequer, accrued from maritime activities, land leases, and inland water transport services.

2. Developmental works and utilization of grants

The Government has been consistently allocating funds to enhance port infrastructure across the State. The details of the grants provided and their utilization are as follows:

- ❖ **Development during 2024-25:** In the fiscal year 2024-25, a total grant of Rs.57.50 Crore was earmarked for the infrastructure development of Minor Ports. Out of this allocation, various developmental projects amounting to Rs.20.44 Crore were successfully implemented.
- ❖ **Progress during 2025-26 :** For the current financial year, a substantial outlay of Rs.74.36 Crore has been provided to further development works. As at the end of December 2025, an expenditure of Rs.10.93 Crore has been incurred towards various projects currently in different stages of execution.

3. Port Development And Karnataka Maritime Development Policy – 2024

To incentivize large-scale investments in the maritime sector and facilitate the creation of advanced infrastructure, the Government promulgated the 'Karnataka Maritime Development Policy – 2024' on January 4, 2025.

Vision

- ❖ To transform the State of Karnataka into India's most technologically advanced, sustainable, and competitive Maritime Hub.
- ❖ To fortify the Blue Economy through the establishment of world-class infrastructure, thereby driving comprehensive economic growth across the coastal region.

Mission

- ❖ **Private Sector Participation:** To attract capital investments exceeding Rs.4,000 Crore in the maritime sector through the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.
- ❖ **Modernization of Ports:** To develop the State's Minor Ports into Greenfield Ports and significantly augment existing cargo-handling capacities.
- ❖ **Eco-friendly Transportation:** To alleviate pressure on road networks by expanding Water Metro services and reinforcing the inland water transport framework.





- ❖ **Tourism Infrastructure:** To achieve global recognition for coastal tourism by constructing international-standard Cruise Terminals and Floating Jetties.

4. Shoreline Management Plan (Smp)

To facilitate coastal protection and ensure sustainable development, the State Government is implementing the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) based on scientific parameters. The procurement of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance is mandatory for any developmental activities within the coastal tracts. Pursuant to the order passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Chennai Bench, the preparation of a Shoreline Management Plan is an essential prerequisite for granting CRZ clearances.

Plan Formulation: The Government of Karnataka, in coordination with the Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority (KSCZMA), entrusted the task of drafting the SMP to the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai. The NCSCM has since submitted the SMP report to KSCZMA, and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are currently being formulated in accordance with the guidelines stipulated in this report.

District-wise DPR Preparation and Allocation of Grants: In 2024, administrative approval was accorded for Rs.300.00 Lakh towards consultancy services for the preparation of DPRs for anti-sea erosion and coastal protection works across the following 3 districts. Namely, Dakshina Kannada: Rs.100 Lakh, Udupi: Rs.80 Lakh and Uttara Kannada: Rs.120 Lakh.

Current Progress

- ❖ **Udupi and Dakshina Kannada:** Consultants have been officially on boarded for these districts. Data acquisition and preliminary technical studies are currently in progress. The finalized DPRs will be submitted to the competent authority shortly.
- ❖ **Uttara Kannada:** The initial tender process for the appointment of consultants did not elicit any bids. Consequently, a re-tendering process has been initiated to secure consultancy services.

5. Development of Karwar Port

As the State's premier commercial Minor Port, Karwar Port is undergoing significant modernization and capacity augmentation. To ensure the safe navigation of large vessels and facilitate efficient cargo handling, dredging operations have been initiated to maintain a depth of 8.00 meters in the port's Turning Circle, Basin, and Channels. A total budgetary outlay of Rs.40 Crore has been allocated for this project. Under the Centrally Sponsored Sagarmala Scheme, specialized infrastructure is being developed for the safe handling of 'Class-B' petroleum products at Karwar Port.

In compliance with the Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD)-156 guidelines, the installation of advanced fire-fighting equipment has been physically completed at an estimated cost of Rs.19.00 Crore. The project has secured the mandatory 'No Objection Certificate' (NOC) from the Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) on November 25, 2025. An expenditure of Rs.14.40 Crore has been incurred to date, demonstrating steady financial progress in line with project milestones.

To safeguard the maritime environment from potential oil spills and pollution, a project for the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of existing oil pollution control equipment has been commissioned. This initiative, valued at Rs.6.50 Crore, covers a service period of three years.



6. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Projects

To optimize the economic potential of the State's coastline and attract substantial capital investments, several landmark projects have been initiated under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) framework.

- a. **Keni Port Development:** This project involves the development of a state-of-the-art Greenfield Port at Ankola in the Uttara Kannada district. The port is being developed at a total cost of Rs.4,118.00 Crore with a projected cargo-handling capacity of 30 MTPA (Million Tonnes Per Annum). Preliminary studies are currently in progress. A Public Hearing was successfully conducted on August 22, 2025, and the final Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report is currently awaited.
- b. **Pavinakurve Port Development:** A Greenfield port with a capacity of 14 MTPA was originally envisioned at Pavinakurve with an estimated investment of Rs.3,047.00 Crore under the PPP model. Despite inviting tenders on three occasions, the process did not elicit any bids. Consequently, the project is now being transitioned to the New Mangalore Port Authority (NMPA) to be developed as an independent port.
- c. **Manki Port Development:** A Feasibility Report for the comprehensive development of Manki Port has been prepared by IIT Madras. To enhance operational efficiency, a dedicated rail link is essential; in this regard, the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) is currently preparing a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for rail connectivity.
- d. **Jalmetro (Water Metro) Services:** To modernize the urban transportation network of Mangaluru and leverage its riverine routes, Jalmetro services are proposed for the Gurupura and Netravati rivers. A Transaction Advisor has been appointed for the project, and the draft report submitted by them is currently under review.
- e. **Management of Port Berths – ROMT Model:** The Government has accorded approval to manage berths at selected ports under the PPP model on a Rehabilitation, Operation, Maintenance, and Transfer (ROMT) basis. Identified Ports are: (i) Karwar, (ii) Old Mangalore(Bendre Side), (iii) Old Mangalore (City Side), and (iv) Malpe. Necessary administrative measures are being taken to appoint Concessionaires through a competitive tendering process.
- f. **Comprehensive Development of Islands:** Strategic steps have been initiated to develop islands in the Uttara Kannada district to bolster coastal tourism. Seven major islands have been identified for development, and a Geographic Information System (GIS)-based Master Plan has been finalized. A Transaction Advisor has been on boarded. Action is being taken to present the TFER, RFP(Request for proposal), and DCA(Draft Concession Agreement) reports before the PPP Appraisal Committee (PPAC).
- g. **International Cruise and Tourism Port (ICTP):** An International Cruise and Tourism Port of global standards is proposed for development in the Dakshina Kannada district. IIT Madras has submitted the draft feasibility report, and subsequent proceedings are being initiated based on the recommendations therein.

7. Centrally Sponsored Sagarmala Project

To augment infrastructure at major and minor ports, promote maritime cargo and passenger transport, and develop national waterways, the Ministry of Shipping, Government of India, has implemented the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) under the Sagarmala program. In the State of Karnataka, a total of 26 projects with an aggregate outlay of Rs.1085.16 Crore have been approved by the Union Ministry of Shipping. The details of the key projects are as follows:

1. Construction of a 350-meter Coastal Berth at Old Mangalore Port: Estimated Cost of the project is Rs.65.00 Crore. The project has achieved 90% physical completion. Key components including the deck slab, overhead tank, warehouse, and approach roads are finished. Cumulative expenditure stands at Rs.57.79 Crore, with a target completion date of March 2026.





2. Installation of Fire-Fighting Equipment at Karwar Port: Estimated Cost of the project is Rs.19 Crore. The project is physically completed. The mandatory NOC from PESO (Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation) was obtained on November 25, 2025. Total expenditure incurred is Rs.14.40 Crore.
3. Development of Kali River Waterway (NW-52): Estimated Cost of the project is Rs.14.46 Crore. Under the first phase, a floating jetty has been installed near Sadashivgad at a cost of Rs.2.70 Cr. Phase-2 has received approval under Sagarmala; the process to obtain CRZ and Environmental Clearances is currently in progress.
4. Development of Tadadi-Aghanashini Ferry Service: Estimated Cost of the project is Rs.24.10 Crore. Civil works commenced on December 26, 2024, and are currently in the execution stage.
5. Construction of Modern Fishing Harbour at Majali: Estimated Cost of the project is Rs.250 Crore (under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana - PMMSY). The Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been formally submitted to the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) for approval.
6. Development of Cargo & Cruise Terminal at Old Mangalore Port: Estimated Cost of the project is Rs.75.75 Crore (inclusive of a dedicated jetty for Lakshadweep). An Environmental Public Hearing was successfully conducted on December 10, 2025.
7. Other Key Sagarmala Projects
 - ◆ Bengre Beach Development: CRZ (Coastal Regulation Zone) clearance has been obtained for this Rs.10.00 Crore project; implementation is expected to commence shortly.
 - ◆ Gurupura Nadugudde Island Development: Estimates for eco-friendly floating jetties (outlay Rs.8.50 Crore) are currently being revised.
 - ◆ Gurupura-Netravati Waterway: The environmental hearing for this Rs.29.62 Crore project is completed.
 - ◆ Almatti-Bagalkot Waterway: The land transfer process for this Rs.13.85 Crore project is currently underway.
 - ◆ Floating Jetties: Out of 11 sanctioned jetties, administrative measures have been initiated for the execution of 8 units.

Sea Erosion Protection Works

To mitigate the impact of severe sea erosion across the coastal districts of Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, and Uttara Kannada, and to safeguard human settlements and vital infrastructure, the Department is implementing various scientific protection measures. During the financial year 2024-25, a total of 2,285 meters of sea erosion protection walls were successfully constructed at highly vulnerable locations across the three coastal districts incurring an Expenditure of Rs.28.57 Crores. An amount of Rs.15.00 Crore has been allocated for these works during financial year 2025-26 (Up to December 2025). Construction of 600 meters of sea erosion protection walls has been completed during the current fiscal year as of the end of the third quarter incurring an expenditure of Rs.7.50 Crores upto Dec-2025.

National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF): In accordance with the recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission, specialized financial mechanisms National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) & National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) have been operationalized for the scientific and long-term resolution of sea erosion. To initiate permanent remedial measures in high-risk zones, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been prepared and submitted for administrative processing:



❖ **Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Districts**

- ◆ Urgent intervention works under Phase-1 have been prioritized.
- ◆ An allocation of Rs.100 Crore each has been earmarked for these districts, and comprehensive DPRs have been finalized.
- ◆ The DPRs have been formally submitted to the Karnataka State Disaster Management Authority (KSDMA) through the respective District Administrations for necessary approval and implementation.

❖ **Uttara Kannada District**

- ◆ A rough estimate amounting to Rs.100 Crore has been prepared for Phase-1 emergency works.
- ◆ The proposal has been submitted via the District Administration to the KSDMA for further administrative clearance and execution.

Inland Water Transport Ferry Services: To facilitate seamless public transit across the State's rivers and backwater regions, ferry services are being effectively managed and operated under the Inland Water Transport (IWT) framework. Currently, a total of 67 ferry and boating service points are operational across the State. A total of 09 ferry services are directly managed by the Department through the deployment of departmental mechanized vessels. 28 ferry services are operated through a public auction and lease process, functioning under the technical supervision and regulatory oversight of the Department. The remaining 30 ferry points are managed and operated by Zilla Panchayats, the Department of Tourism, the Forest Department, and various private organizations.

Inventory of Vessels: To ensure efficient and safe operations across various ferry points, the Department maintains and deploys a diverse fleet of vessels (Landing Craft Tank (LCT), Mini LCT Fiberglass, Mechanized Boat Mechanized Steel Boat, Wooden Dumb Boat, OBM (Outboard Motor), Fiberglass Boat and Aluminium Boat).

Revenue Performance: For the current financial year 2025-26 (from April 2025 to December 2025), the Karnataka Maritime Board has collected a total revenue of Rs.0.65 Crore from ferry service operations.

Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL)

In order to augment to the public transportation in Bengaluru and also to reduce the pressure of traffic, Metro Rail has come up in Bengaluru. It is a vital component of the transformation of the urban transport scenario. With urban population continuously growing, there is a need for green solutions. Mass Rapid Transit Systems are fast, safe and comfortable to travel. This alone will encourage people to switch over from personalized vehicles to public transport.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1 having a total track length of 42.3 Kms, is already running from 2011. East to West from Bayyappanahalli to Mysuru Road (18.10 Kms) and North to South from Nagasandra to Yelachenahalli (24.20 Kms).

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2 consists of Extensions to 4 existing lines of Phase-1 and 2 New Lines. The total length of Phase-2 is 75.06 Kms with 61 stations (49 Elevated and 12 Underground). The estimated project cost is Rs. 30,695 Cr. Presently, 53.80 Kms is completed and commissioned. 7.50 Kms length of elevated section in Reach-6 from Kalena Agrahara to Tavarekere is scheduled to be opened in May-2026. 13.76 Kms Underground section in Reach-6 is scheduled to be opened in December-2026. Physical and Financial progress as on December-2025 is 95.10% & 92.99% respectively.





Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2A and 2B

Phase-2A and 2B from Central Silk Board to Kempegowda International Airport is having a length of 58.19 Kms with 29 Stations. Gol has approved the project on 07.06.2021 with an estimated cost of Rs. 14,788.10 Cr. As on Dec-2025, combined Financial progress for Phase 2A & 2B is 62.98% and Physical progress of Phase-2A is 80.00% & Phase-2B is 54.00%. The Project Phase-2A having a length of 19.75 Kms is programmed to be completed by December-2026 and Phase-2B having a length of 38.44 is programmed to complete in two stages, 27.44 Kms from Hebbal to Airport in June-2027 and 11.00 Kms from Krishnarajapura to Hebbal in December-2027.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-3

Phase-3 is having a length of 44.65 Kms with 31 Stations, this phase comprises of J.P. Nagar 4th Phase to Kempapura (32.15 Kms with 22 Stations) and Hosahalli to Kadabagere (12.50 Kms with 9 Stations). Gol has approved the project on 13.09.2024 with an estimated cost of Rs. 15,611 Cr. This Phase is having a Double Decker with elevated 4-lane road at level-1 & Metro at level-2. GoK has approved the Double Decker project on 10.09.2025 with a total project cost of Rs.9700 Cr. for 37.121 Kms. Presently, preliminary works like Land acquisition, Trees clearances, Utilities Shifting are under progress and Civil Tenders will be floated shortly.

Proposed Project

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-3A

Sarjapura has developed very fast with lot of residential layouts and industries coming around Sarjapura. To address the travel needs of this area, 36.59 Kms (22.14 Kms Elevated & 14.45 Kms UG) of Metro is being planned from Sarjapura to Hebbal along Agara, Kormangala, Dairy Circle and Mekhri Circle. DPR is approved by GoK on 10.01.2025 and submitted to Gol for approval.

10.2.4 Telecommunication

The telecommunication system in the State is operated by both private and public sector undertakings. Apart from BSNL, a number of private companies like Vodafone Idea Ltd., Reliance Jio Infocom Ltd., Bharati Airtel Ltd, MTNL, Reliance Communications Ltd/Reliance Telecom Ltd etc. are providing the wireless and wireline phones. The wireless (Mobile) teledensity (both BSNL and private cellular operators) in the southern states is presented in **Table 10.24**. Karnataka stands in 1st position among the southern states in Urban tele density.

Table 10.24: Southern States wireless (Mobile) Teledensity (%)

Service Area	Total Teledensity	Rural Teledensity	Urban Teledensity
Andhra Pradesh	79.23	71.01	92.62
Karnataka	101.69	70.69	138.60
Kerala	115.61	258.65	81.11
Tamil Nadu	99.03	69.11	123.68
Telangana	104.45	83.21	125.87
All India	82.53	58.47	125.19

Source: Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report for Quarter ending September 2025.





The number of Internet subscribers in southern states(in million) is presented in **Table 10.25**.

Table 10.25: Southern states Internet subscribers in Million

Southern states	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	18.28	18.67	36.95
Karnataka	22.32	41.78	64.10
Kerala	17.99	19.80	37.79
Tamil Nadu incl. Chennai	19.07	46.90	65.97
Telangana	13.34	23.91	37.25

Source: Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report for Quarter ending September 2025.

The number of landline connections and telephone exchanges has declined significantly. The decline in landlines can be partly attributed due to increased private participation in the mobile telephony sector and switchover to mobile phones.

10.3 BANKING AND FINANCE INCLUDING COOPERATIVES- 2025-26

10.3.1 Introduction

Karnataka State has a fairly well-developed financial infrastructure. The State has pioneered in establishment of many leading commercial banks and is home to a wide network of commercial bank branches in the country. Currently, 12 Public Sector Banks, 21 Private Commercial Banks, 1 Regional Rural Bank, 1 Apex Co-operative Bank, 21 DCC Banks, 1 KSCARD Bank, 1 KSFC, 8 Small Finance Banks, 3 Payment's Banks and 1 Local Area Bank are operating in the State. Disbursement of credit in rural areas takes place through these banks.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), as an apex level financial institution, plays a lead role in the promotion of agriculture and rural development, by preparing Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) and annual action plans at the grass root level. A major portion of NABARD's refinance and developmental initiatives are channelized through the banking sector.

10.3.2 Karnataka- Banking Scenario

An overview of the position of the banking network and ATM network in Karnataka during the previous years is shown below **Table 10.26**.

Table 10.26: Banking Network across Karnataka

Category	Branch Network				ATM Network			
	March 2023	March 2024	March 2025	Sept. 2025	March 2023	March 2024	March 2025	Sept. 2025
Rural	4293	4341	4417	4449	2169	2117	2116	1949
Semi Urban	2731	2806	2856	2885	3401	3383	3401	3210
Urban (including Metro/PT)	4977	5114	5262	5325	11408	11562	10927	10239
Total	12001	12261	12535	12659	16978	17062	16444	15398

Source: SLBC Agenda Annexures of 169th & 171st meeting.





10.3.3 Details of Unbanked Villages

Currently there are no unbanked villages in the state. The Department of Financial Services (DFS), GoI has identified two villages with populations over 3000 within 5 km, Madhawar in Gurmitkal Taluk and Kadakol in Shirahatti Taluk, as potential locations for opening Brick and Mortar branches.

Category wise branch network across Karnataka over the past three years is shown in **Table 10.27**.

Table 10.27: Category wise branch network as on Sept' 2025.

Bank / Branch	March' 2023	March' 2024	March' 2025	Sept' 2025
Commercial Banks (33)	8611	8767	8957	9054
Regional Rural Banks (1)	1750	1751	1751	1750
KASCARD (1)	205	203	209	209
DCC Bank (K.S.co-op Apex Bk) (21)	921	941	999	1010
Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank (KICB)] (1)	*(38)	*(38)	*(38)	*(38)
Small Finance Banks (8)	437	522	545	562
Payment Banks (3)	31	31	31	31
Local Area Bank (LAB)(1)	13	13	13	13
KSFC (1)	33	33	30	30
Total	12001	12261	12535	12659

*Excluding *KICB-38. Source: SLBC Agenda Annexures of 169th & 171st meeting

10.3.4 Deposits and Advances

The category wise aggregate deposits and advances in the State along with the C-D Ratio (Credit-Deposit Ratio) is shown in the **Table 10.28**.

Table 10.28: Performance of Scheduled Commercial & other banks.

(Amount in Crore)

Bank Category	Deposits			Advances			C-D Ratio		
	2023-24 (March)	2024-25 (March)	Sept. 2025	2023-24 (March)	2024-25 (March)	Sept. 2025	2023-24 (March)	2024-25 (March)	Sept. 2025
Commercial Banks	1478805	1636774	1672765	1133629	1240833	1300249	76.65	75.81	77.73
Regional Rural Bank	54316	56069	54490	45270	48581	49874	83.34	86.64	91.53
Cooperative Banks, small finance banks & payment banks	69734	80270	77590	74312	80260	83054	106.56	99.99	107.04
Total	1602855	1773113	1804845	1253212	1369674	1433178	78.19	77.25	79.41

Source: SLBC, Karnataka.

Table 10.29 : Districts with low C-D (Credit-Deposit) Ratio (less than 60 %) as on Sept. 2025.

(Amount in Crore)

Name of the District	As on March, 2023			As on March, 2024			As on March, 2025			As on Sept, 2025		
	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio
Uttara Kannada	20789	9003	43.31	22487	10139	45	24315	11322	47	24989	11619	47
Udupi	35260	16243	46.07	39108	18358	47	42593	20309	48	44610	21690	49

Source: SLBC (Agenda Notes of 171st Meeting), Karnataka.



The main reasons for low CD (Credit-Deposit) ratio in Uttara Kannada district are 1.Limited Scope for Industrial Activities: CRZ Restrictions and Forest Area Restrictions hindering the industrial growth in Uttara Kannada District 2. Out of Total Geographical Area in the district, around 40% area is covered by Forest and 15% areas is under barren or unavailable for cultivation.

Table 10.30 : NPA across the types of Banks**(Amount.in Crore)**

Type of Banks	As on 30/9/2024		As on 30/9/2025	
	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
Commercial	1373367	41341.67	2134437	38299.56
RRBs	363122	5778.76	371877	6198.10
Cooperatives/KSFC/KaSCARD	43511	5371.69	391261	8867.96
Total	1780000	52492.12	2897575	53365.62

Source: SLBC.

Table 10.31: NPA across sectors as on 30.09.2025**(Amount.in Crore)**

Name of Bank	No. of Accounts	Amount
Total Agriculture (PS)	1823777	21890.22
Total MSMEs (PS)	410120	10605.18
Education (PS)	15721	353.80
Housing (PS)	12596	673.88
Other Priority (Export credit, Social Infrastructure, Renewable Energy, Other Priority Sector)	182788	1366.69
Total Priority Sector	2445002	34889.76
Total Non Priority Sector	452573	18475.82
Grand Total (Priority Sector + Non Priority Sector)	2897575	53365.58

Source: SLBC.

10.3.5 Aggregate Bank Deposits and Gross Credit in all States and UTs upto Sept. 2025

As per RBI quarterly statistics statement, Karnataka stands in 3rd position in terms of Aggregate Deposits and 4th in Gross Credit in India as shown in **Table 10.32**.

Table 10.32: Aggregate Bank Deposits and Gross Credit. 2025-26:Q2 (As on September, 2025)**(Amount in Crore)**

State or UTs	Aggregate Deposit	Rank	Gross Credit	Rank
Maharashtra	53,39,965	1	52,39,373	1
NCT of Delhi	21,19,637	2	18,07,133	2
Karnataka	19,04,001	3	12,85,718	4
Uttar Pradesh	18,39,258	4	9,33,818	6
Tamil Nadu	15,16,416	5	17,63,000	3

Source : Quarterly Statistic issued by RBI



10.3.6 Distribution of Priority Sector Advances

Advances made under various priority sectors in the State during the last three years is shown in **Table 10.33**.

Table 10.33: Distribution of Priority Sector Advances (Amount in Crore)

Indicator	March' 2023		March' 2024		March' 2025		September' 2025	
	Advances	% to Total Advances	Advances	% to Total Advances	Advances	% to Total Advances	Advances	% to Total Advances
Total advances	1038003	-	1253213	-	1369674	-	1433178	-
Total Priority Sector(PSA) *	392945	43.91	449826	43.34	480994	38.38	529534	40.28
Agriculture*	192268	21.48	224055	21.59	238280	19.01	247080	18.80
MSMEs	143047	15.98	168990	16.28	188187	15.02	210368	16.00
Weaker Sections	139388	15.58	166212	16.01	171556	13.69	153842	11.70

Source: SLBC, Karnataka, * % age to Net Bank Credit / Total advances of preceding year.

10.3.7 Ground Level Credit Flow for Agriculture

Performance under Annual Credit Plan (ACP) during last 5 years is shown in **Table 10.34**.

Table 10.34 : Performance under Annual Credit Plan (ACP) from 2020-21 to 2024-25. (Amount.in Crore)

Particulars	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
Crop Loan	66018	69910	71923	61774	81896	79157	97995	111064	114625	126696
Term Loan	46181	56547	54069	57845	58977	80595	79474	72801	77576	74237
Total Agri.	112199	126457	125992	119619	140873	159752	177469	183865	192201	200933
Percentage : Achievement to target										
Crop Loan	105.90		85.89		96.66		113.34		111.00	
Term Loan	122.45		106.98		136.65		91.60		96.00	
Overall	112.71		94.94		113.40		103.60		105.00	

Source NABARD RO, Karnataka

Agricultural crop loan lending has shown resilience and improvement, with significant achievement levels reaching over 111% in 2024-25. Term loans contribute to stability, and the overall agricultural achievement has remained strong, exceeding 100% in four out of five years.

Annual Credit Plan 2025-26 and performance as on 30 September 2025

Considering the projections made by NABARD in the district-wise Potential Linked Credit Plans, budgetary formulations and on the basis of the ground level disbursements, the Annual Credit Plan (ACP) for agriculture for the year 2025-26, for the State of Karnataka has been fixed by SLBC at Rs. 222203 crore. Of the ACP target 2025-26, crop loan has been fixed at Rs.140108 crore and agriculture term loan at Rs. 82095 crore. As of 30 September 2025, crop loan disbursements stood at Rs.66,350 crore, representing 47% of the annual target. Disbursements under Agri Term Loans amounted to Rs.31,279 crore, achieving 61% of the annual target as shown in below **Table 10.35**.



Table 10.35: Sector wise performance under Annual Credit Plan as on 31.03.2025

(Amount in crore)

Sector	Annual target 2024-25	Disbursement as on 31.03.2025					% Ach	Annual target 2025-26
		Comm. banks	RRBs	Coop Banks	Others	Total		
Agri and Allied	192201	145004.58	28533.96	23989.01	3405.07	200932.63	104.54	222203
MSME	174242	152871.96	1876.32	2545.78	3202.34	160496.40	92.11	190890
Export credit	617	122.33	0	0	0	122.33	19.83	176
Education	1516	1482.65	96.72	2.78	0.28	1582.43	104.38	2222
Housing	7312	5012.11	151.72	234.90	458.92	5857.65	80.11	11678
Social Infrastructure	132	80.87	0	63.06	0	143.93	109.38	223
Renewable Energy	77	466.88	2.9	0.2	0	469.98	606.9	1005
Others	12279	2864.25	286.72	4112.24	1372.05	8635.26	70.33	9619
Total	388376	307905.64	30948.34	30947.96	8438.67	378240.60	97.39	438015

Source: NABARD RO, Karnataka

A. Refinance Support: NABARD offers short-term refinance to State Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks, and approved financial institutions for activities related to agriculture, rural development, and small industries, including artisan and cottage industries. The various products through which NABARD extends this refinance is as follows:

NABARD extends refinance to Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks at a concessional rate of 4.5%. It also extends refinance to Scheduled Commercial Banks at the same rate for the ceded PACS. Additional Short Term Seasonal Agricultural Operations at a competitive rate has been introduced to address severe liquidity problems in cooperative banks.

B. Short Term Credit for purposes other than crop production: NABARD provides Short Term refinance to Cooperative Banks and RRBs to meet various short-term credit needs of farmers, including crop marketing, fisheries support, and working capital for economic activities. It also extends Short Term refinance for handloom weavers and related organizations.

C. Interest Subvention Scheme of the Government of India: NABARD implements the Government of India's Interest Subvention Scheme for RRBs and Cooperative Banks, offering a 1.5% interest subvention on crop loans up to Rs. 3 lakh at a rate of 7% per annum along with a 3% incentive for promptly repaying farmers.

D. The KCC Scheme, introduced in 1998-99 is a step towards providing hassle free, adequate and timely credit to the farmers from the banking sector. Progress under Kisan Credit Card Scheme in Karnataka is shown in Table 10.36.

Table 10.36 : Progress under KCC Scheme in Karnataka.

Name of the Agency	No. of KCCs as on 30.09.2025	Amount (in crores)
Karnataka Grameena Bank	930523	19341
Cooperative Banks	3000675	23735
Grand Total*	5073080	72961

* including commercial, private & other banks



E. NABARD acts as the Nodal Bank for the DFPD (Department of Food and Public Distribution) managing interest subvention to financially support projects aimed at boosting ethanol distillation capacity or setting up distilleries for 1st Generation (1G) ethanol production from feed stocks such as cereals and sugarcane.

F. Investment Credit for Agriculture: NABARD offers long-term refinancing to banks to boost credit for farmers and rural artisans, supporting both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. This facilitates capital formation and rural employment, while also meeting the credit needs of Joint Liability Groups (JLGs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and government subsidy schemes.

G. Resources for Capital formation / Term Lending in Agriculture: NABARD assists banks and eligible agencies by refinancing credit for agricultural capital formation. The agency-wise details of term loan refinance in Karnataka over the last 5 years shown in **Table 10.37**.

Table 10.37 : Agency wise details of refinance for term loan disbursed. (Amount in crore)

Agency/ Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Coop. Banks/KSCARDB	1,745.01	1841.83	2816.30	2954.33	1676.59
RRBs	1,916.20	1452.83	2303.00	2322.34	1171.17
NBFC/NBFC-MFI	1078.01	1188.73	544.06	350.00	250.00
Total	4739.22	4483.39	5663.36	5626.67	3097.76

H. Apart from regular refinancing support, NABARD has innovatively revitalized the rural economy during the Covid-19 pandemic. Some of the special refinance schemes are as follows.

- i) **Special Refinance Facility for World's Largest Grain Storage:** This initiative focuses on improving food grain storage and minimizing waste by evolving Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) into multifunctional entities. It enhances food security and boosts farmers' pricing power, with the first phase successfully completed at Ekamba PACS in Karnataka and the second phase currently in progress.
- ii) **Special Refinance Scheme under the PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME):** This scheme aims to enhance credit access for rural micro-food processing businesses, modernizing family-run enterprises and aiding their formal sector transition. It promotes sustainable livelihoods and women's employment, offering long-term refinance at a concessional 4% interest rate through the Automatic Refinance Facility (ARF).
- iii) **Special Refinance Scheme on Aspirational Districts and Credit Starved Districts:** Under this scheme Raichur and Yadgir districts are eligible for special refinance of upto Rs. 1,000 Crore to RRBs & Cooperative Banks with 100 bps less than the prevailing interest rate.
- iv) **Special Refinance Scheme on Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana : National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM):** The interest rate on refinance is @4% for loans given to all women SHGs upto Rs.3 lakh with maximum interest rate of 7% p.a. and @3% for loans given from Rs.3 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh with maximum interest rate of 10% p.a.
- v) **Special Refinance Scheme for Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development:** This scheme, implemented from 24 June 2020, offers a rate of interest 50 bps points lower than the prevailing rates for RRB and Cooperative Banks. It aims to address infrastructure gaps and mobilize investment in Animal Husbandry Infrastructure through the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) by the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Govt.
- vi) **Special Refinance Scheme for Rural Home Loans bundled with Solar Roof Top (SRT) with 0.5% rebate on prevailing interest for prompt repayment of principal & interest.**



- vii) NABARD provides long-term loans to State Governments for contributing to the share capital of cooperative credit institutions including StCBs, DCCBs, PACS/FSS/LAMPS, SCARDBs, and PCARDBs. These loans are reimbursed at an interest rate of 5.80% per annum set by NABARD.
- viii) NABARD provides relief to farmers affected by natural disasters by converting short-term agricultural loans into medium-term loans and providing refinancing options. This support is available for damaged crops at an interest rate of 8.10% per annum.
- ix) **Direct Refinance Assistance to DCCBs:** During the FY current FY 2025-26, an amount of Rs.2100 crore has been sanctioned & Rs. 1702 crore has been disbursed till 19 December 2025.

10.3.8 RIDF assistance to Govt. of Karnataka

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), established in 1995-96 with an initial corpus of Rs. 2,000 crore, has expanded over 30 years to encompass 39 activities focused on rural infrastructure across three sectors: Agriculture and allied activities, Social Infrastructure, and Rural Connectivity. In Karnataka, 44,612 projects have been sanctioned under RIDF tranches I to XXXI, totaling Rs. 24,563.73 crore, with Rs. 19,800.70 crore disbursed to the State Government as of December 24, 2025 as shown in **Table 10.38**.

Table 10.38: Sector-wise details of Sanctions and Disbursements

(Amount in crore)

Name of the Sector	No. of projects	Total Financial Outlay	Loan Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
Agriculture and allied projects	5522	3378.75	3271.76	1976.94
Social sector projects	21036	10591.11	6772.2	5684.89
Irrigation projects	5353	10006.37	7168.48	5646.67
Rural roads and bridges	12701	7227.60	7351.29	6492.21
Total	44612	31203.83	24563.73	19800.70

- ❖ The agriculture and allied sectors, rural connectivity, and social sector received 43%, 30%, and 27% respectively of the RIDF loans.
- ❖ In FY 2024-25, 299 projects were sanctioned with RIDF assistance of Rs. 2242.11 crore, exceeding the normative allocation of Rs. 2060.00 crore, and by March 31, 2025, Rs. 2408.11 crore was disbursed to the State.
- ❖ Under RIDF XXXI, as of December 24, 2025, 180 projects has been sanctioned with Rs. 1351.59 crore against a normative allocation of Rs. 1650.00 crore, with Rs. 583.34 crore disbursed.

10.3.9 Impact of RIDF in the State

Some of the outcomes under RIDF Projects in the state are increasing the state's irrigation potential to 5.64 lakh hectares. Enhancement of Rural connectivity through strengthening and improvement of 45,972 km of rural roads and the construction of 58,874 meters of rural bridges. Development of 2,030 veterinary institutions, 262 rural godowns, 925 rural market infrastructures, 317 Raita Sampark Kendras, 33 fish jetties, and 12 fish farms/ponds in the agriculture and allied sector. Additionally, the social sector has seen support for 13,501 rural educational institutions and improvements in 345 public health institutions.

10.3.10 Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)

Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF), initiated in the FY2020 Union Budget with a total corpus of Rs.10,000 crore, aims to enhance micro-irrigation coverage. It includes a 3% interest subvention by the GoI and additional state resources beyond the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana —Per Drop More Crop. So far, Rs.290 crore



in loan assistance has been sanctioned with Rs.257.06 crore disbursed thus benefiting 2.63 lakh farmers, including 1.97 lakh small and marginal farmers (75%).

10.3.11 NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA)

NIDA, a new credit support initiative by NABARD has allocated Rs. 2671.12 crore to support Jaladhare projects in four districts: Raichur, Dharwad, Vijayapura, and Mandya. This funding aims to benefit 3636 habitations, serving a population of approximately 71.87 lakh, by ensuring safe and sustainable drinking water at the household level. As of December 26, 2025, Rs. 2619.19 crore has been released to the Government of Karnataka for project execution.

10.3.12 Other Developmental Initiatives

- ❖ **Farmers Producers Organization (FPOs):** Since 2014-15, NABARD Karnataka Regional Office has established 388 FPOs(387 registered) across 31 districts, supported by over 60 NGOs. 230,256 farmers participated in these FPOs, which have received Rs.76.23 crore in grants and mobilized Rs.23.95 crore in share capital. The FPOs focus on agri-horticultural production and marketing with some branching into high-value crops like chia seeds, coffee, tender coconuts, mango, turmeric, pepper etc. Additionally, NABARD collaborates with ONDC to enhance market linkages and promote e-commerce in agriculture.
- ❖ **Tribal Resilience Initiative for Building Environmentally Sustainable livelihoods (TRIBES) :** NABARD has been implementing integrated tribal development projects using the wadi model (small orchards up to one acre)in tribal areas since establishing the Tribal Development Fund in 2003-04. In Karnataka, 40 projects have been sanctioned with financial assistance of Rs.132.67 crore, benefiting 22,664 tribal families across 14 districts and covering 22,464 acres.
- ❖ **Watershed Development Fund:** To combat drought in Karnataka, NABARD has sanctioned 356 Watershed Development(350 regular, 3 Springshed, 3 non-watershed standalone projects) & 3 JIVA projects Projects with Rs.276.37 crore in funding across 3.33 lakh hectares. This includes 35 ongoing projects aimed at improving groundwater levels, agricultural productivity and promoting modern farming practices. Additional 2 new projects are set to be sanctioned in January 2026. 2 watershed projects (Full Implementation Phase) and 1 springshed project (Project Implementation Phase) were sanctioned in December 2025.
- ❖ **Standalone Soil & Water Conservation Projects:** Designed to share knowledge on soil and water conservation, sustainable farming, and climate change adaptation and risk mitigation in vulnerable districts, this initiative aims for the adoption of innovative conservation technologies and climate-resilient practices. Additionally, three projects under non-watershed activities have been sanctioned with a financial assistance of Rs.59.39 lakh.
- ❖ **Farm sector Promotion Fund :** Under the Farm Sector Promotion Fund (FSPF), NABARD implemented initiatives in the Kalyana Karnataka region from 2024-2025 to promote farmer-led value addition and market integration. This included establishing Farmers' Training and Common Facility Centres (FT-CFCs) in all seven districts, with support from MPLADS. The efforts were focussed on district-specific processing, focusing on chilli in Ballari, pulses in Raichur, millets in Kalaburagi, groundnut in Yadgir, fruits and ginger in Koppal, peanut-based products and tamarind in Vijayanagara and soyabean-based products in Bidar.
- ❖ **Climate Change initiatives:** NABARD serves as the National Implementing Entity for the Green Climate Fund, the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change and the Adaptation Fund under UNFCCC. In partnership with EMPRI(Environment Management and Policy Research Institute) it approved a loan of Rs.180 crore for three biogas plants using by-products from the alcohol and sugar industries in Bagalkot and Belgaum districts. Additionally, NABARD financed Rs.2,50,000 for a conference on climate resilience through carbon credits and Rs.5,00,000 for the III Global Summit on Diamond Open Access.



10.3.13 Financial Inclusion Initiatives

Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) has facilitated the development of financial inclusion infrastructure in Karnataka, with all 22 RCBs and 1 RRB now integrated into the CBS platform. This integration supports new payment systems like Aadhaar Pay, UPI, Micro ATM, and PoS. NABARD has also helped RCBs link to the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for direct beneficiary payments. In FY 2025-26, Rs.785.74 lakh was released under FIF, with allocations including Rs.35 lakh for 613 Financial Literacy programs, Rs.2.08 crore to Cooperative Banks for deploying Micro ATMs and POS systems, Rs.3.08 crore to RRB under rural connectivity projects, and Rs.2.62 crore for 41 Centres for Financial Literacy in Karnataka.

10.3.14 Rural MSME initiatives under Gramya Vikas Nidhi (GVN)

- i. **Marketing Infrastructure :** In the last seven years 61 rural marts and 28 rural haats have been set up in 21 districts with an investment of Rs. 549.39 lakh to improve market linkages for farm and off-farm producer organizations and self-help groups (SHGs).
- ii. **Skill Development:** Through skill development initiatives, NABARD has invested Rs. 339.06 lakh in this sector since last 6 years to upskill over 4300 individuals, primarily youth and women in various areas including weaving, solar panel installation, health care, computer-based skills, farm machinery repair and maintenance, banking, financial services, insurance, panchakarma therapy, yoga fundamentals. Approximately 80% of trainees have secured jobs or started their own businesses.
- iii. **Collectivisation- Off Farm Producer Organisations (OFPOs):** Since 2021, NABARD has provided grant support of Rs.394.63 lakh for the establishment of five OFPOs benefiting 1550 artisans in Handloom (Fabric Weaving and Natural Dye) and Handicrafts (Kasuti Work, Channapatna Toys, Kolhapuri Leather Footwear, and Aari embroidery) across Shimoga, Dharwad, Ramanagara and Belgaum districts. Three of these OFPOs focus on GI tagged products including Channapatna toys, Kasuti, and Kolhapuri chappals.
- iv. **Infrastructure through the DPR Scheme:** Initiated in 2021-22 by NABARD. This scheme aims to support location-specific developmental projects in the off-farm sector. NABARD has approved two projects under this scheme providing a total financial assistance of Rs. 41.76 lakh for Gulbarga and Uttara Kannada districts.
- v. **Interventions under Geographical Indication (GI):** Interventions for the Geographical Indication (GI) registration of various products including Kari Ishad Mango. Hoysala-style Stone Art, Tiptur Coconut, Sanikatta Salt, and Kumbi Mudli Tuber have received Rs.8.36 lakh in approval from NABARD. An additional Rs.9.13 lakh has been granted for post-GI actions such as organizing exposure visits for GI-tagged Ilkal Saree and Guledagudda Khana craftsmen, registering authorized users and developing a website for GI-tagged Udupi sarees.

10.3.15 Status of SHG and JLG in Karnataka

Karnataka has been a key participant in the SHG Bank Linkage Programme implementing the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) as the Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Mission (KSRLM). This initiative aims to create sustainable livelihoods for the rural poor living below the poverty line within 5 to 7 years. Key components of the program include regular savings, book keeping, internal lending and bank credit support. As on 31 March 2025, a total no of 9,24,321 SHGs were saving linked with Rs.3049.67 crore. During 2024-25, 6,31,007 SHGs were credit linked in tune of Rs.22143.59 crore.

10.3.16 Activities undertaken by NABARD

Micro Entrepreneurs Development Programme (MEDP) for SHG members, Livelihood Enterprises Development Programme for SHGs for income generation, grant support to Banks and NGOs for formation and credit linkage





of SHGs and JLGs, sanctioning of mobile rural mart (mobile van) to FPOs in Ballary, Vijayapura, Raichur, Koppal and Kalaburagi districts.

10.3.17 Institutional Development

- (i) NABARD holds quarterly High-Level Committee meetings led by the Secretary of the Department of Cooperation, Government of Karnataka, to assess the financial health of rural cooperative institutions, focusing on key parameters like NPA, Share Capital, weak bank positions, capital infusion, supervisory concerns, fraud incidents and governance issues in RCBs. During 2025-26, two HLC meetings were held on 31st July 2025 & on 25th November 2025 and also District Level Monitoring and Review Committee (DLMRC) were held at quarterly intervals.
- (ii) NABARD provides various support through the Cooperative Development Fund, including capacity building for cooperative staff, training via institutes like BIRD (Bankers' Institute of Rural Development), exposure visits and grants for establishing innovation and product diversification Cells.

PACS (Primary Agricultural Credit Societies) as MSC (Multi Service Centre) - In 2025-26, NABARD allocated Rs.27.14 lakh to 15 PACS in Haveri District under KCCB Dharwad, supporting a range of activities such as pre-survey, DPR preparation, technology adoption, and capacity building as part of enhancing PACS as member-oriented institutions offering credit-plus services.

SOFTCOB (Scheme of Financial Assistance for Training of Cooperative Banks Personnel) - During 2025-26, NABARD has sanctioned 112 programs to 3 Cooperative Training Institutes (CTIs) like ACSTI, SAHARDA and NIRB to extend training and capacity building of the staff of PACS, DCCBs and Apex Bank. An amount of Rs.78.24 lakh has been reimbursed towards conduct of 25 programs and Capital expenditure in these institutes during 2025-26.

- (iii) **Initiatives for PACS/Cooperative Sector:** In line with the National Plan formulated by the Ministry of Cooperation (MoC), Karnataka showed strong momentum in formation of MPACS. Against the target of 218 till FY 25-26, 233 MPACS were formed as on 19 Dec 2025.
- (iv) **Interventions by NABARD:** NABARD assesses district-level potential to identify potential GPs for M-PACS formation, liquidation of defunct PACS, encouraging DCCBs to act as Resource Support Agencies (RSAs) and appoint Resource persons (RPs) to facilitate formation and effective functioning of MPACS. The newly formed MPACS have disbursed Rs.44.16 crore till date (19 December 2025).
- (v) **Regional Rural Banks (RRBs):** NABARD has taken several initiatives to ensure the smooth amalgamation of RRBs into Karnataka Grameena Bank (KGB) with effect from 01 May 2025 and to strengthen its functioning.

10.3.18 NABARD'S initiatives for RRB

NABARD conducted 8 State Level Monitoring Committee meetings to oversee the amalgamation and IT integration process, launching a unified logo for all Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). The Jan Sethu Portal was introduced as a digital platform for rural credit providing various loan options. As of May 1, 2025, the bank reported a CRAR (Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio) of 8.26% and Net Profit earned as on 01 May 2025 during FY 25-26 (i.e. in the period between 01 April 2025 and 01 May 2025) is Rs.15.78 crore. After adjusting the accumulated losses of previous years and the net profit earned during FY 25-26, the Net accumulated losses as on 01 May 2025 stands at Rs. 255.57 crore. RRB performance in terms of ACP, NPAs, and financing activities is reviewed in Empowered Committee meetings by the RBI, with the 91st meeting held on June 25, 2025, and the 92nd on December 2, 2025.



10.3.19 Initiatives for PACS/Cooperative Sector

1. **PACS Computerisation:** Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) are integral to the 3-tier Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure which comprises District Cooperative Central Banks and State Cooperative Banks. A budget of Rs. 175.26 crore has been allocated for the computerization of 5,491 PACS with Rs. 70.10 crore provided by the State. Currently, 3,535 PACS are operational, 3,425 reaching day end stage and an additional 403 PACS are scheduled for computerization in the next phase. This initiative seeks to enhance PACS efficiency, reflecting the vision of 'Sahakar Se Sammriddhi'.
2. **ARDB Computerization:** Under this scheme, 207 units of KSCARDB/PCARDBs will be computerized with a total budget of Rs.11.70 crore, funded by the Government of India, State Government, and KSCARDB.

10.3.20 Supervision of RRBs, StCB and DCCBs

The Statutory inspections of Regional Rural Banks, State Cooperative Banks, and Central Cooperative Banks are conducted by NABARD under Section 35(6) of the Banking Regulation Act of 1949. The inspections aim to protect depositor interests, ensure proper business conduct and adherence to regulations. The assessment of banks financial, operational and managerial soundness is done using the CAMELSC(Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity, Systems and Compliance) approach. Annual inspections are conducted for Banks with a business volume of Rs. 3000 crore or more as of the previous year's March 31. CCBs rated "C" or "D" are also inspected annually, while those rated "A", "B+", or "B" are inspected biennially.

10.3.21 Process of Supervision of StCBs, DCCBs, RRBs

The supervision of StCBs, DCCBs, and RRBs involves on-site inspections and off-site surveillance by NABARD, focusing on financial compliance and risk identification. They utilize tools like the Vulnerability Index for Cyber Security and the Fraud Vulnerability Index. In Karnataka, all cooperative banks met the 9% CRAR requirement except Bidar DCCB, which stands at 2.32%. NABARD intends to inspect 20 DCCBs in 2025-26. Additionally, two RRBs namely Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank (KVGB) and Karnataka Grameena Bank (KGB) have been merged to create a single entity named Karnataka Grameena Bank (KGB) with Headquarters in Ballari and with assets of Rs.68703.09 crore and accumulated losses of Rs.255.57 crore while the CRAR is 8.26% as of May 1, 2025.

10.3.22 Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF)

This scheme was announced in Union Budget 2023-24 with an initial Rs.10,000 crore corpus supports public agencies in creating infrastructure in Tier-2 (population 50,000 to < 1 lakh) and Tier-3 (1 lakh to < 10 lakh) . Managed by the National Housing Bank (NHB), key Aspects of the UIDF Scheme includes supplementing state govt. in developing mid-sized cities in areas focusing on water supply, sanitation, sewerage, and solid waste management. Projects are implemented by State/Public Agencies, Municipal Corporations, and Urban Local Bodies. The present rate of interest is 1.5% less than the bank rate i.e 4.5%. The Department of Municipal Administration(DMA), KUWSDB (Karnataka Under Water Supply and Drainage Board) are the implementing departments under this scheme.

In 2023-24, under Tranche-I, works worth Rs.898.57 Cr were sanctioned against a Normative Allocation of Rs.640.11 Cr with Rs.193.47 Cr reimbursed. In 2024-25, under Tranche-II, 265 works totaling Rs.678.48 Cr have been submitted so far against the Normative allocation with no disbursements so far. Under Tranche-III against a Normative Allocation of Rs.640.11 Cr, projects worth Rs.870.09 Cr are anticipated to be submitted by DMA to NHB.





10.3.23 State Term Lending Institutions

Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) is a state level financial institution established by the state government in the year 1959 under the provisions of SFCs Act, 1951 to cater to the long term financial needs of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the state. Details of sanctions and disbursements are shown in the **Table 10.39**.

Table 10.39 : Details of Sanctions and Disbursements made by KSFC

Amount in Crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (April 2025 to Dec.2025)
Sanction	493.25	901.10	827.13	901.65	619.14
Disbursements	386.46	445.81	613.04	671.06	474.14

Source: KSFC.

10.3.24 Karnataka State Industrial Infrastructure & Development Corporation (KSIIDC)

KSIIDC, established in 1964, has been greatly instrumental in the industrialization of the State, especially in the large and medium sector. KSIIDC has stopped financial lending activity since October 2002 onwards. At present, recovery of the past lending/advances and loans and disinvestment of Equity are the main activity. However, certain Investments as per the directions of Government of Karnataka are being made from time to time.

KSIIDC continued its proactive role in the promotion of infrastructure projects on Public Private Partnership model and its role as nodal agency for Bangalore International Airport Project. Duly noting the initiatives taken up by KSIIDC in the infrastructure sector, the name was changed to **“Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited”** with effect from November 22, 2010.

Vision & Mission of KSIIDC: “To implement industrial infrastructure & civil aviation infrastructure in the State of Karnataka”.

Way forward

As the nodal agency of the State Government, KSIIDC has initiated activities for the development of the following projects which will be pursued for completion during next coming years.

a) Development of Major Infrastructure Projects as Nodal Agency for GoK

The Government of Karnataka has appointed KSIIDC as the Nodal Agency for various infrastructure projects undertaken by the state. In this capacity, KSIIDC has implemented and is currently implementing the following projects on behalf of the Government of Karnataka. KSIIDC as the Nodal Agency for various infrastructure projects undertaken by the state and is currently implementing the following projects on behalf of the Government of Karnataka

- ❖ Kempegowda International Airport (KIA)
- ❖ Aviation Development including development of Airports & Heliports
- ❖ Assisting Government regarding PPP Projects
- ❖ Tadadi Eco Tourism Project
- ❖ Development of Dash Board (Project Monitoring Software)
- ❖ Bengaluru Signature Business Project (BSBP)





The status of various airport and infrastructure projects in Karnataka includes: KSIIDC, the nodal agency for Kempegowda International Airport (KIAB) in Bengaluru, which received a 5-Star rating from Skytrax in 2025 and was named 'Best Regional Airport in India and South Asia. KSIIDC is also tasked with developing other airports and airstrips, such as Kalaburagi Airport, the Civil Enclave at the Defence Airport in Bidar, construction of Airport by the Indian Navy under the Sea Bird Project at Karwar, Vijayapura Airport (99.70% physical, 99.60% financial progress), Shivamogga Airport, and Hassan Airport (70.20% physical, 64.16% financial progress) being anticipated for completion by March 2026 at an estimated cost of Rs.193.65 crores. Raichur Airport (16.85% physical and 12.10% financial progress) projected to completed by December 2026 at Rs. 219 Cr. Additionally, proposals for development of heliports at Hampi & Kodagu at Rs. 41 crore has been submitted for administrative approval. In FY 2023-24, KSIIDC assisted 14 government departments with project preparations. Furthermore, KSIIDC is leading the development of a sea port at Tadadi and eco-tourism initiatives in Uttara Kannada, as well as airport-related activities in Bangalore Rural and Dharwad Districts, all under a PPP model.

KSIIDC also serves as the Nodal Agency for the State Government, managing specified projects. Additionally, it handles infrastructure activities, settling outstanding loan accounts under a new OTS policy. The sanctions, disbursements & recovery are shown in **Table 10.40**.

Table 10.40 : Performance of Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited for the period 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 & 2024-25

(Amount. in Crores)

Programme/Scheme	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Up to 31.12.2025
I. SANCTIONS					
a) Loan	0	0	0	0	0
b) Equity	0	0	0	0	0
c) Others*	0	5	5	5	0
II. DISBURSEMENTS:					
a) Loan	0	0	0	0	0
b) Equity	0	0	0	0	0
c) Others*	0	1.2	1.24	2.76	0.90
III. RECOVERY	9.48	20.08	10.24	27.03	2.20

* Towards Venture Capital Funds

10.3.25 Co-operative Credit

The Cooperative Credit System in Karnataka is crucial for credit delivery in rural and urban regions. It includes Urban Cooperative Banks and Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies/Banks, which significantly contribute to rural credit. Karnataka uniquely features two types of Cooperative Credit Institutions, one for short-term and medium-term credit, and other for long-term credit.

- Short Term and MediumTerm Credit Co-operative Structure (STCCS):** The Karnataka State Cooperative Apex Bank, alongside its 21 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs-with 879 branches) and 6,302 Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) offers short-term credit to farmers and has initiated a Business Development Plan (BDP) under NABARD guidelines. An MoU signed in June 1995 with NABARD and the State Government has been extended periodically. As of March 31, 2024, the DCCBs' working capital was Rs.42,870.17 crore it increased to Rs.45,889.50 crore (7.04% growth) by March 31, 2025. With 19 of the 21 DCCBs reporting profits in 2024-25 from diverse credit services to PACS, other societies and individual borrowers as shown in **Table 10.41**.





Table 10.41: Consolidated Financial Status of DCCB

(Amount in Crore)

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26(Sept)
No of DCCBs	21	21	21	21
Total share capital	2610.34	2802.34	3020.87	2653.03
States' share capital	33.57	33.59	33.67	33.68
Share of state share capital %	1.28	1.20	1.11	1.27
Deposits	40048.60	42870.17	45889.50	41616.31
Borrowings	17615.72	17994.18	19240.14	19784.71
Loans & Advances Outstanding	44613.26	48011.18	52022.54	50669.43
Banks showing profit	20	19	19	10

b. **Long Term Credit Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS):** There are 177 Karnataka State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (KASCARD) at the State level and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank at taluk level catering to Long Term credit needs. NABARD provides refinance to the KASCARD Bank.

c. **Agriculture Loan Disbursement:** the performance under term wise is shown in Table 10.42.

Table 10.42 : Performance of Short Term, Medium Term and Long Term Credit

(Amount. in Crore)

Year	Type of Loan	Yearly Target		Achievement		Percent to Amount
		Number of Farmers	Amount disbursed	Numbers of Farmers	Amount disbursed	
2022-23	Short term	3235987	22337	2957134	21868.40	97.90
	Medium term	31929	1131	41344	1365.66	120.75
	Long term	32084	532	12920	295.64	55.57
2023-24	Short term	3400000	23000	2926910	22982.10	99.92
	Medium term	45000	1200	34517	1180.51	98.38
	Long term	15000	400	19738	337.26	84.32
2024-25	Short term	3510000	25000	2920084	24078.20	96.31
	Medium term	70000	1600	32207	1312.37	82.02
	Long term	20000	400	23307	548.52	137.13
2025-26 (Dec)	Short term	3630789	25925	2210628	17069.24	65.84
	Medium term	42211	1424	25064	1003.6	70.47
	Long term	27000	650	16992	358.78	55.20

d. **Recovery of Loans:** The comparative position of recovery of short, medium and long-term loans under the Cooperative Credit System in the state for the period from 2021–22 to 2025–26 is presented in Table 10.43.

**Table 10.43: Recovery of loans in Karnataka (Percentage of Recovery)**

Type of loan	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-2026 (Dec)
Short term	96.65	96.01	95.77	95.72	95.82
Medium term	88.25	89.29	96.73	89.74	89.93
Long term	58.04	58.54	74.46	68.88	31.15

- e. Subsidised Agriculture Loans to farmers @ 0 and 1 per cent :** Agricultural loans were given to the farmers at 6 % from 01.04.2004 through Agricultural Cooperative Credit Institutions in the state. During 2013-14 Govt. reduced the interest rate to 0% up to 2.00 lakhs and 1% for upto 3 lakhs of short term agricultural loans. The medium term and long-term agricultural loans up to Rs.10.00 lakhs are being disbursed to farmers at 3%.

During the year 2021-22, 24,81,359 farmers were given Rs.1022.90 crore and in 2022-23 Rs. 1078.02 crore was released to 25,67,520 farmers. During the year 2023-24 Rs 1178.22 crore was released to 30.38 lakh farmers.

In 2024-25, Rs. 1416.91 crores of budget provision was made and till now, an amount of Rs.1041.16 crores have been released to 33.08 lakhs farmers.

In 2025–26, a budgetary provision of Rs.1,591.74 crore was made of which Rs.946.29 crore has so far been released to cooperative societies on behalf of 19.02 lakh farmers.

- f. Interest waiver scheme on Medium and long term Agricultural loans:** Under this scheme, interest will be borne by the Government for farmers repaying overdue principal on agricultural loans due by March 2024. As of now, 36,146 farmers repaid Rs.287.98 crore, leading to an interest waiver of Rs.239.26 crore. In 2024–25, KASCARD Bank provided Rs.10.13 crore under this scheme. With a subsidy of Rs.229.13 crore in 2025–26, loan recovery improved which supported cooperative financial stability.

- g. 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.

During 2017–18 to 2020–21, Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) received loans at a net interest rate of 0%, whereas Men SHGs at 4% as part of NRLM/NULM schemes. In 2021–22, the Kayaka scheme merged with the SHG scheme, allowing loans up to Rs.5 lakh for women at 0% interest and for men at 4%. Loans between Rs.5 lakh and Rs.10 lakh for self-employment continued at a 4% interest rate, extending into 2024–25.

In the financial years 2022-23 and 2023-24, a total of 50,013 and 24,875 groups received loans of Rs.2,206.96 crore and Rs.1,010.05 crore respectively, with outstanding amounts of Rs.2,650.54 crore and Rs.2,146.47 crore. In 2022-23, Rs.96.61 crore in interest subsidies was released to 85,025 groups, while a budget of Rs.99.00 crore for 2023-24 was fully utilized. For the financial year 2024-25, by March, loans of Rs.936.91 crore were disbursed to 20,067 self-help groups (SHGs), with outstanding loans reaching Rs.1,825.33 crore from 91,531 SHGs. A budget of Rs.124.80 crore was allocated for recoveries.

In the 2025-26 period, as of December Rs.512.61 crore was disbursed to 11,640 SHGs, with outstanding loans of Rs.1,881.76 crore with 90,214 SHGs and a budget provision of Rs.108.26 crore for recoveries was made.

- h. The Central Government has initiated measures to strengthen Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) to improve service delivery in rural areas**

1. National Co-operative Database developed by the Ministry of Co-operation includes data from 46,986 cooperative societies aiming to enhance the cooperative sector's development.



2. PACS plans to establish at least 5 Jan Aushadhi Kendras in each district to offer affordable generic medicines to the rural population. So far, 213 PACS have committed to opening these centers, with 27 already operational.
3. Under the GRAMA One model, PACS function as Common Service Centres (CSCs) offering approximately 300 Central and State e-services such as money transfer, ticket booking, and Aadhaar services. Currently, 4,701 PACS are enrolled as CSC centres to facilitate these services.
4. As of now, 167 PACS have been registered as Organic Societies, 232 as Export Societies, and 650 under the National Bheej Sahakari Samiti offering services to farmers. Additionally, PACS operate as Fertilizer Distribution Centres, providing fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, and organic fertilizers in 2,280 societies.



Appendix 10.1

Details of Physical performance of KSRTC, BMTC, NWKRTC and KKRTC

Sl. No.	Particulars	KSRTC			BMTC			NWKRTC			KKRTC		
		2024-25 (upto 31-12-24)	2025-26 (upto 31-12-25)	% Change in 2025-26 to 2024-25 (upto Dec.)	2024-25 (upto 31-12-24)	2025-26 (upto 31-12-25)	% Change in 2025-26 to 2024-25 (upto Dec.)	2024-25 (upto 31-12-24)	2025-26 (upto 31-12-25)	% Change in 2025-26 to 2024-25 (upto Dec.)	2024-25 (upto 31-12-24)	2025-26 (upto 31-12-25)	% Change in 2025-26 to 2024-25 (upto Dec.)
1	No. of buses as at the end of the year	8977	8966	-0.1	--	--	--	5302	5218	-1.6	-	-	-
2	% over aged buses	44	53.4	-	--	--	--	63.2	67.2	-	-	-	-
3	Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	5968	6003	0.6	1748	1826	4.46	4710	4970	5.5	4493	4568	1.7
4	Route length at the end of the year. (in kms)	83.1	83.45	0.4	26	26.6	2.31	3.7	3.94	6.4	4.4	4.31	-2
5	Avg. eff. Kms. operated /day (in lakh)	28.68	29.95	4.4	11.24	12.07	7.38	15.52	16.93	9.1	15.92	16.26	2.1
6	Avg. pass. carried/ day (in lakh)	34.34	34.81	1.4	40.12	42.98	7.13	24.48	26.48	8.2	17.04	16.87	-1
7	Avg. number of buses held	8823.4	8853.3	0.3	6243.2	6965.4	11.6	5065.4	5273.4	4.1	5021.9	4939.4	-1.6
8	Avg. number of buses on road	7898.9	8098.7	2.5	5440.1	5872.8	7.95	4576.1	4895.4	7	4504	4581.6	1.7
9	Percentage of Fleet utilization	89.5	91.5	2.2	87.1	84.3	-3.21	90.3	92.8	2.77	89.7	92.8	3.4
10	Avg. vehicle utilization (in kms.)	363	370	1.9	206.7	205.5	-0.58	339	346	2	353	355	0.6



Sl. No.	Particulars	KSRTC			BMTC			NWKRTC			KKRTC		
		2024-25 (upto 31-12-24)	2025-26 (upto 31-12-25)	% Change in 2025-26 to 2024-25 (upto Dec.)	2024-25 (upto 31-12-24)	2025-26 (upto 31-12-25)	% Change in 2025-26 to 2024-25 (upto Dec.)	2024-25 (upto 31-12-24)	2025-26 (upto 31-12-25)	% Change in 2025-26 to 2024-25 (upto Dec.)	2024-25 (upto 31-12-24)	2025-26 (upto 31-12-25)	% Change in 2025-26 to 2024-25 (upto Dec.)
11	Total Gross receipts (Rs. in crores)	3762.3	3947.83	4.9	1626.84	2011.25	23.6%	1913.64	2348.41	22.7	1877.43	2104.52	12.1
12	Avg. seating capacity	50.3	50.3	-	58.9	58.6	-0.51	48	48	0	47	49	4.3
13	Percentage of Load factor	91.3	88.7	-2.8	82.4	82.1	-0.36	101.7	101.8	0.1	97.4	89.1	-8.5
14	Bus staff ratio (on sch.)	4.12	4.15	0.7	4.81	4.65	-3.3	3.87	4.05	4.6	4.28	4.11	-4

Source: KSRTC, BMTC, NWKRTC and KKRTC



Appendix 10.2

Details of Financial performance of KSRTC, BMTC, NWKRTC and KKRTC

(in crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2024-25 (upto 31-12-24)	2025-26 (upto 31-12-25)	% Change in 2025-26 to 2024-25 (upto Dec.)	2024-25 (upto 31-12-24)	2025-26 (upto 31-12-25)	% Change in 2025-26 to 2024-25 (upto Dec.)	2024-25 (upto 31-12-24)	2025-26 (upto 31-12-25)	% Change in 2025-26 to 2024-25 (upto Dec.)	2024-25 (upto 31-12-24)	2025-26 (upto 31-12-25)	% Change in 2025-26 to 2024-25 (upto Dec.)
		KSRTC			BMTC			NWKRTC			KKRTC		
1	Total receipts	3762.30	3947.83	+4.9	1889.10	2396.60	26.9	2157.81	2602.69	20.6	2089.30	2323.14	11.17
2	Total expenses (Excl. taxes)	3785.88	3750.68		2409.21	2585.50	7.3	2138.29	2191.16	2.4	1951.36	2052.01	5.16
	a) Operating expenses	3590.79	3709.07	3.3	-	-	-	2093.40	2155.81	3.0	1497.48	1558.71	4.09
	b) Non-Operating expenses	195.81	241.61	23.4	-	-	-	44.89	35.35	-21.3	453.88	493.30	8.69
3	Profit/loss before taxes	-24.30	-2.85		--	-	-	19.52	411.53		138.29	271.13	96.07
4	Total taxes	198.14	229.09	15.6	90.29	111.62	23.6	103.28	126.29		99.97	112.40	12.44
	a) Passenger tax	--			0			0			0.00	0.00	0.00
	b) Motor vehicle & other taxes	198.14	229.09	15.6	90.29	111.62	23.6	103.28	126.29	22.3	99.97	112.40	12.44
5	Total expenses	3984.74	4179.77	4.9	2499.50	2697.12	7.9	2241.57	2317.45	3.4	2051.33	2164.41	5.51
6	Net profit /loss	-222.44	-231.94		--	--	--	-83.76	285.24		38.32	158.73	
7	Total Profit /Loss	-222.44	-231.94		-610.40	-300.52		-83.76	285.24		38.32	158.73	

Source: KSRTC, BMTC, NWKRTC and KKRTC



Appendix 10.3

Details of Cost sharing Railway Projects (South western Railways) as on December 2025

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Length of Railway line sanctioned	Estimated Cost	Amount released by GOK upto Dec 2025	Expenditure incurred upto Dec 2025	Status of the projects
1	Munirabad – Mehaboobnagar (Raichur)	170	2560.09	1028.54	1028.54	Ginigera - Karatagi (66) - Commissioned in 3 phases during 2017, 2019 & 2020
						Karatagi - Sindhanur (18) - Commissioned in 2024
						Sindhanur-Hirekotengal (33) - 100% land handed over - TDC (Targeted date of completion) for commissioning - Dec-26
						Hirekotengal - Raichur (48) - 100% land handed over in July 2024 - TDC for commissioning - Dec-27
2	TumkurRayadurga	102	1452.55	520.54	520.54	Tumkur - Urukere (11) - Work in progress - TDC for commissioning - Dec-25
						Urukere - Koratagere (18) - Tender opened on 14.11.2025 and is under finalization – TDC –Feb 28
						Koratagere - Madhugiri (21) & Madhugiri - Madakasira (35) - Tender invited on 09.11.2025 with opening on 05.12.2025 – TDC Feb-28
						Madakasira - Pavagada (22) - Contract awarded on 31.12.2024. Appointed Date 22.05.2025 – TDC 2026
						Pavagada - Doddahalli (16) - Work is in progress – TDC 2026
3	Chickamagalur-Belur	46	290.9	271.87	271.87	Chikmagalur - Hadihalli (9.1) - CRS (Commission of Railway safety) inspection completed on 29.03.2025
						Hadihalli - Belur (12.9) - Work in progress - May 2026
4	Kudchi – Bagalkot	142	1530.09	787.7	787.7	Bagalkot - Khajjidhoni (30) - Commissioned in 2017
						Kajjidoni - Lokapur (7.3) Work completed - Commissioned on 03.04.2025
						Lokapur - Yadwad (23) - 100% land is handed over, Work in progress – TDC Sep-26
						Yadwad - Jamkhandi (25) - Work in progress only at 7km - In balance locations, farmers objecting to commence the works due to various issues - TDC Mar-27
5	Gadag-Wadi New Line	252.5	1922.14	1080.26	1080.26	Jamkhandi - Jagdal (20), Jagdal -Harugeri(20) & Harugeri - Kudachi (19) - Miscellaneous Tender called for land issue (one tender is called for ground clearance work to overcome the land/other issues has been awarded and the works are in progress). Once the land issues are resolved the tender will be called – TDC Dec-28
						Talkal - Hanumapur (35) - Commissioned in 2 phases during 2021-22 and 2022-23
						Hanmapur - Linganbandi (10.7) - Commissioned on 06.02.2024
						Linganbandi-Kushtagi (10.9) - Commissioned on 02.04.2025
						Kushtagi- Jumlapur Road (20) - Work in progress – TDC Nov-2026
						Jumlapur Road- Gurugunta (59) -Tender opened on 11.11.2025, under finalization - June 28
						Gurugunta – Krishna Bridge Rd (15), Krishna Bridge Rd (1.5) & Krishna Bridge Rd- Shorapur (25) - TDC for NIT – Dec 25
						Shorapur - Shahpur (23.4), Shahpur- Biral Buzurg (26) & Biral Buzurg - Wadi (19.3) - Work in progress





Sl. No.	Name of the project	Length of Railway line sanctioned	Estimated Cost	Amount released by GOK uto Dec 2025	Expenditure incurred upto Dec 2025	Status of the projects
6	Tumkur - Davanagere-	200	1801	1353.5	1353.5	Urukere - Thimmarajanahalli (13.31) - Work in progress – TDC Dec-2025
						Thimmarajanahalli - Tavarekere (41.32) - 95% land received in May-25. Tender awarded on 06.03.2025. Work in progress
						Tavarekere - Hiriya (27.52) - 100% land handed over in May 2025. EPC tender floated & bid closed on to 31.10.2025 and under finalization
						Hiriya - Chitradurga (48.32) Tender Schedule under preparation-TDC for commissioning Dec-27
						Chitradurga - Barmasagar (26.26) Balance Land – 36/ 348 A, Tender Awarded on 05.06.2024-TDC for commissioning Feb-27
						Barmasagar - Hebbalu(9.93) Work in progress-TDC for commissioning Aug-26
7	Belur-Hassan	22	462.08	85	85	Hebbalu - Tolahunse (15.51)-Work in progress-TDC for commissioning Aug-26
						Alur - Belur (27 km)-Tender will be called after handing over of land of 509 A - TDC for commissioning Dec- 2027
8	Shimoga -Shikaripura- Ranebennur	103	1200.73	335.64	335.64	Shimoga (Kotegenguru) - Mallapura (17)-Work in progress-TDC for commissioning Dec-26
						Mallapura - Shikaripura (23)-Work in progress TDC for commissioning Dec-26
						Shikaripura -Kittadahalli (8) LAQ in Progress, Tentative TDC for NIT - Jan 26-TDC for commissioning Dec -27
						Kittadahalli - Ranebennur(48) LAQ in Progress, Tentative TDC for NIT - Apr 26-TDC for commissioning June -28
9	Dharwad-Kittur- Belagavi	73	927.4	68.84	68.84	Kyrakoppa - Tegur (19) LAQ is under progress, after which the tender will be called
						Tegur -Bagewadi (30) LAQ is under progress, after which the tender will be called
						Bagewadi -Desur (24) LAQ is under progress, after which the tender will be called-TDC for commissioning Dec 2029
	Total		12146.98	5531.89	5531.89	

Source: Railways Section, Infrastructure Development Ports and Inland Water Transport Department.



Appendix 10.4

Details of Cost Sharing Railway Projects-Acquisition of land as on December 2025

(Rs. In Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Length of Railway line sanctioned	Land required in acres	Land acquired in Acres	Balance land to be acquired	Status of balance land
1	Munirabad - Mehaboobanagar (Raichur)	170	2425	2425	0	Entire land has been handed over
2	Tumkur Rayadurga	102	1395.34	1395.34	0	Entire land has been handed over
3	Chickamagalur - Belur	46	323.12	323.12	0	Entire land has been handed over
4	Kudchi – Bagalkot	142	2548.22	2436.16	112.06	Bagalkot -74.15 acres Award quashed by the High Court. Writ appeal is filled and it is still pending in High Court, Dharwad Bailahongala 6.36 A – Award Stage Chikkodi 30 A-31 G – SIA Exemption approved. 11(1) notification Done Individually notice has been served and waiting period is (60 days) dated: 30-11-2025 completed. - Current stage is Section 15 (3) sent to approval to the Govt. through the Deputy Commissioner Belagavi dated: 09-12-2025.
5	Gadag-Wadi New Line	252.5	4333.29	4066.19	267.1	Gadag-wadi balance land 267.10 4-08 JMC Stage (Jewargi & Chitapur Taluka) 5-28 JMC Stage Chitapur Taluka Basaveshwarnagar 6-02 JMC Stage (Jewargi & Chitapur Taluka) - Total 15.38 A - JMC Stage, TDC 15.12.2025 - Only 0.37 acres under payment stage out of acquired land of Rajwal village. 20.07 A- JMC Stage 11.01 A - Payment stage (20.05 A – Payment stage under acquired land out of 1358.19 A) - Received the additional proposal for 52.02 acres from railway department and sent for 28(1) approval on Dt:19.12.2025 - A (Kushtagi Taluk)- Pending with SLAO Office 11.35 A - 28(4) PAC Completed, Payment under Disbursal 17.36 A- 28(4) Approved, PAC Pending 39.37 A- 28 (4) Report pending from SLAO 97.14 A- 28(1) Completed, JMC under progress
6	Tumkur - Davanagere-	200	2426.22	2360.2	66.02	Davanagere- Balance land 24.22 acres - Award completed, Handover letter sent to SWR 14.07 A – Award has been approved by the Government on 12.12.2025 Payment of compensation is in progress 10.15 A – Section 11(1) Preliminary Notification has been published in Karnataka state gazette on 20.11.2025 – objections receiving stage. - Tumkur District – 41.20 A 11.26 A – Award approval stage. 15.31 A – 19(1) Approval Stage 13.29 A – 15(3) – Proposal Preparation Stage 0.04 A – Kharab land





Sl. No.	Name of the project	Length of Railway line sanctioned	Land required in acres	Land acquired in Acres	Balance land to be acquired	Status of balance land
7	Belur-Hassan	22	509	0	509	Hassan District: Alur - Belur (27 km) - Tender will be called after handing over of land of 509 A
8	Shimoga -Shikaripura-Ranebennur	103	1308.4	895.31	413.1	Haveri District – 413.10 A • 188.29 A - 28(4) Notification issued • 89.06 A - 28(4) Submitted for Approval • 135.05 A – JMC under progress
9	Dharwad-Kittur-Belagavi	73	1355.3	0	1355.3	Dharwad District- 329.10 A - Land Acquisition is in Progress Belagavi District – • 407.28 A – 28 (4) Completed, Payment under disbursal • 463 A - 28 (4) Completed, PSC pending. • 155.33 – 28(4) Proposal sent to GoK.
Total			16738.75	13901.32	2839.88	

Source: Railways Section, Infrastructure Development Ports and Inland Water Transport Department.

11.1 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

Karnataka has made significant progress in improving the health status of its people in the last few decades. The state has made remarkable progress in improving its health infrastructure at different levels in both rural and urban areas. The State has a wide institutional network providing health services both in urban and rural areas. The primary health infrastructure in rural areas has fulfilled the norms required under the “Minimum Needs Programme” at the aggregate level. 12 district hospitals, 68 Mother & Child Hospitals/wings 45 Autonomous teaching hospitals, 147 Taluka / General hospitals, 205 Rural Community Health Centers and 9 Urban Community Health Centers, 2161 Rural Primary Health Centers and 365 Urban Primary Health Centers, 155 Rural Health Extension Centers, 9160 Sub Centers and 746 Namma Clinics are providing health care facilities.

Further, 31920 private medical establishments are registered under Karnataka Private Medical Establishment Act for providing quality care according to medical ethics by prescribing service quality of which 9214 (29%) are in Bengaluru district alone followed by Dakshina Kannada 2341 (7%) and Dharwad 1229 (4%) during the year 2025-26.

Finance

During 2024-25 an amount of Rs.11545.28 crores was allocated in the budget under various schemes to provide health facilities, of which an amount of Rs.10909.48 crores (Including OB) was released and the expenditure incurred was Rs.10237.68 crores. During 2025-26 as against the allocation of Rs.11991.17 crores, an amount of Rs. 8239.32 crores (Including OB) released. The expenditure incurred is Rs.7294.88 crores up to December-2025.

Under National Health Mission during 2024-25 the allocation was Rs. 1819.53 crores and expenditure incurred was Rs. 1812.76 crores. During 2025-26 out of total allocation of Rs. 1096.87 crores, an amount of Rs. 1049.93 crores is incurred as expenditure (up to Dec 2025).

The outlines of demographic and health scenario of Karnataka state during the past recent years are depicted in **Table 11.1**.

Table 11.1: Demographic and Health Indicators

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2023
Birth Rate (for 1000 Population)	17.9	17.6	17.4	17.2	16.9	16.5	15.2
Death Rate (for 1000 Population)	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.8
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live births)	28	24	25	23	21	19	14
Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1000 children)	31	29	28	28	26	21	17
Couples protected (%)	2015-16 (NFHS-4)			2019-20 (NFHS-5)			
	51.8			68.7			



	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20	2021-23
Maternal Mortality Ratio (for every 100000 live births)	97	92	83	69	68

Life expectancy at Birth	2015-19			2016-20			2021-23		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	69.5	67.9	71.3	69.8	67.9	71.9	70.0	67.8	72.4

Source : SRS & NFHS

The above table reveals that the progress of the health indicators has been encouraging in the state during the last few years. As per SRS 2023, the death rate is already at a lower level and the birth rate is declining gradually. The maternal mortality rate which was 97 in 2015-17 has been decreased to 68 in 2021-23. Similarly, the infant mortality rate which was 28 in 2015 has been gradually decreased to 14 in 2023. Attempts have been made to remove intra-regional and regional disparities by improving health services.

11.1.1 Maternal Health

Janani Suraksha Yojane (JSY)

Janani Suraksha Yojane (JSY) is a centrally sponsored scheme under National Health Mission implemented in Karnataka since 2006. It is an important initiative of the Government to reduce maternal mortality and early neonatal mortality. Incentives (Urban deliveries - Rs 600/- and Rural Deliveries Rs.700/-) is to be paid within 48hrs of delivery at the facility where delivery occurs through Seva Sindhu portal on to the Aadhar linked bank account of the pregnant women of any age and belonging to BPL/SC/ST.

The Government of Karnataka has made Treasury interface mandatory so, a separate portal (Seva Sindhu Portal) for Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme (DBTS), has been developed to enable the disbursement of JSY incentives.

Table 11.2: Progress of Various Health Programmes (Unit in Numbers)

Programmes	2024-25	2025-26 (till Dec)
Janani Suraksha Yojane	3,37,030	224871

Indicator	2018-20	2021-23
Maternal Mortality Ratio (for every 100000 live births) *	69	68

Note: SRS*

Based on the internal audit, the MMR for 2024-25 was 57, while for the current year 2025-26 (April-December) it stands at 44.

Following the launch of mission-mode interventions through Mission Zero Preventable Maternal Death Initiative, maternal deaths have shown a notable downward trend, declining from 430 during April-December 2024 to 340 during April-December 2025. This represents an approximate 21% reduction within a period of nine-months, reflecting the early and encouraging impact of targeted interventions, strengthened service delivery and improved health system responsiveness.





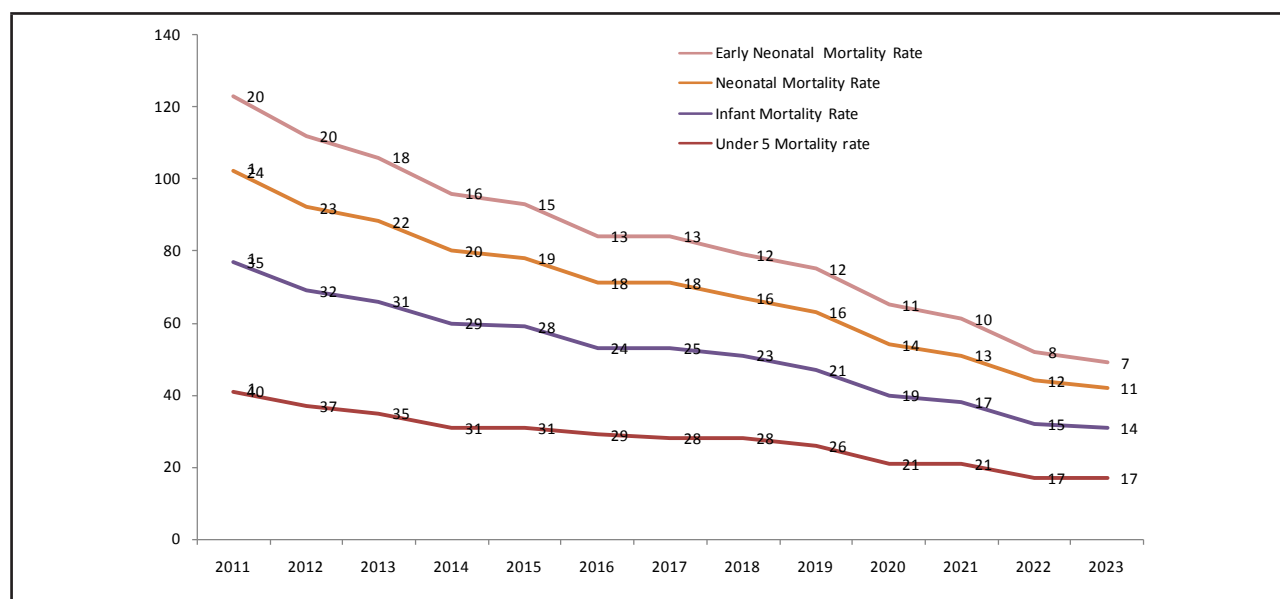
The reduction in maternal death is attributed to various focused interventions, including:

- ❖ Consistent political commitment to maternal health.
- ❖ Improved governance and accountability system.
- ❖ Enhanced antenatal and postnatal care services.
- ❖ Robust referral systems and emergency obstetric care infrastructure.
- ❖ Focused interventions in high-burden districts under targeted government schemes.
- ❖ Effective implementation of maternal health programs at the grassroots level.

11.1.2 Child Health

The Child Health Programme comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child survival and addresses factors contributing to Infant and Under 5 Mortality. As per latest Sample Registration System (SRS) 2023 Report; the Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) in Karnataka is 17 per 1000 live births, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 14 per 1000 live births and Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) is 11 per 1000 live births. Neonatal care and child health services are considered as ambitious services of the state to reduce the mortality rate of newborn babies and the mortality rate of under five years children to reach at least single digit. The mortality trend from 2009 to 2023 in Karnataka is furnished in **Figure 11.1**.

Figure 11.1: Mortality Trend in Karnataka



Many initiatives have been taken up to provide preventive, promotive, curative & rehabilitative health care services through evidence-based interventions like facility based Newborn Care services, Pediatric care services. Community based services, Community awareness programme, Capacity building and financial assistance to schemes.

a) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakrama (JSSK)

Introduced in early 2012 to reduce the out of pocket expenditure of the parents towards the treatment of sick newborn. An amount of Rs. 200/- for Drugs and Consumables, Rs. 100/- for diagnostics and Rs.300/- for Referral Transport was allocated per sick newborn. From 2013-14 the facility was extended for any sick child below one year of age. During 2025-26 (up to Dec 2025) 1,59,633 beneficiaries are covered.





b) Iron and Folic Acid Prophylaxis

Under Anaemia Muktha Poushtika Karnataka programme 43,79,441 children aged 6 months to 5 years are estimated to provide biweekly prophylactic Iron and Folic acid syrup to prevent anaemia. As per HMIS April to December 2025 there is an approximate coverage of 65% of under 5 years children.

c) Neonatal Ambulance

The ambulances are specially equipped for neonatal transport with specific equipment such as transport incubator, transport ventilator, oxygen source, air way suction device, syringe pump, multi-channel monitor, pulse oximeter, glucometer with special life-saving medications. All the neonatal transports are carried out by trained staff nurses stationed at SNCUs of 4 districts – Mysuru, Bengaluru, Raichur and Shivamogga.

11.1.3 Family Welfare

The State offers an excellent family welfare Programmes operating through the existing health infrastructure. The main objective of the Programme is to provide better health services in general and family planning services in particular to check the rapid growth of population. Though sterilization continues to be the main method of family planning the spacing between the births of two children is also equally emphasized.

During 2025-26 (up to December 2025) 1.40 lakhs sterilization conducted as against the target of 2.52 lakhs. The achievement of IUD & PPIUCD is 1.55 lakhs as against the target of 5.28 lakhs. The Couple Protection rate was 51.8 as per NFHS-4 (2015-16) and it is gradually increased to 68.7 in NFHS 5 (2019-20) by implementing various family planning methods like Sterilization (Vasectomy, Tubectomy & IUD insertion etc.)

In October 2023, Karnataka State rollout of Subdermal Single Rod Contraceptive Implants in Bengaluru and Bidar districts in the first phase. After the success of this pilot phase, the program was extended to eleven additional districts including Hassan, Tumakuru, Bengaluru South (Ramanagar), Mandya, Kalaburagi, Chikamagaluru, Greater Bengaluru Authority (GBA), Belgaum, Davangere, Vijayapura and Bagalkot during 2025.

The rollout of Subcutaneous MPA (Subcutaneous-MPA) under the Antara program was also started in Mysore and Yadgir districts in October 2023. The service has been extended to ten more districts: Kolar, Haveri, Chikkaballapura, Chikkamagaluru, Greater Bengaluru Authority (GBA), Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Raichur and Bengaluru urban.

A total of 7501 implants insertions and 9324 doses of Subcutaneous-MPA have been given from October 2023 till December 2025.

11.1.4 Major Health Sector related initiatives

a) National Health Mission

The NHM seeks to provide Accessible Affordable and Quality Health Care to the rural population especially the vulnerable sections. 11 programs are RMNCH+A including immunization, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP), Additional Services under National Health Mission, Programme of Pulse Polio, Mission Indradhanush, Health Education Training, Preventive of Deafness and other Programs, Strengthening of public health facilities by providing new constructions, additional alteration and renovation are implemented under National Health Mission.





b) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

The State is implementing activities for the prevention and control of Vector Borne Diseases such as Malaria, Filariasis, Dengue, Chikungunya, and Japanese Encephalitis, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Centre for Vector Borne Diseases, Government of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi. Accordingly, various aspects of programme implementation are carried out in each district through the District Vector Borne Disease Control Officers, Taluka Health Officers, and the Administrative Medical Officers of CHCs and PHCs, in conformity with the guidelines. However, certain activities are undertaken at the State level, including drug procurement, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) prototype designing and training. Details of vector borne diseases are provided in **Table 11.3**.

Table 11.3: Details of vector borne diseases in the State

Year	Malaria cases/deaths	Dengue cases/deaths	Chikungunya cases	AES/IE cases	AES/IE deaths
2019	3499/0	18183/17	3994	388/33	0/4
2020	1701/1	3823/5	1326	346/19	4/2
2021	913/2	7393/7	2188	391/25	6/2
2022	289/0	9889/9	2312	539/33	3/1
2023	275/2	19300/11	1910	420/32	4/2
2024	740/3	32886/27	2954	681/31	0/3
2025 Upto December	694/0	7318/0	1061	633/31	0/0

c) National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP)

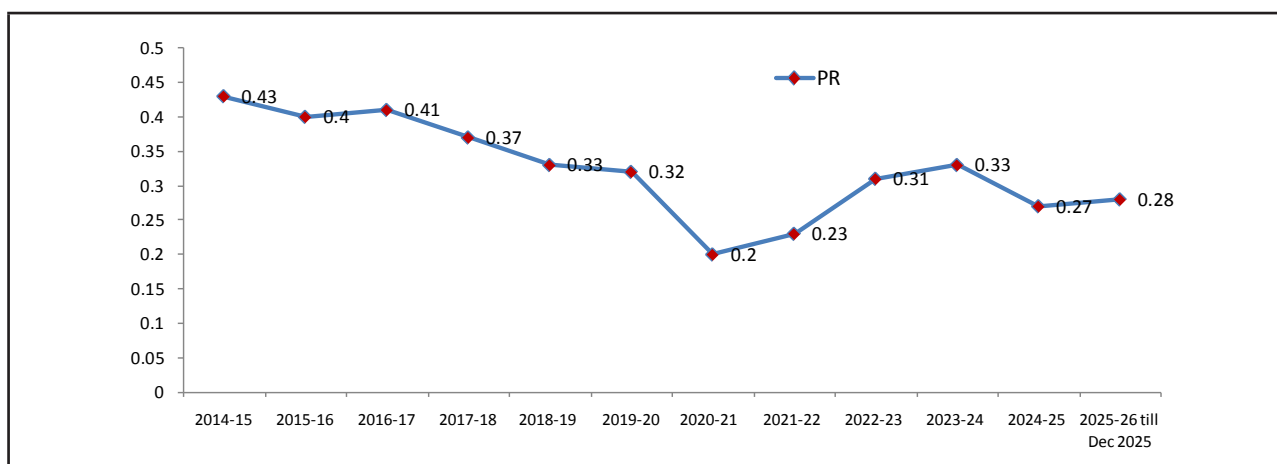
National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme has been implemented under the National Health Mission (NHM) with the aim to declare a TB-free India by 2025. (The World Health Organization target of 2030). 1464 out of 5690 Panchayats in Karnataka are declared as TB Free Gram Panchayats. 74616 TB patients were notified from January 2025 to December 2025 against the target of 80000, which is 93% of the target. TB patient cohort recorded a mortality rate of 6% and a treatment success rate of 88% of 2024.

d) National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

The State Prevalence of Leprosy rate which was 40 per 10,000 population in 1986 has been decreased to 0.40/10000 in 2015-16 and further dropped to 0.30/10000 in December 2024. Currently, leprosy is prevailing in 6 districts namely Ballari, Gadag, Koppal, Uttara Kannada, Yadgiri & Vijayanagara. The prevalence rate in these districts is 0.50 to 1 per 10000 population as on December 2025. Currently 2158 Leprosy cases are under treatment in the State. The Leprosy prevalence rate from 2015-16 to 2024-25 (upto December 2025) is depicted in the **Figure 11.2**.



Figure 11.2 : Leprosy Prevalence Rate



e) National Programme for Control of Blindness

National Program for Control of Blindness was launched in 1976 with the goal to reduce the prevalence of blindness from 1.4% (1974) to 0.3% by the year 2020 by developing eye care infrastructure human resources, improving accessibility quality of eye care services. As per the survey of 2007, level of prevalence of blindness has come down to 1.0%. The present prevalence rate of blindness is 0.36 % as per National Survey 2015-19. The present prevalence rate of blindness is 1.61 in Karnataka as per National Rapid Assessment of Blindness Survey (2015-2019) carried out by NPCB & VI, GOI. The current strategy is to reduce prevalence of Blindness to 0.25% by 2025.

48 Eye Banks registered under the Human Organs Transplantation Act are functioning in Karnataka including 8 Government eye hospitals (Minto Eye Hospital, SIMS Shivamogga, MIMS Mandya, VIMS Ballari, KR Hospital Mysuru, BIMS Belagavi, HIMS Hassan, KIMS Hubballi Dharwad). As per the policy of Govt. of India under NPCB, eye bank infrastructure is also improved to increase cornea collection and Keratoplasty. Incentives are also given to all the eye banks registered under HOTA for collecting eye balls in order to increase the cornea collection.

25 Districts (Tumakuru, Belagavi, Kolar, Bengaluru Rural, Hassan, Udupi, Bengaluru Urban, Bidar, Ballary, Uttarkannada, Dakshina Kannada, Chamarajanagar, Chikkamagaluru, Haveri, Koppal, Kalaburgi, Dharwad, Davanagere, Mysuru, Gadag, Bagalkot, Mandya, Shivamogga, Vijayapura, Yadgiri) are strengthened with mobile ophthalmic units including van to reach the underserved and unreached.

Vision Centers are established in Govt. Sector at PHC level to improve eye care infrastructure so as to provide quality eye care services to rural patients. 501 Vision Centres have been opened till now.

Ashakirana: In its third phase, the Ashakirana Program has undergone a major implementation redesign to ensure sustainable and permanent eye care access. Total 393 Vision Centers have been established across all District Hospitals (DHs), Medical College Hospitals, Taluk Hospitals (THs) and Community Health Centers (CHCs), allowing walk-in access for free eye check-ups & spectacles distribution (for eligible) by para medical ophthalmic officer. Field workers including ASHAs and Community Health Officers (CHOs) continue preliminary screening during routine house-to-house visits and refer individuals with suspected eye issues to nearest Ashakirana Drusti Kendras.

As per the district physical reports Eye-examination is being conducted in vision centres and free spectacles have been distributed to 2,91,400 beneficiaries and 375958 cataract surgeries have been conducted (till December 2025) (in Govt facilities-52,620 and Private Hospitals-323338).



f) The Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)

To strengthen the disease surveillance in the country by establishing a decentralized State based surveillance system for epidemic prone diseases to detect the early warning signals, so that timely and effective public health actions can be initiated in response to health challenges in the country at the districts During 2025-26 an amount of Rs.234 Lakh is allocated of which Rs.16.13 Lakh has been utilized up to December 2025.

Table 11.4: Syndromic, Presumptive & Laboratory Form - NITI Aayog indicators shown in below table

Output Indicator	Niti Aayog Target 2024-25	Achievement (1st April to 31st December 2025)
Syndromic (S-form)	80%	98%
Presumptive (P-form)	80%	95%
Laboratory (L-form)	80%	95%
Lab Access Outbreak	94%	100%
Total Health care facilities Empaneled under PMJAY are reporting in IHIP	3147 (Govt 2888 and Private 259)	100%

g) Beneficiaries covered under various Health Programmes during 2025-26 upto December 2025 are as detailed below.

- ❖ Janani Suraksha Yojane -2,24,871
- ❖ Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram – 89,61,076
- ❖ Arogya Kavacha – 6,03,384
- ❖ Dialysis – 5,91,753
- ❖ Telemedicine – 2.31 crores consultations from the day of implementation are conducted through health institutions.
- ❖ Janani Suraksha Vahini-48,601
- ❖ Nagu Magu-31,700
- ❖ Ayushman Bharat-Arogya Karnataka – 23,63,681
- ❖ Under Arogya Kavacha at present there is one ambulance for every 95,000 population with a total of 715 Ambulances.
- ❖ Emergency cases- 3,79,843 are attended of which 81,176 pregnant women have availed the services and 55,481 lives are saved.

11.1.5. 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) H1N1 (Influenza-A). Other Programmes like (1) Dog bite (2) Snake bite (3) Rehabilitation programme of Endosulfan and (4) Handigodu Syndrome are also monitored under this programme. Number of cases and deaths reported under the above diseases during 2025-26 (Upto December 2025) are as shown in **Table 11.5**.

**Table 11.5: Progress report for Communicable Disease 2020 -2025 (up to December 2025)**

Diseases/ Programme	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
Gastroenteritis	157872	0	135935	5	129984	6	139862	5	183777	13	182665	0
Cholera	18	0	4	0								
Typhoid	54684	0	47137	0	74643	0	79835	0	77566	0	78116	0
Viral Hepatitis	3078	0	3917	0	1810	0	1998	0	3148	0	2666	0
KFD	287	5	23	0	49	2	17	0	303	14	188	8
Leptospirosis	544	0	906	1	3174	5	5404	5	5088	0	6525	19
H1N1	458	3	13	0	517	15	3672	0	3530	10	913	1
Dog Bites	275598	2	294880	6	366402	9	232754	0	361522	5	499344	4
Snake Bites	10551	20	11049	31	13207	56	6596	19	13235	101	16805	160
Handigodu Syndrome	The 495 cases of Handigodu Syndrome are old cases and all are receiving treatment. No cases have been reported after 2005.											

11.1.6 Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust (SAST)

“Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya-Mukhya Mantri Arogya Karnataka” (AB PMJAY CM ARK) Scheme

In the State of Karnataka, an integrated scheme Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana- Chief Minister’s Arogya Karnataka (AB-PMJAY-CM’s Ark) has been implemented on 30/10/2018. This is the only scheme at present that covers beneficiaries of all the other hitherto existing schemes and is a Universal Health Coverage Scheme.

The following criteria have been set for beneficiaries to get treatment in the empanelled hospitals:

1. The beneficiary’s family having Priority House Hold and Aadhaar card are considered as eligible patients.
2. The beneficiary’s family having NPHH and Aadhaar card are considered as general patients. In case there is no NPHH card, treatment can be availed as general patients using Aadhaar card.

Scheme Reference	FY/Period	Grand Total	
		Cases	Amount in lakhs
Ab PMJAY CM’s Ark Scheme	1st Apr 2025 to 31st March 2026 (till 31-Dec-2025)	23,63,681	1,55,557.74

The following procedures/ modifications have been included under the said scheme may be:

1. **Strengthening of Government hospitals to perform Total Knee Replacement (TKR) Total Hip Replacement (THR) procedures:** Till date, 40 THR and 40 TKR total 80 surgeries have been performed in Government Hospitals under the Mentorship Program a total of 1740 (TKR (1053) THR (687)) surgeries have been approved till December 2025.
2. **Spinal Deformities (scoliosis, kyphosis, lordosis etc):** Spinal Deformities (scoliosis, kyphosis, lordosis, etc) treatment procedures are included in the unspecified surgical package of Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana-Chief Minister’s Arogya Karnataka scheme and treatment is being provided in empanelled hospitals. 8 hospitals have been empanelled and a total of 43 cases have been treated so far.
3. **KFD:** Under this scheme irrespective of their financial status (Priority Household Others) treatment is being provided in State. 25 cases have been approved for treatment under the said scheme during FY 2025-26 till December.



Table 11.6: Other schemes being implemented under the Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust for the year 2025-26 (up to December 2025)

Scheme	Cases	Amount in lakhs
Cochlear Implantation (COC)	133	75.11
Dialysis	4,003	451.92
ACCIDENT VIC TIM (AV)	1,099	181.62
Jyothi Sanjeevini Scheme (JSS)	1,766	1,232.53

Scheme	Type	Cases	Amount in lakhs
CT MRI	CT	58,048	942.87
	MRI	31,230	936.35

Scheme	Type	Cases	Amount in lakhs
Organ Transplant (ORG)	Trans plant	122	483.80
	Immunosuppression	1,807	180.70
	Allogenic Bone Marrow Trans plant	3	36.00
	Total	1,932	700.50

4. Karnataka Arogya Sanjeevini Scheme

The Scheme is implemented from 01.10.2025 for cashless treatment of the State Government employees and their dependent family members. 1193 cases have been approved for treatment till December 2025.

11.1.7 National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP)

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) is implemented in the State to create awareness about usage of Iodized salt in daily diet to prevent Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) like Cretinism, Deaf autism, Dumbness, Physical and Mental Retardation, Goiter, etc. During 2025-26 an amount of Rs.59.75 lakhs has been released of which Rs.10.49 lakhs expenditure incurred (upto December 2025) under this programme.

11.1.8. National Urban Health Mission

National Urban Health Mission aims to improve the health status of the urban poor particularly the slum dwellers and other staged sections by facilitating equitable access to quality health care through a revamped public health system partnership and with the active involvement of the urban local bodies.

❖ The Urban Health and Wellness Centres (Namma Clinics)

With the objective of delivering comprehensive primary health care services to the urban poor and vulnerable population, 365 Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) are functioning under the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) at the norm of one centre per 50,000 urban populations. Further, with financial support from the 15th Finance Commission and the PM-ABHIM scheme, a total of 817 Urban Health and Wellness Centres (UHCs), known as Namma Clinics, have been approved across urban areas of the State at the norm of one centre per 15,000–20,000 population. Of these, 232 centres are located within the Greater Bengaluru Authority jurisdiction and 514 in the remaining districts, with a total of 746 Urban Health and Wellness Centres (Namma Clinics) currently operational. Remaining 71 Namma Clinics are planned to be operationalized by March 2026. During 2025-26 an amount of Rs. 10050.29 lakhs expenditure has been incurred (Upto December 2025) as against total budget of Rs.34462.98 lakhs allocated.



❖ **Ayushman Arogya Kendra**

As a part of the National Health Policy 2017, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has envisaged provision of Comprehensive Primary Health Care services, by integrating components of preventive, promotive and rehabilitative healthcare along with basic curative services. This is in line with the needs as per the changing disease burden across the country. The paradigm shift from selective primary health care to comprehensive approach is the backbone of AAKs.

The goal of Universal Health Coverage is to ensure that all people obtain the health services they need: preventive, promotive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative without the risk of financial hardship. Department of Health and Family Welfare is committed to the vision of accomplishing UHC, also outlined in National Health Mission framework as- "Enabling Universal Healthcare Access to Equitable, Affordable and Quality health care services, Accountable and Responsive to people's needs. As on December 2025, 9058 health & wellness centres are upgraded of which 6532 are Rural Sub Centres, 2161 are rural PHCs and 365 are Urban Primary Health Centres.

11.1.9. HMIS & RCH in Karnataka

a) HMIS (Health Management Information System)

HMIS is to collect the information uniformly and timely from all the states the Government of India has prescribed HMIS formats throughout the country. At present around 15,050 health facilities are reporting in HMIS portal in Karnataka. District Level Action Plans / PIP formulation and monitoring the progress through Star rating of facilities by using Human Resources, Infrastructure data, equipment availability and service utilization are being done based on HMIS data. State Health Index (Ranking of States) by NITI Aayog and District hospitals ranking Indicators data is taken from HMIS portal.

b) RCH Portal (Reproductive and Child Health)

This software is a web based centralized software which is used to monitor all the services provided to the eligible couple, pregnant woman and child. Application facilitates to ensure timely delivery of full component of antenatal postnatal & delivery services and tracking of children for complete immunization services. During the year 2025-26 (up to December 2025) 783901 of pregnant women and 694536 of children registered. Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) number is a 14digit number to identify a person and update their health records across multiple health service providers. 805825 RCH ID linked with ABHA ID in Karnataka, which stands second among the state in India.

ANMOL : ANMOL is TAB based version of RCH portal. This application will act as a job aid tool to the Jr.HAF by providing them with readily available information such as due list dashboard and guidance based on data entered etc. Videos/audios on subjects like high-risk pregnancy immunization, family planning etc. are also available in the application for counselling to beneficiary. ANMOL application works offline as well and can also be synchronize with RCH web portal automatically when connected with internet and also on user request. This will ensure more prompt entry and updating of data as well as improve the data quality since the data will be entered "at source" (by providers of health services themselves).

c) Kilkari

Kilkari is a national mobile-based audio messaging service of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) designed to deliver stage-based information on reproductive, maternal, newborn, child health, immunization, and family planning directly to beneficiaries based on the entries on RCH portal. Upon feedback from MoHFW, the earlier 72-message version of Kilkari has been rationalized to a concise 18-message format





to improve effectiveness, recall, and engagement. Kilkari messages begin from the 4th month of pregnancy and continue until the child completes one year of age. Kilkari 2.0 was initiated from November 2025 and is currently running successfully across the state of Karnataka.

d) Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) in Karnataka

Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers refers to a unit for 'inpatient, center based' care of children with severe malnutrition (SAM) are usually treated either in facility/hospital based care units without medical complications. Currently, there are 119 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres are functioning in the State.

Karnataka has a high burden of under nutrition, with 35.4 percent (NFHS-5) 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 (6 months to 59 months) are suffering from Anaemia in the state. The incidence is high in North Karnataka and in the Kalyana Karnataka Region. Targeting adolescent girls and women with anemia and child with malnutrition will help to reach to the root cause and providing treatment in Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres.

11.1.10. The Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex-Selection) Act, 1994

Prevent Sex detection and selective abortion of female foetus to increase sex ratio is the main goal of this Act. As per civil registration system 2023 & 2024 the sex ratio at birth is 947 and 946 respectively. 6682 scanning centers are registered in the state at the end of December 2025 of which 6351 are private and 331 are Government scanning centers. Till date 150 cases have been registered for violating PC & PNDT act, of which 80 cases are penalized for violation and 70 cases are pending for judgment.

11.1.11. 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 2025-26 (upto Dec 2025) 89.61 lakhs school children with age group of 0 to 18 years were screened as against the target of 132 lakhs which constitutes to 67.68%.

a) Weekly Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation Program (WIFS):

During the current year (upto December 2025) 34.37 lakhs Iron Folic Acid tablets (pink and blue) were distributed to the children in age group of 5 to 18 years as against the target of 66.68 lakhs (51.54%).

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. A total beneficiary covered during the year is 19,64,507.

Shuchi - "Nanna Maithri" Menstrual Cup

Shuchi - "Nanna Maithri" Menstrual Cup is another new project launched with an objective of encouraging the use of reusable menstrual cups by providing information about the appropriate and new tool for menstrual scientific management among adolescent girls. Menstrual cups are distributed at free of cost to promote use of eco-friendly and reusable menstrual cups which reduces the solid waste.





- ❖ Maithri Menstrual Cups are being distributed to adolescent girls between the age group of 17 to 18 years, in addition to the supply of Sanitary Napkins.

11.1.12 Routine Immunization Programme

Under Routine Immunization Programme, Karnataka targets to vaccinate 10.02 lakh children of different ages every year with all primary doses and additional booster doses as against 12 vaccine preventable diseases, in addition nearly 10.88 lakh Pregnant Women are targeted each year. Full Immunization Covered (FIC) During 2025-26 (upto December 2025) 7.56 lakhs children are immunized as against the target of 7.51 lakh children which constitutes (101%).

11.1.13 Causes of Death

The major causes of infant deaths are due to prematurity or low birth weight, in addition to this Pneumonia, heart disease and birth asphyxia. During 2025-26 (up to December 2025) out of 4709 infant deaths, number of the deaths occurred due to various diseases are Pneumonia 204, Diarrhea 12, Neonatal infections (Sepsis) (0-1 month) 872 Birth asphyxia 724 Prematurity 814, Fever related 18, Measles 1 and the remaining 2064 deaths were due to other causes.

Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy (Includes eclampsia, pre-eclampsia, hypertension) and Hemorrhage are the leading causes of death among females in the age group of 15-49 years. The total maternal deaths occurred in 2025-26 (up to December 2025) were 430 of which death due to Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy 143, Post-Partum Hemorrhage 123, Abortion 3, Sepsis 42, Cardiac related 19, Infections 17, Amniotic fluid embolism 17, Pulmonary embolism 16, Endotoxins related 18, Multi Organ dysfunction Syndrome 6, and other causes including high fever are 26.

11.1.14 NCD- Non Communicable Disease

a) ST-Elevation Myocardial Infraction (STEMI)

The ST-Elevated Myocardial Infraction (STEMI) program has been implemented in 31 districts through Hub & Spoke model to manage cardiac emergencies caused by Non-communicable diseases. Under this program, from March 2023 to 31st December 2025, a total of 10,75,535 ECGs were done, 16,161 acute heart attack patients were identified and 9,202 patients were provided with successful treatment.

Under the Dr. Puneeth Rajkumar Hrudaya Jyothi Scheme, the highly effective injection Tenecteplase is being administered at Spoke hospitals. So far, this life-saving injection has been given to 1,340 patients suffering from myocardial infraction.

b) Day Care Chemotherapy Care Center

The Day Care Chemotherapy Care Center programme has been implemented in 16 district hospitals since May 2025. From June 2025 to December 2025, a total of 373 cancer patients received 1,606 advanced chemotherapy sessions under this initiative.

c) Gruha Arogya Yojane

Under the scheme, screening for a total of 14 non-communicable diseases, including hypertension and diabetes, is being carried out at Ayushman Health Centers. Free drugs are being provided to diagnosed cases based on the recommendations of doctors.





- ❖ From August 2025 to December 2025, a total of 62,37,026 people were screened for hypertension and diabetes of which 3,65,193 people were diagnosed with hypertension and 2,63,970 people were diagnosed with diabetes and treatment was provided as per the protocol.
- ❖ 54,72,223 people were screened for oral, breast and cervical cancers. Of these, 473 people were diagnosed with oral cancer, 353 people with breast cancer and 364 people with cervical cancer and were provided with treatment.

11.1.15. Mental Health

Mental Health Programme Initiative to provide accessible, affordable and comprehensive mental health care to the needy, to reduce the treatment gap for mental illnesses, to build capacity in the area of mental health, To Integrate Mental Health into General Health Care.

Target Beneficiaries :

- ❖ General population
 - ◆ Anyone experiencing mental health concerns, stress or psychological distress.
- ❖ Persons with mental illness (PWMI)
 - ◆ Individuals with common mental disorders (CMDs) such as anxiety, depression.
 - ◆ Individuals with severe mental disorders (SMDs) such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder.

A total of 9,99,634 Outpatient consultations has been conducted from 1st April 2025 to 31st December 2025 in Public Health Intuitions. A total of 19315 Inpatient consultations has been conducted from 1st April 2025 to 30th December 2025 in Public Health Intuitions

11.1.16 E-Hospital Programme

E-Hospital is an electronic hospital management information system (HMIS) developed specifically for government hospitals across the state. 34 hospitals come under the Department of Medical Education (DoME), while the remaining 521 hospitals come under the Health and Family Welfare Services (HFWS).

Table 11.7: Achievement (Up to December 2025)

Category	Count
OPD Registrations	2,07,363,111
Inpatient Registrations	19,170,266
Electronic Health Record (EHR) Linkages	7,850,011
ABHA Registrations/Creation	964,480
Scan and Share (Token Generation)	7,391,744
ABHA Lookups	54,587
eHospital/NextGen eHospital Implementation in HFWS	521

Telemedicine (e-Sanjeevini)

- ❖ Cumulative Achievements for the year April 2025 to December 2025 More than 2,91,7087 tele-consultations are done.
- ❖ Karnataka stands 6th place in the country in providing Tele consultation (e-sanjeevini).



11.1.17 National Quality Assurance Programme (NQAP)

Quality Assurance division under National Health Mission is enable for maintenance of quality related aspects of all the public health care facilities in the state. Quality Assurance Programs under NHM, Government of Karnataka implementation started in 2015-16. Quality Assurance Programs are, 1) National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS), Kayakalpa, Mera Aspataal (MA), Patient Safety, Infection Prevention & Control (IPC) and MusQan.

National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) envisage to instill the culture of quality and Safety in our health systems. It includes development of standards and tools which are pro public health, flexible, evidence based, current as per professional knowledge, explicit, user friendly and have a uniform measurement system.

5111 Public Health Facilities is the target set by QI NHSRC to Karnataka for National Certification for 2025-26. Until December 2025, NQAS State certified is 2743 and 706 are NQAS National Certified, total 3449 PHFs NQAS Certified.

Kayakalp program in public health facilities as a major mechanism of social protection to meet the health care needs of large segments of the population. Cleanliness and hygiene in hospitals are critical to preventing infections and also provide patients and visitors with a positive experience and encourages moulding behavior related to clean environment. “Kayakalp”-an initiative for awards to public health facilities.

“Mera Aspataal” is a simple, intuitive, and multi-lingual application that captures patient feedback in a very short time on the services received from the health facilities. It works through multiple communication channels, including Short Message Service (SMS), Outbound Dialing (OBD), a mobile application, and a web portal.

The application allows feedback to be consolidated, analyses and disseminated on a frequently updated dashboard. Analyses data is used to improve quality of services in healthcare facilities. Thus, the Mera Aspataal allows patients to connect with the healthcare providers and policymakers and to have their opinion heard and acted upon.

Presently Total 526 (57 District Hospital, 149 Taluk Hospital 16 Community Health Centre, 225 Primary Health centre and 79 Urban Primary Health centre) Health Care Facilities are integrated with Mera Aspataal Application.

MusQan aims to ensure provision of quality child-friendly services in public health facilities to reduce preventable newborn and child morbidity and mortality. A total of 25 DHs are MusQan National Certified and additional 21 Facilities are State certified in the State.

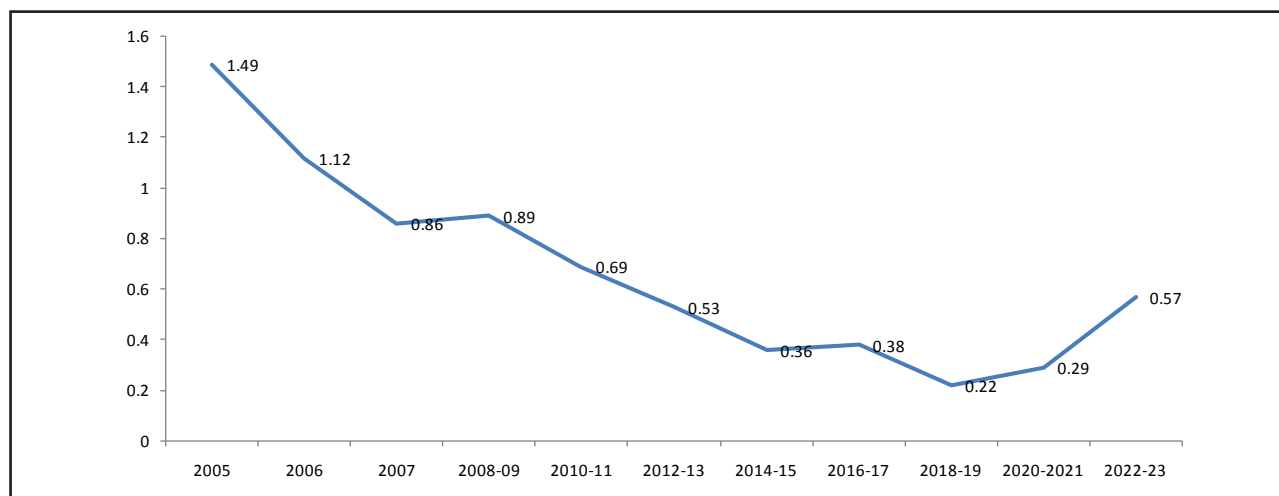
11.1.18 Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society (KSAPS)

Karnataka has been conducting HIV Sentinel Surveillance since 1998. Surveillance is carried out annually by testing for HIV at designated sentinel sites typology wise and ANC HSS was conducted biennial (once in two years). HIV prevalence among ANC attendees indicates decline in adult HIV prevalence in the state from 1.5% in 2004 to 0.57% in 2022-23.





Figure 11.3: Ante- Natal Care attendance in Karnataka



11.1.19 Drugs Control & Food Safety

By exercising strict control and vigilance on the drugs marketed in the State, the Department eradicates the menace of Spurious and substandard drugs, ensures safety of drugs and their availability at the controlled prices to the public. The Department is providing 26 services under the Karnataka Sakala Services Act 2011 and (Amendment) Act, 2014. Among these 26 services, 16 services are providing under Seva Sindhu 2.0. With migration of online services to the ONDLS Portal, licenses to blood banks are issued entirely online. The department has also developed its online portal to issue RMI Certificates for the use of essential narcotic drugs in Recognized Medical Institutions. Following issuance of a revised Government Order, RMI Certificates have increased from 30 earlier to 320 hospitals currently providing palliative care. For the financial year 2025-26, an amount of Rs.7282.31 lakhs has been released of which expenditure incurred up to December 2025 is Rs. 4457.95 lakhs.

Food Safety

The Food Safety Wing and Drug Administration Department is functioning to ensure that the citizens of the State receive good quality and healthy food. Further, it is mandatory for food business operators in the State (such as hotels, restaurants, manufacturing units, storage units, cold storage units, street food vendors, meat shops, distribution units, etc.) to obtain food registration/license. The Food Safety Wing is making continuous efforts to bring all such establishments under the food registration/licensing system to prevent food adulteration in the State, during the financial year, the Food Safety Wing and Drug Administration Department collected 9,876 statutory food samples and subjected them to analysis. Out of these, 147 samples were reported as unsafe and 187 as substandard, and appropriate action has been taken against the concerned parties under the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act.

11.1.20 Karnataka State Medical Supplies Corporation Limited

The main objective of Karnataka State Medical Supplies Corporation limited is to cater to the needs of Health Institutions of the State by Procuring Drugs, Equipment, Consumables and management of supply chain. Essential need based drugs are provided to 2889 Health Institutions in the State. During 2025-26 the Expenditure incurred for Drugs & equipments is Rs.41750.56 lakhs (upto January 2026).

11.1.21. Department of AYUSH

Department of AYUSH has the broad mandate for providing Ayush services, regulating Ayush education and drug enforcement in the state. 726 Government Ayush Dispensaries, 168 Government Ayush hospitals are



providing medical services through Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy, Nature Cure & Yoga with a total bed strength of 2766. During 2025-26 (upto December 2025) 36.42 lakhs outpatients and 11.83 lakhs inpatients availed Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy, Yoga and Naturopathy medical facilities.

11.1.22 Blood Safety

Blood Transfusion Service (BTS) is an essential part of modern health care system. Appropriate Standardized measures to ensure adequate and safe blood play a major role in preventing the transmission of HIV, Hepatitis B, C and other emerging blood borne pathogens which are consistent threat in health care settings. The blood and its Components should not only be safe but also be of consistent quality to be clinically effective.

State Blood Council was established in Karnataka during 1996-97 to provide adequate and safe blood and blood products at reasonable rates. At present there are 266 registered blood centre in Karnataka of which 66 are supported by DGHS. Out of 266 blood centre, 45 are in Governments Sectors (State Govt. - 41, Central Govt.- 4), IRCS blood centres are - 11, and 210 are in private sector.

11.1.23 National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP)

National Tobacco Control Program is being implemented in all the districts of the state. The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act -2003(COTPA) amendment at the state level, increase in fines for public for tobacco use from Rs.200 to up to Rs.1000 raising the legal age for purchasing tobacco products from 18 to 21 years. Ban on hookah bars, tobacco sales within 100 meters of any educational institutions. A state-level notification has been issued banning the sale of all types of hookahs and the operation of hookah bars in public places. 185 villages have been declared as “tobacco-free” by the Gram Sabhas.

11.1.24 National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF)

Fluorosis, a public health problem is caused by excess intake of fluoride through drinking water/food products/ industrial emission over a long period. It results in major health disorders like dental fluorosis, skeletal fluorosis and non-skeletal fluorosis. The NPPCF programme has been implemented in 20 districts of Karnataka (Bagalkot, Bengaluru Rural, Bengaluru Urban, Ballari, Vijayanagar, Chikkaballapur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Gadag, Hassan, Kalaburagi, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysuru, Raichur, Bengaluru South, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, and Vijayapura). Fluorosis district laboratories have been established and are functioning in all 20 districts.

11.1.25 National Oral Health Programme

The National Oral Health Program was launched by the Government of India to improve oral health disparities across states. During 2025-26 (Upto December 2025) an amount of Rs. 259.43 lakhs expenditure has been incurred as against total budget of Rs.299.70 lakhs allocated. Under Danta Bhagya Yojana 41218 Dentures have been distributed .

11.1.26 Community Monitoring

Under National Health Mission untied funds are provided to take up necessary civil works and patient friendly amenities. Each District Hospital, Taluk Hospital, Community Health Centre and Primary Health Centre is allotted an untied fund of Rs.10.00 lakhs, Rs.5.00 lakhs and Rs.1.75 lakhs respectively every year. Grants to health institutions are released in accordance with the health centre’s performance based on number of In-Patients, and Out-Patients, laboratory tests and Surgical interventions done.





11.1.27 Asha Programme

The ASHA is an Accredited Social Health Activist and selected by the community, who is trained and supported to function in her village/area to improve the health status of the community through securing people's access to health care services and improved health care practices and behaviors. In Rural areas there is one ASHA per 1000 population and in urban area there is one ASHA per 2500 population.

11.2 EDUCATION

In recent years there is an unimaginable advancement in the field of knowledge and social and national aspirations of the people all over the world. This changes in the field of education have become indispensable for the better. It is the responsibility of education to nurture the all-round development of an individual's personality, thus help him/her become an active member of a knowledge society and a productive citizen of this country. There are significant developments in all fields of education. Education is having both intrinsic and instrumental value and provides useful services for the development of nation and enrichment of an individual's life.

The positive externalities of education make it a public good, and therefore it needs to be supplied by the State as markets cannot provide it to the socially optimal levels. The human development paradigm recognizes the role of education in the expansion of choices for wellbeing, security and comfort. Therefore, the right to education is recognized as one of the fundamental human rights and, the drive towards universal elementary education aims at ensuring its delivery. Karnataka State is a fast growing economy and this growth is largely based on the knowledge base of the society. The State has embarked on significant reforms in the education sector with increased public investment to ensure access, equity and quality in education, with community involvement.

11.2.1 Literacy in Karnataka

A review of growth of literacy during the 2001–2011 decade shows that Karnataka has achieved significant progress. The literacy rate in the State during 2001 was 66.64 per cent, which increased to 75.36 per cent in 2011 (**Table 11.8**).

Table 11.8: Literacy rates in Karnataka and India as per 2011 Census

	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	59.71	81.36

Source: 2011 Census

From the table it is evident that the overall literacy rate, male and female literacy rates in Karnataka are above the national average. Urban male literacy rate in the State has crossed 90 %. However, rural female literacy rate in the State is yet to cross 60 %. The literacy rank of the State was 9th among 16 major States (States with a population of more than 100 lakh) during 2001 and the same position is maintained in 2011. The overall increase in literacy rate in the State during this decade is 9 %.

11.2.2 Status of School Education

State school education is systematically divided into different levels, such as pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education. School education in Karnataka is imparted through lower primary schools



(LPS, Class I to V), Higher primary schools (HPS, class I to VII/VIII), and High Schools (VIII to X). These schools fall under three categories based on type of management, namely (i) Government schools managed by the Departments of Education, Social Welfare and Local Bodies, (ii) Government aided schools, (iii) and private unaided schools. There are also a few 'other' schools consisting of mixed categories. In 2025-26 there are 21864 Lower Primary, 29519 Upper primary and 19009 secondary schools in the state (**Table 11.9**).

In the total number of schools, the percentage of education department's schools is as high as 89.35% in lower primary schools and 72.93 % in higher primary schools. However, Education Department's participation is low in secondary education as only 26.52 % of the high schools are managed by DoE. Government schools are mainly located in rural areas, where as private schools are largely urban based.

Table 11.9 : Schools by Management in Karnataka (2025-26)

Category		Education Department	Social Welfare + Local body	Aided	Un-Aided	Others + Central	Total
Lower Primary Schools	No.	19536	59	153	2110	6	21864
	%	89.35	0.27	0.70	9.65	0.03	100
Upper Primary Schools	No.	21528	127	2350	5497	17	29519
	%	72.93	0.43	7.96	18.62	0.06	100
Elementary Schools	No.	41064	186	2503	7607	23	51383
	%	79.92	0.36	4.87	14.80	0.04	100
Secondary Schools	No.	5042	981	3602	8925	459	19009
	%	26.52	5.16	18.95	46.95	2.41	100
Total (Elementary + Secondary)	No.	46106	1167	6105	16532	482	70392
	%	65.50	1.66	8.67	23.49	0.68	100

Source: SATS 2025-26

11.2.3 Elementary Education

Article 21 A of the Constitution of India talk about Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Elementary Education. Right to Education 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.

- Access:** There has been significant progress in improving access to schools in the State. The State has the policy to start a new primary school within one kilometer in habitations where the population is more than 100 and child population is more than 10. HPS is provided within 3 Kilometer radius and High Schools in 5 Kilometer radius. Feeder schools or transportation facilities are provided in small and sparsely populated habitations. All habitations with a population of 100 and above now have access to a primary school within a distance of one kilometer. HPS are being upgraded to include class 8, wherever there are no High Schools within 3 Kilometers. A total of 519 HPS has been upgraded so far.
- Number of Schools:** As of 2025-26, there are a total of 51383 primary schools in the state. Out of which, 21864 are lower primary schools, 29519 are upper primary schools and 19009 are high schools. There are a total of 70392 schools in the state.
- Enrolments:** Enrolment of Boys and Girls in Primary, Upper Primary and High Schools during 2014-15 to 2025-26 is furnished in **Appendix 11.1**. The number of primary & Secondary schools in Karnataka from 2016-17 to 2025-26 are given in **Table 11.10**.



Table 11.10: Schools in Karnataka from 2016-17 to 2025-26

(in numbers)

Schools	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Lower Primary	26696	25795	25278	24316	24391	24153	24737	22917	22340	21864
Higher Primary	35498	36197	36951	38003	38040	30876	30671	30104	29959	29519
Total Primary (a)	62194	61992	62229	62319	62431	55029	55408	53021	52299	51383
Secondary (b)	15773	15560	15867	16808	16850	17265	17237	17989	18492	19009
Total (a+b)	77967	77552	78096	79127	79281	72294	72645	71010	70791	70392

Source: U-DISE and SATS 2025-26

- Enrolment during 2025-26 in primary (class I to V) and in upper primary (class VI to VIII) stage was 50.52 lakh and 31.45 lakh respectively (Appendix 11.2). It is noted that 84.04% percent of children are studying in rural government schools.
- Since last years the enrolment has decreased marginally in the class I to V primary stage. This is due to the decline in the growth rate of population and consequent decrease in the school going age group. However, the State is making continuous efforts to complete school education from lower primary to upper primary.
- Total enrolment in the State in 1 to 10 standards have marginally decreased from 102.63 lakh in 2024-25 to 102.17 lakh in 2025-26.

The gross enrolment and net enrolment rates at the lower primary level in the State in 2025-26 will be 101.08 and 90.71 percent respectively. The gross enrolment and net enrolment rates at the upper primary level will be 101.33 and 83.30 percent respectively. It can be seen that there has been a slight decrease in the gross enrolment and net enrolment rates. The details of GER and NER at lower primary, upper primary and secondary stages from 2005-06 to 2025-26 are given in **Appendix 11.2**.

(d) Out of School Children – Mainstreaming Strategy

As per the Right to Education Act, 2009, no child should be left out of school. It is mandatory for the appropriate government to provide at least 08 years of formal education. To implement this objective Government of Karnataka has adopted the policy that if any child is absent from school for seven consecutive days without proper reasons and prior permission from the school, such children are considered as potential “Out of School Children”. Therefore, teachers should pay attention to this and ensure that the children do not remain absent. According to preventive protocols of RTE act 6 A, B, C and D Poverty alone is not the reason for children to be out of school. Other social deprivation factors are also included in this, migrant children, SC/ST children orphan and other deprived children. The objectives are:

- ❖ To provide minimum 8 years of schooling as it is compulsory for all the children of age from 6 to 14 years.
- ❖ To enable children to receive education equally, irrespective of the caste, creed and sex.
- ❖ To ensure that no child is remaining out of school.
- ❖ To conduct comprehensive survey of household and school survey every year to identify children who are out of school.
- ❖ To conduct updation survey every year to verify the current year and previous year admissions from the school records to identify the dropout.



(e) Steps taken to ensure continuation of mainstreamed children in regular schools

- ❖ School dropout period for out of school children is considered to be 7 days instead of 60 days.
- ❖ To prevent absenteeism of children and to attend schools regularly Education Coordinators (ECOs) is appointed as Attendance Authority. In case absenteeism is more than 7 days, ECO is supposed to visit the students' family to persuade the parents to bring their children to schools and this method is being implemented.
- ❖ To encourage all children to attend school regularly, free uniforms, textbooks, mid-day meals plan, Ksheera Bhagya scheme, vitamin tablets etc., are provided.
- ❖ Scholarships and admissions in hostels are provided to coordinate different incentives given by other departments regarding child education.
- ❖ Under the chairmanship of Honourable Chief Secretary, the inter departmental Coordination Committee is formed to bring out cooperation and coordination of other departments. Similarly, the Coordination Committee at District and Taluka levels are formed and they are functioning.
- ❖ Each school is ordered to maintain the Village Education Register (VER)/Ward Education Register (WER).

f) Dropout Rate : In the year 2025-26 Samagra Shikshana Karnataka (SSK) had identified 6123 out of school children. Out of these 85 children were brought into the education mainstream through Special Training and 3602 children through School Based Training. The process of bringing the remaining children into the educational mainstream is in progress.

The process of indentifying, enrolling and mainstreaming the school dropout and never enrolled children is a continuous process and rigorously monitored by the department of School Education and Literacy.

Stage	All Children	All (Boys)	All (Girls)
Lower Primary School	0.89	1.00	0.77
Higher Primary School	1.02	1.05	0.99

Source : SATS:2025-26

g) Infrastructure

i) Basic facility under Samagra Shikshana Karnataka

Efforts are made by the state under universalization of Primary Education Scheme to provide building to school, additional room, aid for repair and maintenance of schools. Under RTE Act, the state has put sufficient efforts to provide basic facilities like free admission, sufficient class rooms, and separate toilets for boys and girls, playground, library, compound /fences, drinking water, kitchens and other facilities. The main five facilities (Pancha Soulabhya) are drinking water, Toilet, Play Ground, Compound Wall and School Building. Significant progress is achieved by the state in providing fundamental facilities and percentage of available facilities in Elementary and secondary schools is provided in **Appendix 11.3** and **11.4**.

11.2.4 Quality Improvement Initiatives

Elementary Education: Quality Initiatives are classified based on their focus on distinct stake holders groups: Schools, Students, Teachers, Community and Administration. Programmes under these initiatives serve more than one stakeholder groups simultaneously.





a) Infrastructure

Provision of infrastructure facilities and adequate classrooms is the basic strategy for quality schooling. In addition, every school is given School Grant and Maintenance Grant. They are directly transferred from the district educational office to individual schools and jointly operated by the President of the School Development and Monitoring Committee (SDMC) and the Head Teacher. The School Grant is used for procurement of charts, maps, specimens, newspapers, consumable chemicals, chalk and other sundry items. Maintenance Grant is used for paying electricity, water bills, white-washing, hygienic maintenance of school and similar heads. Major repairs grants are given on the basis of evidence-based demands.

b) Residential Schools for Specific category of children

In 2010-11, PAB has sanctioned 5 residential schools for 5 districts of Karnataka. ie. Bangalore South (Arehalli), Dharwad (Gantikeri), Dakshina Kannada (Belthangady), Mysore (Nazarabad) and Shimoga (Agumbe). Later in the year 2023-24 another Residential School at Bangalore south-2 (Sulthan Pet) was sanctioned. The intake capacity of each school is 100 children (boys and girls) from classes 6th to 8th.

c) Nali Kali

Nalikali, a activity-based teaching and learning system has been implemented in Kannada medium classes 01 to 03 and Urdu medium classes 01 and 02. The said Nalikali teaching and learning system includes the principles of

1. Self-learning
2. Self-paced learning
3. Enjoyable learning.

d) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV TYPE-1, 3 and 4)

The establishment of Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalaya (KGBV) by the Central Government in 2004 was a special program implemented by Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to encourage girls' education. The criteria for starting KGBV schools, based on the 2001 census, is establishment in educationally backward blocks with lower than the national rural female literacy rate (46.13%) and higher than the national gender disparity rate (21.59). The objective of the program is to reduce the gender disparity gap and promote gender equality in relation to girls' primary school education. The details of KGBV Residential Schools and hostels are given in **Table 11.11**.

Table 11.11: Details of KGBV Residential Schools and Hostels 2025-26 (KGBV TYPE-1, 3 & 4)

KGBV Modal	Number of KGBVs	Target Enrolment	Total Enrolled
KGBV (Type-1) (Residential Schools) (6 to 8th Class)	66	7850	7191
KGBV (Type-3) (Residential Schools) (6 to 12th Class)	8	1550	1453
KGBV (Type-4) (Only Hostel) (9 to 12th class)	71	7150	6166
KKGV (Only Hostel) (6 to 12th class)	71	7100	6028

e) Facilities at KGBV schools

- ❖ Improved school building.





- ❖ Supply of good quality nutritious food.
- ❖ Computer education and compulsory medical check-up in schools.
- ❖ Personality development education including music, yoga, karate and Cultural programmes.
- ❖ Learning opportunity of vocational skills such as sewing, embroidery, doll making and repairing electronic items.
- ❖ Parallel methods of learning for slow learning children.
- ❖ Extension of different departmental programmes, conducting guest lectures and seminars.

f) Inclusive Education - Programme for Children with Special Needs (CwSN)

80456 children from pre-primary to class 12 have been identified as children with special needs in the state. These students are screened to identify their disabilities. This will facilitate providing them with the accommodation and support they need in schools. Out of a total identified students, 63205 students are in government, aided and local schools and 10856 children require extra care and attention and most of them are given home based education.

g) Training for in-service teachers and administrators

A total amount of Rs. 5828.735 lakhs has been sanctioned for the training of primary and secondary school teachers in the year 2025-26. The educational training needs of teachers, head teachers, educational administrators and resource persons who are monitoring programmes like GanithaGanaka, Kalikadeepa, Marusinchana, Odu Karnataka, Gnanasethu, English Language Enrichment Course (ELEC), Value Education, innovative and need based trainings like Digital Nagarik, Pocso awareness, Eradication of corporal punishment Etc. DSERT is the agency for conducting the trainings through 35 DIETS. This covers 35 Educational Districts which in turn will reach 204 Educational Blocks, 204 Bolck Resource Centers and 4,103 Cluster Resource Centers.

A total amount of Rs. 1747.44 lakhs has been released by Samagra Shikshana Karnataka to DSERT for organizing the above said training programmes which covers all in-service teachers who are working in primary and secondary schools in the academic year 2025-26. These teacher capacity building activities will be conducted to cater quality educational initiatives at Primary and Secondary Level.

11.2.5 Secondary Education

With significant gains in primary education, the State has set in motion the planning process for universalization of secondary education to achieve the target of 85% enrolment in 14-18 age groups in classes 9 to 12. The State is also committed to strengthening the knowledge base of the society to sustain higher rate of economic growth.

Institutions/Enrolment/Teachers: The State has a total of 19909 secondary schools of which 5042 schools are run by the Department of Education (DoE), 981 Social Welfare and Local Bodies schools, 3602 by aided managements, 8925 by private unaided managements and 459 by others. The concentration of the secondary schools in the private unaided sector may be one of the reasons for the low access for children from marginalized groups to higher education. Of the total 20.21 lakh students in the high school, 10.43 lakh are boys and 9.78 lakh are girls students

According to the available data, in the State, total of 220968 teachers are working, out of which 141609 teachers are working in unaided secondary schools. The State has set the goal of making secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all children in the age group of 14 to 16 years. Total





number of high schools, number of boys and girls students enrolled and number of teachers working in Government, Aided and Un-aided, high schools are given in **Table 11.12**.

Table 11.12: Schools, Teachers & Enrolment in High Schools (2025-26)

(in numbers)

Particulars	Govt.	SW + LB	Aided	Unaided	Others	Total
No. of Schools	5042	981	3602	8925	459	19909
Enrollment of Boys (IX to X)	297073	34726	230614	458769	22042	1043224
Enrollment of Girls (IX to X)	309998	45996	214934	385356	22181	978465
Total Enrollment	607071	80722	445548	844125	44223	2021689
No. of Teachers Working	44309	7590	22887	141609	4573	220968

Source: SATS 2025-26

National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF)

The National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) is an ambitious initiative launched by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India.

1. The primary objective of this scheme is to integrate vocational education with general education and provide students with employment-oriented skill training. It is a progressive reform that aims to bridge the gap between the education system and the employment market, paving the way towards the goal of "Education to Employment."
2. The students of 9th and 10th std who have opted vocational subject under NSQF are exempted in studying 3rd Language and the students of 11th and 12th std opted vocational subject under NSQF are exempted from in studying either one of the languages.
3. "Shikshana Kirana", the Students Achievement Tracking System that tracks every child enrolled in school, by unique identity and name, regularity, academic performance, promotions, transfers, identify drop outs etc., has captured student specific data of about 1 crore students studying in all schools of the state. The system is designed for online monitoring of the performance of students, teachers and school managements. This system could already digitize the records of more than 1 crore students, 4,28,147 teachers and 70,392 schools in the whole state including private aided and unaided schools. Aadhaar, income certificate and caste certificate information of the child is linked with the student detail in SATS. Opportunity is given to the school HM's to verify the nominal roll, admission ticket through their school login ID. It is made mandatory to take the indent for the text books only through SATS.
4. **Vocational Education Programme in 384 Government High Schools and Pre-University Colleges in the State**

Under the Vocational Education Scheme of Samagra Shikshana Karnataka, vocational education is imparted to students from Grade 9 to Grade 12. Samagra Shikshana Karnataka has introduced and implemented vocational education in 384 Government High Schools and Pre-University Colleges in the State under 6 sectors.

The said vocational education programme is being implemented in 384 schools, with 582 vocational trainers and 22 vocational coordinators working under the scheme. The details are given in **Table 11.13**.



Table 11.13

Division Name	No. of Schools	No. of Trainers	Electronics & Hardware	IT / ITES	Apparels	Beauty & Wellness	Auto-motive	Retail
Belagavi	80	131	10	37	11	32	37	4
Kalaburagi	68	101	11	29	10	19	27	5
Bengaluru	132	199	7	63	25	42	51	11
Mysuru	104	151	12	52	8	30	44	5
Total	384	582	40	181	54	123	159	25

5. Skill at Schools Programme

With the objective of providing theoretical and practical activities to high school and pre-university students during school hours, the Skill at Schools Programme has been formulated for the year 2025–26 with a grant of Rs. 525.00 lakhs.

Under this programme, in collaboration with 150 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and the Department of School Education and Literacy, Samagra Shikshana Karnataka, skill-based education will be imparted to 7,500 selected students studying in High Schools and Pre-University Colleges.

Under this initiative, 200 Government High Schools and 50 Pre-University Colleges have been selected and mapped with 150 upgraded Government Industrial Training Institutes.

11.2.6 Department of State Educational Research and Training (DSERT)

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.

Objectives

- ❖ Improving the quality of education in primary and secondary schools in the state.
- ❖ Monitoring Pre-service and In-service teacher Education (Elementary and Secondary).
- ❖ Management of Government Colleges of teacher education: District Institutes of Education and Training and other Government teacher training institutions.
- ❖ Promoting Science Education in the State.
- ❖ Designing and implementing in service teacher training courses in content, pedagogy, innovative methods like theatre in education, use of low cost and no cost teaching learning materials in schools, etc.
- ❖ Organizing Satellite based training programmes.
- ❖ Enhancing the teaching skills of Primary and Secondary School teachers, as per identified needs.
- ❖ Improving the educational quality of Teacher Training Institutes.
- ❖ Providing vocational skills through organizing music, Drawing, Dance, Drama, and other activities under art research center of DSERT.
- ❖ Promoting use of technology in education.



I Samagra Shikshana Karnataka (Primary and secondary Education)

Since teachers play a major role in improving the quality of education, teacher training is considered as highly beneficial activity. For the year 2025–26, the following activities have been planned.

1. **In-service teacher trainings:** In the year 2025–26, a 10-day residential training program has been organised at IISc., Bengaluru to in service teachers.
2. **Ganita ganaka:** In the year 2025–26, the Ganita Ganaka Program has been extended to enable students of Grades 3 to 5 in all government schools of the state to learn basic mathematical operations through the telephone after school hours. Phone tutoring is also being implemented in 69 taluks of 17 districts, and in all the remaining districts, teachers are being provided training for the Ganita Ganaka Program.
3. **Marusinchana:** In the year 2025–26, based on the SSLC results of the state, a Marusinchana Program is being implemented for kannada medium students of Grades 6 to 10 in all government schools of 27 educational districts, excluding Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Sirsi, Udupi, Shivamogga, Hassan, Chikkamagaluru, and Kodagu. MRP trainings at the state and district levels have been completed, and Marusinchana training is currently being provided to teachers at the district level.
4. **Odu Karnataka:** Under the Odu Karnataka scheme, a program has been designed to develop foundational literacy and numeracy skills among students of Grades 4 and 5. Training has been provided to MRPs at the state and district levels. Teacher training at the district level is in progress. This is a 60-days program, during which trained teachers conduct daily Mathematics and Language activities for 120 minutes (1 hour for Language and 1 hour for Mathematics).
5. **Ganita Kalika Andolana:** The Ganitha Kalika Andolana (GKA) program is a mathematics support initiative developed by Akshara Foundation to strengthen mathematics learning in primary classes. The goal of this program is to enhance the mathematical skills of students from Grades 1 to 5, and now also Grades 6, 7, and 8, as well as to improve teacher's ability to use.
6. **Teaching–Learning Materials (TLMs) effectively :** For the year 2025–26, it has been decided to provide a 2-day MRP training in the 3 divisions of the state Kalaburagi, Belagavi, and Mysuru through Akshara Foundation. This training is meant for quality-support officials regarding the purpose, importance and implementation of the GKA (Ganitha Kalika Andolana) 2.0 Kit related to Classes 6, 7, and 8.
7. **Bridge Course programme 2025-26:** The basic objective of Bridge Course programme is to identify the learning level and abilities of children according to their age and class, and prepare them for further learning; to create a connection between the concepts learned and those being learned. In this regard, in the year 2024-25, Bridge Course literature for classes 1 to 10, including the desired learning outcomes of the previous class and the respective class, has been prepared and uploaded on the DSERT Website, a circular regarding implementation has been issued and guidance and follow-up is being done through DIETs.
8. **Sambhrama Shanivara 2025-26:** 'Sambhrama Shanivara' is a program to celebrate Bag-less Day on the third Saturday of every month with the aim of reducing the burden of bags and instilling civic consciousness in children through co-curricular activities and developing professional skills. In this regard, 10 modules and a teacher's guide manual have been prepared to celebrate 10 days of Bag-less Day in a year. These have been uploaded on the DSERT Website and a Circular has been issued regarding implementation. This is being followed through the DIET and is reviewed in the progress review meetings of the nodal officers and principals.
9. **Value Education:** Regarding the implementation of value education in the State's schools, 10 Students Activity Books for classes 1 to 10 have been prepared by the Department of State Educational Research



and Training (DSERT) by identifying a total of 10 global core values including empathy and kindness, respect, honesty and commitment, sustainable living and environmental awareness, civic responsibilities, diversity, equality and inclusion, emotional intelligence and resilience, scientific temper and creative imagination, safety, and gender equality. It is proposed to provide one or two periods of “Value Education” per week to students of classes 1 to 10 in the state. In this regard, steps are being taken to train resource persons at DSERT and District Institute of Education Training (DIET) institutions and to provide one-day training to 96 thousand teachers in the state at the district and block levels.

10. **Educational Career Guidance:** Training modules have been prepared by DSERT for the 6 sectors being implemented under NSQF. Training is being provided to about one lakh high school teachers under Career Guidance and Counseling in the year 2025-26 to guide students to make educational and career choices according to their interests.
11. **Corporal Punishment in Schools:** As per the guidelines of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPDR), literature has been prepared regarding the prohibition of corporal punishment of children in schools, and training has been provided to 1984 MRPs and thereby provided training more than one lakh teachers to create awareness among teachers under PAB approved trainings in the current year.
12. **Regarding awareness of the POCSO Act and the law (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences ACT 2012):** As per the judgment given by the Hon’ble High Court on 04-11-2022, there is a need to provide training to create awareness among the students of schools (above 9th standard) and colleges to create awareness about the law of the POCSO Act. In this regard, a resource team has been formed and an awareness manual has been prepared for students and teachers separately and an information brochure has been prepared for parents, school board and community in this regard. Training has been provided to 1984 MRPs and thereby training more than one lakh high school teachers to create awareness among teachers under PAB approved trainings in the current year.
13. **Lesson Based Assessment Questionnaire:** In connection with the implementation of Lesson Based Assessment in Karnataka from the academic year 2025-26, a Lesson Based Assessment Questionnaire has been prepared and uploaded on the DSERT Website to achieve the learning of students of classes 1 to 10 of state curriculum schools and to confirm the learning of the child after each lesson. Guidance has been given through circulars, You Tube Live, VC & webinars regarding use, implementation, monitoring and compliance and provision has been made in SATS to record marks, and various strategies can be formulated for better learning of children according to the analysis reports.
14. **Workbook – Review, Revision and Creation 2025-26:** 34 workbooks have been prepared in Kannada Language, English Language and Mathematics. The said books are available on the DSERT Website and have been printed and supplied to schools by KTBS for the year 2025-26. Steps are being taken to create workbooks for the newly created Mathematics subject for classes 6, 7 & 8 for the year 2026-27 and to review the remaining workbooks.
15. **PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan – 2024:** Training has been given to all officers and teachers to share the PRS 2024 report. District-wise action plans are being prepared and implemented in schools to take action to achieve underachieved competencies.
 - ◆ For State Level PARAKH National Survey-2024 Dissemination Workshop an amount of Rs. 2,45,000 grant released and Rs. 2,23,000 of expenditure was made during the year 2025-26.
 - ◆ For Value Education Student Manual Book Review Workshop and Proof Reading Expenses an amount of Rs. 2,19,277 grant released and Rs. 1,07,110 of expenditure was made during the year 2025-26.
16. **DIET, CTE:** Pre-Service Teacher Education section is a unit of DSERT functions with the responsibility of formulating and managing pre service teacher education programmes with the purpose of preparing





quality teachers for pre-school and primary school levels. This section plays a pivotal academic and administrative role in the field of teacher education through DPSE, D.El. Ed and DPED courses.

17. **Training/Refresher course** : Organizing and executing refresher courses and workshops to the Principals and Lecturers of all Teacher Education Institutions, as and when the curricula of D.P.S.E, D.El.Ed and D.P.Ed courses are revised or reviewed or innovative practices are to be introduced.
18. **Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)**: The preparation of the following practice books, teacher handbooks, and teacher training materials for Pre-Primary-1 (LKG) is in progress:
 - ◆ Bala Chetana-1 Language-1 (Kannada), Bala Chetana-1 Language-2 (English), Bala Chetana-1 Numeracy (Mathematics) and Bala Chetana-1 EVS (Environmental Studies). A plan has been prepared to train 175 resource persons (5 implementation officers from each of the 35 districts) at the state level, and thereafter to provide training to Pre-Primary-1 teachers at the district level.
 - ◆ For Pre-Primary-2 (UKG), three days of workshops have already been conducted to prepare practice books under the above-mentioned titles. To complete the preparation of the draft copies, there is a need to conduct an additional 5-day workshop.
19. **Teacher Education Components**: The teacher education programs have incorporated various innovative approaches including learning outcome-based teaching, arts and sports integrated learning, and school visit and support systems. Special emphasis has been placed on quality improvement initiatives, Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) achievement strategies, and the dissemination of best practices through comprehensive academic leadership development programs. A total grant of Rs 1495.90 lakhs has been released under the PAB approved Teacher Education Scheme for the year 2025-26. Of which, for implementation of Teacher Education Scheme activities is for all the Diets in the State, a total of Rs. 1377.00 lakhs of grants have been approved of which a total of Rs 852.00 has been released in 1st Installment.
20. **Research Studies section**: For the year 2025-26, an allocation of Rs.10 lakhs has been approved for the Research Studies section of DSERT. The details of the research studies are as follows:
 - ◆ Evaluation of Reading Programs and School Library
 - ◆ Diksha Platform Usage and Relevance Study
 - ◆ Hockey Coaching Program Evaluation in Bangalore Public Schools
 - ◆ Science Laboratory Usage Evaluation in Government High Schools

For each of these studies, Rs. 2.50 lakh has been earmarked. Out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 10 Lakh, only the first installment of Rs. 5 lakh (Rs.1.25 lakh per study) has been released. For the implementation of activities approved under the Teacher Education Scheme (PAB-approved) for 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 300 lakh has been sanctioned for research study activities across 30 DIETs. Out of this, Rs. 150 lakh has been released as the first instalment.

21. **NMMS (National Means - Cum Merit Scholarship)**: The National Means-cum Merit Scholarship Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme under which meritorious students studying in class 8 from economically backward families in government and aided schools are selected for scholarships through competitive examination. Those selected students are given a scholarship of Rs. 12000/- per annum from class 9 to 12. The functions of facilitating the eligible beneficiaries in getting scholarships through the National Scholarship Portal are handled by DSERT. 5523 students are selected for scholarships in the academic year 2025-26.
22. **School Health & Wellness Programme**: The School Health and Wellness Programme under Ayushman Bharat is a programme implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Human Resource Development. A total of 8140 teachers from government/aided



upper primary and high schools in the state are trained by DSERT for implementation of the programme in schools. In the first phase, the programme is being implemented in Raichur, Yadgir, Chikkaballapur, Chikkamagaluru, Haveri and Koppal districts.

23. **Project Veer Gatha 5.0:** The Ministry of Defense, Government of India, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE), Department of School Education and Literacy, is organizing Project Veergatha 5.0 with the objective of creating awareness among school/college students about Gallantry Award winners, inspiring them through the life stories of these heroes, fostering patriotism and enhancing creative writing skills among students. As part of this initiative, students have participated in school-level art-integrated activities such as self-composed poems, essays, drawings, multimedia presentations, etc., based on the lives of Gallantry Award-winning soldiers. The best presentations have been uploaded on the My Gov Portal 5.0. The best entries have been uploaded on the My Gov Portal 5.0. Outstanding students will be honored at the District, State, and National levels.
24. **English / Language cell:** Government of Karnataka has initiated various strategies to support English Learning in Government Schools of Rural and Urban areas in the State. Government has started 1000 KPS English Medium Schools in 2019-20. English Language cell was started to strengthen English language skills of English medium teachers. 5327 English medium (bilingual) schools were started in the year 2024-25. Total 9523 English medium (bilingual) sections are there in the State. The Government of Karnataka has started English Medium for 7th Standard in the year 2025-26. 8798 teachers have been trained during the year 2024-25. 15587 teachers are being trained in the year 2025-26.
25. **Sri. Aluru Venkata Rao Language Skill Training Center:** The Government of Karnataka established Language Skills Training Centers in the name of 'Kannada Kulpurohita,' Sri Aluru Venkatarao to improve the quality of teaching languages in primary and secondary education. It aims at conducting continuous training programs for government school teachers at the different levels in order to facilitate learning of various languages of the state and to develop good communication skills. Sri Aluru Venkata Rao Language Skills Training Centres are established in 4 CTEs.

Sri Aluru Venkata Rao Language Skills Training Centers have established language libraries, created websites and published brochures. A technology-based well-equipped language laboratory has also been established. The department of State educational Research and Training (DSERT) in association with I T for Change (ITFC) has initiated a teacher professional development program (TPD). Integrating digital story based Pedagogy in Language Education. Created Audio stories in kannada, English, Urdu, Marati, Telugu and Tamil. Nearly 450 Stories in "Katha Khajana" story repository.

26. **English Language Enrichment Course(ELEC):** It is planned to implement English Language Enrichment Course (ELEC) training for a total of 10,050 teachers in high schools and primary schools in the State in collaboration with the Azim Premji Foundation (APF) in 2024-25. This program is a 09-week program, with 02 weeks of face-to-face (F2F) and 07 weeks of online training.

09 weeks of training have been completed for 102 Mentors required to train primary school teachers in the first phase in 2025-26. 09 weeks of training completed for 102 Mentors who are qualified to train high school teachers. ELEC 09 weeks training completed for 1125 primary school teachers at district level. ELEC 09 weeks training is being organized for 1500 primary school teachers in the second phase.

27. **E-Content: Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) is the 'One nation: One digital platform'** for school education in India. DIKSHA portal and mobile app created by Ministry of Education is a storehouse of a large number of eBooks and e Contents created by States/UTs and National level organizations. The e-Textbooks of NCERT/ states and related e-Contents, mapped with QR Codes, are available on DIKSHA, which can be accessed at <https://diksha.gov.in/>. Registered Users on DIKSHA from Karnataka: 91,17,969. The State of Karnataka has created 43652 digital contents and made them available on DIKSHA platform for the use of Students, Teachers and Parents. The State occupies the 1st place in terms of number of contents uploaded and number of plays on DIKSHA.





A total of 569 Textbooks, from pre-school to Class 12, in 10 Indian languages (Kannada, Hindi, English, Malayalam, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Sanskrit, Telugu and Marathi) and 3 foreign languages (Arabic, French and Persian) have been made available by our State on DIKSHA. During the year 2025-26, a total of 1050 Teachers working in Government Primary and High Schools have been imparted with capacity building training for 5 days to form District Resource Group (DRG) at District level.

- 28. Technology Assisted Learning Programme (TALP):** With the objective of improving the teaching and learning process in Government High Schools, the Technology Assisted Learning Programme has been implemented from the financial year 2016–17. The initiatives under this programme include providing training to teachers on the use of Information Technology in schools, availability of e-content, and provision of Information Technology equipment.

As per Budget announcement of 2025-26 “Kalika Deepa” Programme is implemented in collaboration with EKStep Foundation to help students confidently read kannada and English and develop basic mathematical skills through Artificial Intelligence-based solutions. The programme is implemented in 1,145 Government Primary schools in the State which have functioning computer facilities covering approximately 1,44,062 students studying in Class 4 to 6. In this regard, on 20.09.2025, State-level MRP training was provided to all TALP Nodal Officers and FLN Nodal Officer from all 35 DIETs in the State. At the district level, one-day content sharing on “Kalika Deepa” was included in the ICT-Induction training provided to GPT teachers. Funds have been released for the purchase of internet facilities and headphones in the 1,145 Government Primary Schools approved for programme implementation.

As per Budget announcement of 2025-26, A draft action plan to provide computer labs and internet facilities in 218 Government High Schools has been prepared and it is approved by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAP) on 16-09-2025. Government Order No. EP 50 EGOV 2025, dt: 19-08-2025 has been issued to implement Science Laboratories in 250 Government High Schools.

As per Budget announcement of 2024–25, implementation of 6 computers and Internet facilities in Computer Labs in 189 Government High Schools across 33 districts has been completed. Among these, 35 schools have been provided computers under ICT activities of Samagra Shikshana Karnataka for the year 2024–25.

- 29. INSPIRE AWARDS-MANAK:** This is an ambitious program of the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. The initiative aims to encourage a culture of innovation and creative thinking by allowing school students to present ideas of current, social concern through projects. Under the Inspire Awards - Manak programme all government, aided and unaided higher primary and secondary schools can submit 5 nominations with best ideas. A total number of 1,01,656 students have submitted nominations from the state of Karnataka for the year 2025-26. NLEPC-10 and NLEPC-11, 12 students from Karnataka state has participated in the SAKURA program in June 2025 organized by Department of Science and Technology in Japan.
- 30. Atal Tinkering Lab:** It's a flagship initiative Atal Innovation Mission started in the year 2016 has established Atal Tinkering Laboratories in schools across India. The objective of this scheme is to foster curiosity, creativity, and imagination in young minds and inculcate skills such as design mindset, computational thinking and adaptive learning. 798 Atal Tinkering Labs have been established in Karnataka, out of which 283 are in Government High Schools. With the support of Agasthya foundation resource person's nodal teachers of 283 ATLs located at Government High Schools are trained on usage of ATL equipments.
- 31. Rastriya Avishkar Saptaha:** NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training) implemented the Rastriya Avishkar saptaha program based on the Water Conservation Theme. Under this program, school-level activities were carried out in selected 176 blocks. A total of 528 schools were covered (3 schools per block). To implement this program, a grant of Rs. 4,000/- per school was provided to these 528 schools. The entire released amount of Rs. 21.12 lakh has been incurred as expenditure.



- 32. Rajya Stariya Bal Vaigyanik Pradarshani :** “The District level Bal Vaigyanik Pradarshini (Young Scientist Exhibition) program for the academic year 2024-25 was conducted through DIETs and the State level program was held on 04.10.2025 at D.S.E.R.T., Bengaluru. A total of 35 students participated these are the winners of the district level programme .” The State Level Children’s Science Exhibition Rajya Stariya Bal Vaigyanik Pradarshani -2025 (RSBVP) State Nodal Officers workshop for the academic year 2025-26 was organized from 18.11.2025 to 19.11.2025 at the Regional Institute of Education, Shyamla Hills, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
- 33. Geo Spatial Thinking Workshop:** BHARATI VIDYAPEETH, INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, KATRAJ-DHANKAWADI, PUNE, in collaboration with DST, Government of India, organized a one-day workshop on “Spatial Thinking” at the DSERT on 25th November 2025. This one-day workshop focused on spatial thinking and was attended by one Lecturer or Senior Lecturer from each DIET and two Lecturers from each CTE (College of Teacher Education) were participated in this workshop.

11.2.7 Karnataka School Examination and Assessment Board

Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board came into existence in the year 1966 and got renamed as KARNATAKA SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT BOARD in the year 2022. It conducts examinations for class 10th and 12th of affiliated Schools and Junior Colleges. Examinations related to Karnataka Open School, Diploma in Education, Music, Commerce, etc are also conducted by the Board. Every year, approximately 8.5 lakh students appear for the 10th-grade (SSLC) examinations conducted by the Board during March/April. For students who fail and wish to reattempt, a marks improvement system has been introduced, under which three examinations are conducted. Similar examination procedures are followed for the 12th-grade as well.

Various steps have been initiated from the year 2017-18 to digitalize the whole examination process. Registration for the examination has become online and the same method is followed for downloading of admission tickets and the results. The Board has done away with the usage of OMRs for the purpose of communication of marks from evaluation centres and is instead, using online portal for the purpose. This has not only saved the time but also avoided possible wrong scanning in case of faulty shadings in OMRs. Results are conveyed to the students through SMS and web portal. Online services like issuing of Migration Certificate, Marks card Verification and Second/Third/ Fourth copy of marks card/Failed marks card of previous years, Photocopy, Retotalling & Revaluation of answer scripts are made available under Pragathi-10 program. Students can also download the marks card using digi-Locker app.

During 2024-25 an amount of Rs. 95.33 crores was incurred as expenditure for the SSLC and other examinations. For the year 2025-26 of an amount of Rs. 104.42 crores has been provided in budget estimate for 2025-26, of which as at the end of 16.1.2025 an amount of Rs. 81.09 crores is incurred as expenditure for the same.

SSLC results 2025: In 4 Educational Districts namely, Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan and Uttara Kannada out of total students appeared 90% of them passed the SSLC examination (regular), whereas in 5 educational districts namely, Madhugiri, Chitradurga, Yadgiri, Kalburgi and Bidar pass percentage was less than 75%. Districtwise details of SSLC results during 2024 and 2025 is furnished in **Appendix 11.5**.

11.2.8 Pre University Board

Department of School Education (PU) is planning an active role in sustainable development by holding various supportive programmes academically to the students. The achievements are as detailed below:

- ❖ The NCERT text books have been translated into kannada for I PUC and II PUC in the science stream to enable the students to comprehend better.





- ❖ College Diaries are provided at free of cost to students of I PUC and II PUC who are studying in Government Pre-University Colleges.
- ❖ The Question Banks have been prepared in all the subjects to enable the students to prepare for examinations and the same have been uploaded on the website.
- ❖ Soft copies of textbooks for all subjects have been uploaded on the website to ensure availability to First and Second PUC students.
- ❖ Model question papers have been uploaded on the departmental website.
- ❖ Best Lecturer Awards have been given to two Principals and eight Lecturers ever year
- ❖ For the current year, blueprints for each subject have been prepared and uploaded online for the benefit of students, and question papers will be prepared in the same pattern.
- ❖ An “Enrolment Drive” has been conducted to increase student enrolment in Government Pre-University Colleges.
- ❖ For the academic year 2025–26, textbooks for First and Second PUC students have been printed and supplied through K.T.B.S.
- ❖ Fee exemption is being provided to girl students studying in Government Pre-University Colleges, and the fee amount will be reimbursed by the Government.
- ❖ A state-wide Parent–Teacher Mega Meeting was convened on Children’s Day, and students who secured ranks in JEE/NEET were awarded prizes by the Hon’ble Chief Minister.
- ❖ Under the PAB scheme, refresher training has been provided to a total of 7,711 lecturers for 16 subjects in Government Pre-University Colleges.
- ❖ During the academic year 2024–25, Government Pre-University Colleges with Science combinations in aspirational taluks were upgraded as Model Government Pre-University Colleges Known as Adarsha PU College.
- ❖ From the academic year 2025–26, an online training programme is being conducted through the PACE Company for 25,000 students studying in the Science stream of Government Pre-University Colleges to prepare them for CET/NEET/JEE competitive examinations.
- ❖ As per Budget Announcement of 2024–25, the scheme of providing free electricity and water facilities to all Government Pre-University Colleges in the State has been continued.

Pre University Board Results

In 2 Educational Districts namely, Udupi and Dakshina Kannada out of total students appeared 90% of them passed the 2nd PUC examination (regular), whereas in 21 educational districts namely, Mysuru, Chamarajanagar, Mandya, Bagalkot, Kolar, Dharwad, Tumkur, Ramanagar, Davanagere, Haveri, Bidar, Koppal, Chikkodi, Gadag, Belgavi, Ballary, Chitradurga, Vijayapura, Raichur, Kalburgi and Yadgir Districts pass percentage was less than 75%. Districtwise details of 2nd PUC results during 2024 and 2025 is furnished in **Appendix 11.6**.

E-Governance: To supply 570 Mini PCs and UPS to TALP Labs in 95 Government Pre-University Colleges an amount of Rs. 4.28 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 2025-26 and the entire amount is incurred as expenditure. Similarly, to supply 96 all-in-one Computers and all-in-one Printers in DDPU offices for E-Office implementation the entire sanctioned amount of Rs.99.84 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure in 2025-26.



NSS (National Service Scheme)

- ❖ 76000 volunteer National Service Scheme in the Department of School Education (Pre-University) in the State will have 760 college units.
- ❖ On International Environment Day June-5, 2025 Oxygen challenge was organized and also on June 18th for 2 days Oxygen challenge campaign there was a plan to sow 3 lakh seed balls for the said program a large number of volunteer and NSS officials have participated in the campaign.
- ❖ 200 NSS program officers are assigned skill training tasks by NIMHANS.
- ❖ In 760 NSS unit colleges, Swatch Bharat Abhiyan and local cleanliness programs have been carried out through the efforts of students.
- ❖ On June 21, Yoga Day was organized at the college level.
- ❖ N.S.S. Officials organized public awareness program in urban and rural areas under Aarogya Setu Abhiyan and conducted health check-up camps for the needy citizens with the help of Sponsors and NSS with the cooperation of Health Department, District Administration and GBA. NSS Officers and students are participated in the programme.
- ❖ On 20th August, the students of School Education NSS introduced the concept of unity in diversity of India by celebrating the State wide programme.
- ❖ In the month of October, NSS day was celebrated as a part, to ban on plastic use, and people were made aware of it through a jatha by students at the college level.
- ❖ To create awareness on Plastic free India and protect the environment in every nook and corner of the state through environmental cleanliness campaign. 76000 NSS volunteers in all the districts of the State have successfully participated in this programme.
- ❖ Sardar vallabhabhai Patel's birthday and National Unity Day program has been organized by the NSS units.

11.2.9 Public Libraries

Public Library is an institution established by the Government in order to inculcate interest in education, communication and reading among the General Public. It is an open public service system. Under the act, a network of about 1,301 libraries have been functioning all over the State. "Public Libraries are people's university" It is a democratic institution working on democratic principles.

The network of the libraries includes State Central Library at the state level, District Central Libraries at the District level and City Central Libraries at all places having a population of more than one lakh together with libraries at the Taluk, municipality levels. For the proper functioning of Public Libraries, the Library authorities are functioning throughout the state at state, City and District levels. Details of number of Public Libraries are given below:

State Central Library, Bengaluru	01
Indira Priyadarshini Children's Library, Cubbon park, Bengaluru	01
District Central Libraries	30
City Central Libraries	26
Mobile Libraries (Dist.& City)	03
Branch Libraries (Dist. & City)	566
Service Stations (Dist. & City)	131



Reading Rooms	107
Libraries functioning under the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Corporation, City Corporation, Town Municipalities and Pattana Panchayats	184
Slum Libraries	92
Nomadic Libraries	123
Community Children Centre Libraries	31
Children Libraries	02
Library Training Schools (Bangalore, Mangalore, Dharwad and Gulbarga cities)	04
Total	1301

11.2.10 Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications

The Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications is basically established to cater to the Printing and Stationery requirements of the State Government offices namely Governor's Office, Legislature, Government Secretariat, High Court, Other Govt. Departments. The print requirements and Stationery requirements of Government owned bodies are also taken care by the Department on chargeable basis. It is also engaged in selling of the Government Publications to General Public through a network of Book Depots. In addition to this, the Department has extended its technical assistance to the various other departments whose printing works, are being executed by the private printers. This Department also undertakes the Printing works and supply of Stationery to Government of India Departments namely Chief Electoral Office, Directorate of Census Operations, on chargeable basis.

The Director is also Compiler of Karnataka Gazette which is being published regularly on every day and the Extraordinary Gazettes are being published through e-gazette in the web site www.gazette.kar.nic.in. This has resulted in saving of Paper and also printing and supply expenses to the Government offices.

Important works executed during 2025-2026

- ❖ Publications of Karnataka State Gazette and Extra-Ordinary gazette through e- gazette.
- ❖ Printing and supply of I.L.R in English (Fortnightly) 3,300 copies and Kannada Edition (Monthly) 1650 copies pertaining to High Court of Karnataka.
- ❖ Printing and supply of Calendars, Engagement Pads, and Refill for the year 2025.
- ❖ Printing and supply of Calendars and diary pertaining to Karnataka Legislative Assembly and Council for the year 2025.
- ❖ Printing of Proceedings and other publications of Karnataka Legislative Assembly and Karnataka Legislative Council.
- ❖ Printing and Supply of various kinds of reports like Annual Reports, Annual Administrative Reports and Performance Budget Reports of various departments and Government undertakings.
- ❖ Printing and Supply of Various Forms/Registers to General Hospital, as per their Requirements.
- ❖ Printing and Supply of Annual Reports pertaining to various Electric supply companies.
- ❖ Printing and Supply of Job Card and Measurement books pertaining to Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department.
- ❖ Printing and Supply of Letter Head pads, Visiting Cards, Envelops and other printing works related to Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Hon'ble Governor's Secretariat Office and Various Government Secretariat offices.



- ❖ Printing and Supply of Monthly magazines pertaining to Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department.
- ❖ Printing and Supply of Various Kinds of Answer sheets pertaining to Karnataka School Examinations and Assessment Board, Bengaluru.
- ❖ Printing and Supply of “Balige Belaku Prathamike and Savi baraha work books” pertaining to Department of State Educational Research and Training.
- ❖ Various kinds of Report books pertaining to Directorate of Economic and Statistics.
- ❖ Printing and Supply of forms and hand books relating to Social and Educational Survey pertaining to Backward Class Welfare Commission.
- ❖ Printing and Supply of Measurement books pertaining to Watershed Development Department.
- ❖ Printing and Supply of books “My Job My Choice” relating to “Karnataka career Planning Program” of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department.

11.2.11 Medical Education

In 2025-26, there are 72 Medical Colleges (MBBS degree) in the State which have a summated intake capacity of 13945 students, of which 24 colleges are run by the Government. There are 46 dental colleges in the State which have summated intake capacity of 3405 students, of which 3 dental colleges are run by the Government. 682 Nursing colleges recognized by Indian Nursing Council turn out 44,420 Nurses (B.Sc. graduates) in 2025-26.

1) Post Graduate Institutions & Enrolments in the State

Medical Colleges are permitted to provide post Graduate Courses in the State. They offer Degree and Diploma Courses in various specialties. There are several Super-specialties of which training is imparted in subjects like Cardiology, Cardiothoracic Surgery, Cardiac Anesthesia, Neurology, Nephrology, Urology, Surgical Gastroenterology, Plastic Surgery, Medical Oncology and Surgical Oncology. There has been a great demand for specialists, due to which many Medical Graduate of the State who do not get Post Graduation seats enroll with the National Board of Examinations and qualify as Diplomat of the National Board (DNB).

Enrollment Capacity across Medical Course for the Post Graduate Degree for the year 2025-26 is 7211 and PG Diploma is 10. The details of total post graduate seats for 2025-26 in Government and Deemed Universities given in **Appendix 11.7**.

For the year 2025–26, a total grant of Rs.4986.50 crore has been allocated to the Department of Medical Education. In this, Revenue Head Rs.4106.88 crore and Capital Head Rs.879.62 crores have been allocated respectively. By the end of December 2025, expenditures of Rs.2550.15 crore and Rs.473.17 crore has been done respectively.

Achievements 2025–26

- ❖ From 01.03.2025, the Belagavi Super Specialty Hospital has been started with departments of Urology, Nephrology, Surgical Gastroenterology, Medical Gastroenterology, Cardiology, Pediatric Surgery, Endocrinology, and Neurosurgery.
- ❖ In Kalaburagi, the Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology and Sciences with a capacity of 371 beds was inaugurated on 06.01.2025, and patients are receiving treatment.
- ❖ At K.H. Patil Institute of Medical Sciences, a new Super Specialty Cardiac Unit with a Cath Lab was inaugurated on 04.02.2025 at a cost of Rs.10 crore.





- ❖ In Kalaburagi, a Super Specialty Hospital with a capacity of 315 beds, equipped with all necessary modern instruments and facilities, was inaugurated on 16.04.2025 for public service.
- ❖ Peripheral Cancer Centers were inaugurated in Mysuru on 19.07.2025 and in Tumakuru on 07.11.2025. The process of procuring necessary equipments for cancer treatment and recruiting staff is under progress.
- ❖ At the Bidar Institute of Medical Sciences, a Super Specialist Cardiac Unit with a capacity of 75 beds was inaugurated on 16.04.2025.
- ❖ At the Rajiv Gandhi Super Specialty Hospital in Raichur, a Trauma Care Center has been inaugurated. A supply order worth of Rs.469.82 lakh has been issued for the purchase of equipments. This Trauma Care Center will provide facilities for Head Injuries, Accidents, Polytrauma, Facial Injuries, Limb Fractures, Plastic Surgeries, Grafting, Vascular Injuries, and treatment for partially or fully transected/crushed limbs and hands.
- ❖ For the first time, 15% quota of seats has been reserved for Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in government medical colleges. The National Medical Commission (NMC) has increased 450 medical seats for the state, applicable from the academic year 2025–26.
- ❖ Under the Directorate of Medical Education, a new system has been implemented to simplify and expedite the verification of required certificates (through email) from various competent authorities/ councils/universities for candidates from the state in medical education, paramedical, nursing, and other fields who wish to pursue studies or employment abroad.
- ❖ New office of the Karnataka State Allied and Healthcare Council was inaugurated on 25.04.2025 in the BMCRI campus. Out of the total 22 autonomous medical colleges under the Department of Medical Education in Karnataka, Allied Health Science courses have already been started in 12 colleges. As per the 2025–26 budget announcement, administrative approval has been granted to start Allied Health Science courses in the remaining 10 autonomous medical colleges.
- ❖ For the first time in the country, the Nursing Council has developed software to issue special Digi Locker registration certificates for nurses through Aadhaar and Digi Locker KYC on 15.07.2025.
- ❖ At BMCRS in Ballari, the construction of the Super Specialty Hospital building has been completed, and from 29.08.2025, outpatient departments have been started in Neurosurgery, Pediatric Surgery, Urology, Plastic Surgery, Medical/Surgical Gastroenterology, Endocrinology, Nephrology, and Cardiology and treatment is being provided.
- ❖ At the Bidar Institute of Medical Sciences, administrative approval has been granted to construct a Peripheral Cancer Center with a capacity of 100 beds at a cost of Rs.36 crore, and the tender process is currently underway.
- ❖ At the premises of Rajiv Gandhi Super Specialty Hospital in Raichur, approval has been granted to establish a Kidwai Peripheral Cancer Center at a cost of Rs.50 crore.
- ❖ Under the Koppal Institute of Medical Sciences, administrative approval has been granted to establish a Super Specialty Hospital at a cost of Rs.100 crore, and the tender process is currently underway.
- ❖ In the medical colleges of Mysuru and Kalaburagi, administrative approval has been granted to establish NIMHANS model institutions at a cost of Rs.100 crore each, and the tender process is currently underway.
- ❖ In the medical colleges of Mysuru and Kalaburagi, administrative approval has been granted to establish Regional Endocrinology Centers at a total cost of Rs.100 crore, and construction work has already commenced.
- ❖ At Rayasandra in Kanakapura Taluk, Bengaluru South, approval has been granted to acquire 25 acres of land from KHB at a cost of Rs.65 crore, funded by RGUHS, for the establishment of a new medical college.



- ❖ At Sri Jayadeva Institute in Bengaluru, Mysuru, and Kalaburagi, administrative approval has been granted for the purchase of equipments at a cost of Rs.126.17 crore.
- ❖ At the Government Dental College and Research Institute, Bengaluru, administrative approval has been granted for building renovation, construction of a new G+3 building, and purchase of equipment/instruments at a total cost of Rs.40.03 crore.
- ❖ At the Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Trauma and Orthopaedics, Bengaluru, administrative approval has been granted for the construction of a 200 seater auditorium at a cost of Rs.13.90 crore.

11.2.12 Department of Technical Education

Technical Education all over the world is gaining importance day by day because of rapid advancement in science, technology and innovations. The Department of Technical Education is playing a vital role to compete and to keep Karnataka ahead in industrial growth and in the field of Information Technology. There were only 57 technical institutes under Department of Technical Education initially but now during 2025-26, there are a staggering 544 institutes across the state ranging from Diploma to Degree and Junior Technical Schools. For the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 1332.95 crores is provided of which Rs. 896.67 crores is incurred as expenditure up to December 2025. 62 Teaching staff have been deputed for M.E/M.Tech Higher education during 2025-26 as against 44 deputed in 2024-25. 865 staff of the Technical Education have been deputed to the 48 short term training programmes held at NITTR, Chennai during 2025-26.

1. Center for Continuing Technical Education, Karnataka (CCTEK): The Centre For Continuing Technical Education was established as an autonomous centre in 2000. There are 66 sub-centres working in different Government Polytechnics and 16 sub-centres in Government Engineering colleges in the State. In these sub-centres, the following programs are being held.

- a) Providing IT related courses to non-IT students.
- b) Training the teacher's time-to time as per the requirement of the new curriculum.
- c) Conducting technical-know-how training to unskilled labourers in industries.
- d) Training programs to the teaching staff.
- e) Internal Revenue Generation by organizing various training programs and utilizing the same to strengthen the polytechnics.

During the year 79 programmes are organised in Centre for continuing Technical Education sub units and 7609 beneficiaries are trained.

2. Accreditation through National Board of Accreditation (NBA): The Department of Collegiate and Technical Education (DCTE) has Initiated the accreditation of technical institution by National Board of Accreditation New Delhi to improve the quality of teaching-learning process, self-evaluation, accountability, and fulfils the expectations of its stakeholder viz., academicians, industries, statutory regulators, students and parents. In this context, for the first phase, 40 Government Polytechnics and 04 Government Engineering Colleges have been identified for NBA accreditation. Government Polytechnic Ballary, CPC Government Polytechnic Mysore and Government Polytechnic Kalburgi have submitted the Self Assessment Report (SAR) to National Board of Accreditation new Delhi and awaiting the visit of NBA peer team to the above colleges in this academic year.

Institutions recognized by NBA so far are as detailed below:

1. S.K.S.J.T.I., Bangalore
2. Government Polytechnic, Bellary





3. Government CPC Mysore
4. S.J. Government Polytechnic, Bangalore
5. Government Polytechnic, Holenarasipur
6. DRR Government Polytechnic, Davanagere

3. Revision of Skill-Based Diploma Syllabus: Steps have been taken to revise the current C-20 Diploma Syllabus to implement skill-based syllabus in all the polytechnics of the state from the academic year 2025-26. In this regard, the C-25 Diploma Syllabus for semesters one to six has been revised in collaboration with the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Bangalore, in accordance with the requirements of the industrial/vocational sectors, after taking the opinion of subject experts/industry experts. To help in effectively teaching skill-based syllabus to the students, steps have been taken to provide training to lecturers of various polytechnics of the state through workshops.

4. DTE-e- Studio Channel: Organizing VC through e-studio channel to interact and give advice to all officers and staff of the department. Administrative material transmission and material collection is being done through e-studio to Principals and Lecturers of Engineering, Polytechnic and JTS as per requirement. Admission process of students through Video Conference, transfer of lecturers through counselling, Career Guidance program for Polytechnic and Engineering students, Outstanding AG Paras, Institution Development Plan (IDP) Program are being done and e-Office, e-par, IPGRS and other software related trainings will be given to office officials and arrangements will be made to train the staff.

5. “Karnataka institute of Technology (KIT)” on IIT pattern: As announced in the budget speech for the financial year 2024-25 to promote the highest quality technical teaching-learning and research in the following 07 Government Engineering Colleges (**Table 11.14**) of the State on IIT model “Karnataka institute of Technology(KIT)” identified for up gradation. And a task force of educational experts has been ordered to be formed for the implementation of the project and the scope of the committee has been fixed. Currently, the process of creating an organizational development action plan for these organizations is ongoing.

Table 11.14:

Name of the Colleges	Region
Government Engineering College, Hassan	Mysore
SKSJIT, Bengaluru	Bangalore
Government Engineering College, Haveri	Kittur Karnataka
Government Engineering College, K.R. Downtown	Mysore
Government Engineering College, Ramanagara	Bangalore
Government Engineering College, Talakal, Koppal	Kalyana Karnataka
Government Engineering College, Karwar	Coastal Karnataka

6. Internship and job opportunities for students pursuing Polytechnic Diploma/Engineering Degree: Industry-Academia partnership is key to ensure success of both, as without educated and skilled manpower industry cannot sustain and without industry nobody will hire the students in academia. Department of Technical Education and the Bangalore Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BCIC) have signed MoU, which will enable all Polytechnics across Karnataka to produce job ready students not just as employees but entrepreneurs as well.



7. Online training for students pursuing Polytechnic Diploma/Engineering degree in collaboration with Infosys Limited:

A system has been created to provide free online training to students pursuing Polytechnic Diploma and Engineering in various emerging fields as per the syllabus through Infosys String Board. In this regard, an agreement has been made with Infosys, and Infosys has provided fifteen thousand de-bonded computers free of cost to all government polytechnic and engineering colleges in the state for the learning of students. The key points of the MoU with Infosys are:

- ❖ Utilizing the Infosys Springboard Platform for faculty and student training.
- ❖ Faculty Enablement Program
- ❖ 15,000 de-bonded Computer Donation

8. Infosys Springboard: In the new age digital learning platform for students to 'Learn by doing' and teachers to better collaborate with learners, the key features are:

- ❖ Digital Platform for Learning – AI first, Cloud first, mobile first digital learning platform to facilitate learning anytime, anywhere and any device to make learning convenient, relevant and engaging environment.
- ❖ Learning Contents – The platform currently include 3900+ courses and 165,000+ learning resources across Programming, Computer Science, Information Technology, Engineering, Digital and life Skills. It also includes courses from our partners like Courser, IIHT, Learn ship Global English and many more. The learning contents will be replenished continuously based on demand. Live Classes and Master classes on Digital Technologies, Career Guidance Programs – Infosys and industry experts conduct regular live classes and master classes on digital skills, life skills, Coderszen classes on programming languages.
- ❖ Live Classes, Quizzes and Master classes on Digital Technologies, Career Guidance Programs
- ❖ Virtual Lab / Playgrounds, Programming Challenges, Gamification, Makers' Lab, Assessment Engine
- ❖ Internship Opportunities – Graduate students can apply for Infosys Springboard Internship opportunities on digital skills to apply their classroom learning on industry relevant projects and problem-solving exercises.

9. Other Welfare Activities/ Achievements

- ❖ Women's Education: There are 13-Polytechnics for Women and 1-Engineering Colleges for Women in the State during 2019-20. There is no tuition fee for women in the Women polytechnics. In all 30% of seats in the Govt., polytechnics are reserved for the women students for the admission to first semester. There is an exclusive Govt. Residential Polytechnic for women at Shivamogga.
- ❖ Upgradation of Women's Polytechnics: 9 government polytechnics, which are working with the aim of promoting women empowerment by increasing the enrolment of women students are being upgraded with a grant of Rs. 1.00 crore each.
- ❖ Facilities to Physically Challenged Students: Under the Centrally sponsored scheme 25 seats over and above the intake are being filled-up in three Govt. Polytechnics viz., GPT-Belagavi, Smt. L.V.GPT-Hassan and GWPT-Mangaluru. Apart from this, 3% of the total intake in all the Govt. and Pvt. Aided Polytechnics are reserved for the physically challenged students. Further, one Pvt. Aided Polytechnic named JSS Polytechnic for differently-abled in Mysuru has been setup exclusively for these students with all the required amenities.
- ❖ SDP/CGP and EAP programs: The Training programs are conducted for the students of Govt./Aided engineering colleges & polytechnics, to train them in life-leading, inspectional & developmental skills.





10. Scholarship: The Students admitted for various engineering courses by the Karnataka Examination Authority through the CET are being provided the scholarship under the following schemes.

a. Scheduled Castes (Special Component Plan) and Scheduled Tribes (Tribal sub plan) – Reimbursement of Fee: The SC and ST students selected for engineering degree and PG degree courses through CET, COMED-K, Deemed University, PG CET and Offline Entrance Examinations (whose annual family income between Rs. 2.5 lakhs to Rs. 10.00 lakhs) are awarded this scholarship from the first semester until end of the course. The physical and financial progress is given in **Table 11.15**.

Table 11.15:

Year	SCP		TSP	
	Students	Expenditure (in lakhs)	Students	Expenditure (in lakhs)
2019-20	2525	1322.06	933	459.62
2020-21	3040	1578.45	1012	534.36
2021-22	1636	799.99	618	315.57
2022-23	1651	799.97	747	399.98
2024-25	1441	899.8	645	414.66
2025-26	1799	1194.93	496	328.16

b. Defense force - scholarship: Students/dependents selected for engineering courses through CET from the family of Defense Forces (Army, Navy and Air Force) will be awarded this scholarship from the first semester until end of the course for four years. During 2025-26 total an amount of Rs. 160.79 lakhs has been disbursed to 243 students.

c. Merit Award (Free Fee) Prathibha Puraskar: Students of below poverty line (BPL) families with 80% marks in the PUC-II and who have admitted for engineering courses through CET are awarded this scholarship from the first semester until end of the course for four years. During 2025-26 total 177 students have been disbursed an amount of Rs. 111.75 lakhs.

d. Scholarship and free education to the students who are affected with HIV/Leprosy or HIV/Leprosy infected parents: This Scholarship is provided to the students whose parents are suffering from HIV/Leprosy diseases. This scheme is applicable for students studying in govt. /Aided/Pvt. Institutes. Free higher education is provided to the children of farmers who committed suicide.

e. Stipend for Govt. Junior Technical Schools: Stipend of Rs. 2,500/- per head is given to the students studying in 8th, 9th and 10th standard in Government Junior Technical Schools under Department of Technical Education. During 2025-26 total 828 students have been disbursed an amount of Rs. 20.70 lakhs.

f. Scholarships and Incentives: Fee concession is provided to SC/ST students studying in Engineering/ Polytechnics Colleges whose annual income is between Rs. 2.50 - 10.00 lakhs:

- ❖ 100% fee concession to the SC/ST students who have sought admission through K.E.A to B.E/B.Tech/B. Arch.
- ❖ 50% fee concession to the SC/ST students who have sought admission through Comed-K and Deemed University to B.E/B.Tech/B.Arch. SC/ST students who have sought admission to P.G through K.E.A to M.E/M.Tech. SC/ST students who have sought admission to Government and Aided Polytechnics through Online Non-Interactive Counseling Nodal Centre.



11. Apprentice Training (ATS) : As per the Govt. Apprenticeship Act 1973 (amended) and 1986 the State Govt./Central Govt./Private Companies will impart training to specific number of students for duration of one year. The objective of the scheme is to provide a connection between the technical institutes and industries, to improve the technical-know-how and to introduce the students to all fields of the industry. The eligibility criteria and stipend details are mentioned below:

- ❖ **Eligibility:** Pass in BE or Diploma. Candidate should not have had any training /work experience. The candidate should not have exceeded more than three years after passing the above courses.
- ❖ **Stipend:** (a) B.E-Degree Holders-Monthly Stipend Rs.9000/- is being paid. (b) Diploma Holders-Monthly Stipend Rs.8000/- is being paid.
- ❖ **Certification:** The certificate will be issued after successful completion of one year apprenticeship training by the BOAT, Chennai.

12. Participating Companies: Bharath Electronics, Hindustan Aeronautics, Indian Space Research Organization, Bharath Heavy Electricals Limited, Bharath Earth Movers Limited, L&T, BBMP, SRTC, PWD, KEB, Vikranat/JK Tyre, Skypro Technologies, Wipro etc. Apart from this above mentioned companies do call for apprenticeship directly or through their websites. Number of students selected for training from 2018-19 to 2025-26 is provided in the **Table 11.16**.

Table 11.16:

Year	BE Graduates	Diploma Holders	Non-Engg	Total Students selected
2018-19	4478	3261		7739
2019-20	3342	2496		5838
2020-21	2705	1644		4349
2021-22	3295	1978		5273
2022-23	7193	2419	678	10290
2023-24	8672	3124	3202	14998
2024-25	9338	2471	4770	16579
2025-26	6231	2082	11203	19516

The above data is obtained from the <http://portal.mhrdnats.gov.in/annual-report>

Totally 19516 beneficiary are trained. Category wise beneficiaries are given below in **Table 11.17**.

Table 11.17: No. of Beneficiaries of ATS during 2025-26

SC	ST	Physically Challenged	Minority	OBC	Others	Grand Total
1626	420	19	860	8320	8271	19516

Out of 19,516 students trained during 2025-26 the category wise students trained are as mentioned below: SC-1626, ST-420, Others-8271, Minority-860, OBC-8320 and PWD-19.

13. Admission process: First year Diploma students are admitted to the colleges through online on merit basis using the software developed by M/S SHLR Technologies Pvt. Ltd. and students admitted to Diploma courses from 2019-20 to 2024-25 are furnished in the **Table 11.18**.



**Table 11.18: Students admitted for diploma courses from 2019-20 to 2024-25**

Year	Diploma		
	Boys	Girls	Total
2019-20	31520	10242	41762
2020-21	23529	7215	30744
2021-22	32257	12497	44754
2022-23	40008	11254	51262
2023-24	40706	11273	51979
2024-25	35049	9451	44500

As per the directions issued by the Central and State Governments from time to time, the Technical Education Curriculum for the Polytechnic Colleges in the State has been revised in C-25 and implemented in the State from the academic year 2025-26.

11.2.13 Collegiate Education

Department of Collegiate Education was established in the year 1960 and it oversees the administration of 411 Government First Grade Colleges, 12 Government Residential First Grade Colleges, 02 Government Fine Arts colleges, 03 Government Sanskrit Colleges and 320 Private Aided Degree colleges, 53 Private Aided B.Ed colleges, 27 Private Aided Law colleges, 23 Private Aided Fine Arts colleges through 6 Regional Joint Directors' Offices located at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Shimoga, Dharwad and Kalaburagi.

1. Vision of the Department

- ❖ To achieve excellence in Higher Education.
- ❖ To create opportunities for people of all categories to pursue Higher Education at an affordable cost , while providing social justice.
- ❖ To empower women through Higher Education.
- ❖ To enhance the employability of students by imparting skill training.
- ❖ To achieve holistic development of students and present good citizens to society.

Divisionwise number of Government and Aided Degree Colleges are furnished in **Table 11.19**.

Table 11.19 : Divisionwise Government and Aided Degree Colleges 2024-25

Region	Bangalore	Mysore	Shivamogga	Mangalore	Dharwad	Gulbarga	Total
Number of colleges	165	122	107	77	244	146	861
percentage	19.20	14.17	12.43	8.94	28.34	16.95	100
Revenue							
Blocks	32	26	27	11	49	31	176

Average strength of Students in Government and Aided Degree Colleges is furnished in **Table 11.20**.

**Table 11.20:**

Management	Govt.	Pvt.Aided
Institutions	440	421
Students	322098	245490
Avg.pcp College (Nos.)	732.04	583.11

The average strength in Government and Aided Degree Colleges is 732.04 and 583.11 respectively.

2. Enrolments: Analysis of student enrolment data from Government and Private-Aided First Grade Colleges is given in **Table 11.21**.

Table 11.21: Growth of Enrolments in Degree colleges

Year	Boys	Girls	Total	M:F Ratio
2012-13	229681	235471	465152	49:51
2013-14	247140	282867	530007	47:53
2014-15	251078	283986	535064	47:53
2015-16	234655	293739	528394	44:56
2016-17	213474	291486	504960	42:58
2017-18	201760	285034	486794	41:59
2018-19	214625	292386	506531	42:58
2019-20	222784	293123	515907	43:57
2020-21	237891	336170	574061	41:59
2021-22	249880	339825	589705	42:58
2022-23	253770	341425	595195	42:58
2023-24	2,65,189	3,60,544	6,25,733	42:58
2024-25	2,69,847	2,97,741	5,67,588	48:52

As per the **Table 11.21**, number of students enrolled in first grade colleges during 2024-25 was 5.67 lakhs, as against 4.65 lakhs during 2012-13. The Male and Female ratio in 2024-25 was 48:52, as against 49:51 during 2012-13.

The analysis of enrollment across courses in degree colleges during 2024-25 reveals that out of total students enrolled, 35.27% opted BA/BSW, 12.02% B'Sc/BCA, 48.73% BCom/BBM, BEd-1.24%, Law -2.47% and Fine arts -0.2%.

The student enrolment to Science stream is lower in comparison with the total enrolment in Higher Education. Students who have studied Arts and Commerce in Pre-university classes naturally get admitted to Degree Courses. But students who have studied Science in Pre-university classes seek admission to Professional courses on priority and then to Degree Courses, as a result of which total enrolment in the Science stream is low.

The total budget for Collegiate Education increased from Rs. 56415.59 Lakhs in 2013-14 to Rs. 327729.58 Lakhs in 2025-26. The major share of the increase in the amount of budget allocation was towards creating additional infrastructure and facilities required for colleges.

The SC/ST students enrollment in Degree College during 2024-25 is given in **Table 11.22**.



Table 11.22: SC /ST Students Enrolment for Academic year (2024-25)

Colleges	No of SC Students			No of ST Students		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Govt Colleges	49,629	47,712	97341	13689	11989	25678
Pvt.Aided Colleges	18852	15396	34248	5439	5891	11330

3) Achievements-2025-26 (up to November 2025)

- a) **Permission to start New Courses:** Recent Advances in Science and Technology have been at the root of the emergence of several new subjects, courses and branches of study in each discipline and pertinent requests were being made for several years by students and public alike to commence these in Government First Grade Colleges. This significant matter which remained undecided for the past 4 years was taken up seriously by the student-friendly State Government and granted permission to start 77 new courses in 47 Government First Grade Colleges from the academic year 2023-24. Accordingly, these courses are being offered in these colleges from the present academic year.
- b) **Recruitment:** The Karnataka Examinations Authority has conducted entrance examinations to fill 310 principal posts out of the total 410 vacant principal posts in Government first grade colleges in the State. The recruitment process is in progress.
- c) **NAAC Accreditation:** To improve the quality of higher education, the Government has strengthened the Internal Quality Assurance Cells (IQACs) in 421 Government First Grade Colleges across the State with the objective of enhancing educational standards. Financial assistance is being provided to colleges for the purchase of essential equipment such as printers. In addition, special workshops and seminars are being organized to enable faculty members to function in accordance with NAAC accreditation standards. Further, to promote quality teaching, permission has been granted to invite expert resource persons and provide appropriate training to faculty members under Faculty Development Programs (FDPs).
- d) **Career Advancement:** A total of 73 Assistant Professors/Librarians/Directors of Physical Education of Government First Grade Colleges have been promoted from academic levels 10 to 11, 11 to 12, 12 to 13A. 333 Associate Professors of Government First Grade Colleges have been promoted from academic levels 13A to 14 to the post of Professor. A total of 245 Assistant Professors/Librarians/Directors of Physical Education of Private Aided Colleges have been promoted from academic levels 10 to 11, 11 to 12, 12 to 12A.
- e) **Transfers:** Through Online Counselling 708 staff including Teaching Staff/Librarians/ Physical Education Directors have been transferred since May 2023.
- f) **Karnataka Yuvanidhi Scheme:** Action has been taken 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 into NAD is under progress.

g) Telegram and YouTube Channels

- ❖ Under the Vijayibhava 2.0 initiative for digital education, coaching for competitive examinations has been made accessible to all. Through this program, the Vijayibhava 2.0 YouTube channel has achieved significant success, garnering more than 5.8 lakh subscribers. Through the program “Dhyeeyadondige Dina Aralali” the platform observes important days and awareness events throughout the year, thereby inspiring students and enhancing awareness. Additionally, through the “Mannina Makkalu” program, motivation and encouragement are provided to aspirants, ensuring free expert guidance for UPSC, KPSC, and Banking examinations.



- ❖ Vijayi-Bhava Telegram Channel was started by the Department for boosting the confidence of the youth of the state preparing for competitive exams by providing PDF notes and conducting regular quiz on previous year questions everyday. At present 1.2 Lakhs aspirants have subscribed to the channel. Vijayi-Bhava YouTube Channel was started by the Department to impart online coaching to Youth by focusing exclusively on State Government Jobs.

4. Scholarship

The maximum grant released by the government for the year 2024-25 to 40000 meritorious students studying in the colleges under the departmental jurisdiction has been released as scholarship/fee refund to the students' Aadhaar-based bank account through DBT through K-2.

In the year 2025-26, the Government of Karnataka and the Department of Higher Education in partnership with the British Council have launched a new scheme called Chevening Karnataka Postgraduate Degree for 05 meritorious students who have graduated from the colleges under the departmental jurisdiction (applicable from 2025-26 to 2027-28) to pursue a 01-year postgraduate degree in any university in the UK, and currently 05 students have been selected to pursue a postgraduate degree for the year 2025-26.

In the year 2025-26, the Government of Karnataka and the Department of Higher Education have implemented the Azim Premji Scholarship Scheme in the name of "Deepika" in collaboration with the Azim Premji Foundation. There is an agreement to provide scholarships to a total of 35000 girl students by the Foundation at a scholarship of Rs. 30,000/- per year per student and if this number is exceeded, the Government of Karnataka will provide similar scholarships to the remaining girl students.

Digital Learning: Novel Technology based teaching-learning has been implemented through Karnataka Comprehensive learning management System and Smart Classrooms under the 'Digital Learning Scheme' in Government First Grade Colleges and most students of Government First Grade Colleges who hail from rural and socio-economically marginalized backgrounds have benefitted from this scheme.

Telegram and YouTube Channels: Guidenace for Higher Studies, National and State-level competitive examinations and Career guidance is given to the students of Government First Grade Colleges at free of cost, through Telegram and YouTube Channels of the Department. Lakhs of students are benefiting from this measure.

5. Training

- ❖ Assistant Professors of DCE shall undergo Induction and In-service Programmes in Higher Education Academy, Dharwad. During the academic year 2024-25, over 17 batches 922 Assistant Professors have undergone Faculty Induction Programme, in both Online and Offline mode. 108 Grade A/Grade B Officers/Staff of the department have undergone Administrative Training Programme in 16 batches at Administrative Training Institute, Mysore. 63 Group C Staff have undergone District Training Programme in 6 batches at District Training Institute, Bangalore.
- ❖ Around 57 Assistant Professors of Government First Grade Colleges have undergone training provided by Bharat Scouts and Guides and Rovers and Rangers Unit. During the academic year 2024-25, in collaboration with the NSS state unit and NIMHANS, 126 Assistant/Associate Professors have undergone Life Skills Training Programme over 10 batches conducted by Department of Epidemiology, NIMHANS, Bangalore. 140 professors working in government first grade colleges undergone training at Azim Premji University, Bangalore.
- ❖ A four-day online orientation for newly appointed assistant professors and a "One-Day Career Guidance" workshop was organized on 27.01.2025.





- ❖ AEDP courses have been launched to increase the accessibility with emphasis on skill and employment Development.
- ❖ Skill-based courses have been launched in collaboration with KSDC under Learning with Skills
- ❖ Recent Advances in Science and Technology have been at the root of the emergence of several new subjects, courses and branches of study in each discipline and pertinent requests were being made for several years by students and public alike to commence these in Government First Grade Colleges. Permission is granted to start 227 new courses in 144 Government First Grade Colleges and AEDP courses have been launched in 47 GFGCs to increase the accessibility with emphasis on skill and employment development
- ❖ The 'Mentor To Go' app-based program has been implemented in 25 government first-grade colleges and 16 government engineering colleges.
- ❖ The 'Prerana' Mentorship program has been implemented in government first-grade colleges, government polytechnics and government engineering colleges, and online programs are being conducted in the colleges accordingly.
- ❖ For the purpose of strengthening the first grade colleges of the state to provide quality higher education, establishing Centres of Excellence in educational institutions and increasing research capacity, it is proposed to implement a project of Rs. 2,500 crores with the assistance of the World Bank in the next 04 years. In collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the government's approval has already been sought to establish a total of 39 model degree colleges comprising 51 government first grade colleges, a total of 11 model polytechnics comprising 14 polytechnics and 09 Centres of Excellence to develop the government first grade colleges under the departmental jurisdiction into model higher education institutions.

6. NAAC Accreditation: The apex Quality Assurance Agency of the country, NAAC has practiced the philosophy of being an 'enabling organization', to achieve the desired quality consciousness for global competence among Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).

7. Three-Tier Quality Assurance Structure

1. National level – National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC)
2. State-level – State Quality Assurance Cell (SQAC)
3. Institution level – Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

State Quality Assurance Cell (SQAC): State Quality Assurance Cell (SQAC) is a cell monitored by the Commissioner of Collegiate Education. The SQAC will guide and coordinate the work of the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of Colleges to achieve the desired quality in higher education and also to obtain good grades in the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) A&A process. The role of SQAC starts with the allocation of funds to colleges for annual IQAC activities and the NAAC A&A process, monitoring the functions of IQACs, assisting in the documentation of IQAC as per the NAAC requirements at the college level. SQAC will also coordinate with NAAC to assist the colleges with the required information which is necessary for the process. Vision: "To enhance quality initiatives of Government First Grade Colleges in Karnataka". The total allocation of Rs.200 lakhs for the year 2025-26 is released for the following.

- ❖ Rs. 50 lakhs to 406 colleges for IQAC related activities at the rate of Rs. 12,300/- per college.
- ❖ Rs. 50 lakhs to 200 colleges for purchase of printers at the rate of Rs. 25,000 per college.
- ❖ Rs. 100 lakhs to 221 colleges to purchase of printers at the rate of Rs. 9650 and Rs. 9650 for 421 colleges for FQAC activities.



As per the NAAC Accreditation Report 2025-26, 344 Govt. First Grade colleges have been awarded NAAC Accreditation, of which maximum 78 colleges are in Dharwad division. Details of Region-wise NAAC Accredited Government First Grade Colleges and their grades are given in **Table 11.23** and **11.24**.

Table 11.23: Region-wise NAAC Accredited Government First Grade Colleges

Region/ Status	Bengaluru	Dharwad	Kalburgi	Mangaluru	Mysuru	Shivamogga	Total
Accredited	66	78	51	32	67	50	344

NAAC Accreditation Report 2025-26

Table 11.24: Region-wise NAAC Grades for the Government degree Colleges

Region/ Grade	Bengaluru	Dharwad	Kalburgi	Mangaluru	Mysuru	Shivamogga	Total
A+	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
A	5	4	2	5	3	5	24
B++	10	17	8	6	18	10	69
B+	23	22	20	11	19	13	108
B	24	32	19	9	23	18	125
C	3	3	2	0	4	4	16
Total	66	78	51	32	67	50	344

NAAC Grades Report 2025-26

7. Challenges

Government First Grade Colleges under the purview of the Department of Collegiate Education are facing shortage of Physical and Academic Infrastructure.

- Introduction of new subjects, new courses, new combinations and ever-increasing student strength has led to shortage of classrooms, laboratories and Library facilities.
- Many Government First Grade Colleges do not have own buildings and hence it is difficult for these colleges to undertake development activities in a full fledged manner and get good NAAC grades.
- Absence of Compound wall, play ground, drinking water, toilet and internet facilities in most of the Government First Grade Colleges.
- There is a perceptible dearth of teaching-non-teaching staff in Government First Grade Colleges due to the introduction of new courses and subject combinations.
- Acute shortage of Research Grants and research facilities in Government First Grade Colleges are a grim reality.

Way Forward

- Improving the Gross Enrolment ratio (GER) by providing required infrastructure and filling the vacant teaching staff.
- Identifying and introducing market-driven courses to enhance the employability of students by imparting training in conversational English.
- Strengthening the Placement Cells in Colleges to provide employment opportunities to the students.





11.3 WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

The Government of Karnataka is striving to achieve faster, sustainable, and more inclusive growth, with a particular focus on improving the capabilities and productive endowments of the economically disadvantaged and socially marginalized sections of the State. To achieve this, the Social Welfare Department and development corporations of the State are implementing a range of programs designed to promote the welfare of SCs and thereby place them on the path of mainstream of development. Notably, the SC population has increased from 0.86 crores during the 2001 census to 1.05 crores in the 2011 census, and the ST population has similarly increased from 0.35 crores during the 2001 census to 0.42 crores in the 2011 census. As per the projected population for the year 2025, the SC population is 1.42 crores and ST population is 0.60 crores. District wise population of SC/ST as per the census 2001, 2011 and projected for the year 2025 is given in **Appendix 11.8**.

The Department of Social Welfare implements various Programs and Schemes for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes. Department aims to empower scheduled castes and ensure protection of their constitutional rights. During the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs.5989.66 crores has been allocated, of which Rs.3601.95 crore has been released and expenditure incurred up to end of December 2025 is Rs.3264.01 crores.

Details of various Schemes implemented by the department are as below:

i) Pre-matric Scholarships

Pre-matric scholarship is a significant scheme, introduced to encourage children belonging to SC households, with annual family income less than Rs.6.00 lakhs to continue their school education. Pre-Matric scholarship is sanctioned annually at the rates mentioned below: -

Class / Standard	Boys	Girls
1 – 5	Rs.1000	Rs.1100
6 – 7	Rs.1150	Rs.1250
8	Rs.1250	Rs.1350

The scholarship for 9th and 10th standard students with annual family income of less than Rs.2.50 lakhs, is sanctioned by the Central Government. Rs.3,500 for Day Scholars and Rs.7,000 for Hostellers is being provided. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.9258.00 lakhs has been spent providing scholarship to 8.21 lakh students.

ii) Post-matric Scholarships

Post-matric scholarships include day scholarships, compulsory fees for educational institutions, and maintenance costs for hostel students. The post matric scholarship is directly debited to the bank account of students whose annual family income is less than Rs.2.50 lakhs. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.25000.00 lakhs has been spent providing scholarship to 2.55 lakh students.

iii) Prize Money to Meritorious Students

The main objective of this scheme is to reward talented Scheduled Caste students and to encourage them to continue their education. Under this scheme, the prize money is awarded to Scheduled Caste students who have passed first class in the SSLC and Post-Matric Courses in the first attempt. The financial incentive of Rs.7,000/- to Rs. 35,000 / - is awarded under this scheme. In addition, students securing 1st to 5th rank in universities are awarded Rs.50,000/-. Also students who are admitted in National level prestigious Institutions like IITs/IIMs/AIMs/IISc/NITs are being given an one-time financial incentive of Rs.2.00 lakhs. Further, students who clear CA/ICWA/Company Secretary Examinations are awarded Rs.1.00 lakh incentive



for clearing both intermediate and final exams. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.10,000.00 lakhs has been spent for providing prize money to 69114 students.

iv) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Overseas Scholarship for students studying in foreign universities

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to those who pursue post graduate and PhD at reputed foreign universities/institutions approved by the government. Selected candidates with an annual family income of Rs.8.00 lakh are paid/reimbursed 100% tuition and other fees. 50% of the cost is reimbursed to beneficiaries with an annual income limit of Rs 8.00 lakh to Rs.15.00 lakhs. Further, 33% of the cost is reimbursed to beneficiaries with an annual income of Rs.15.00 lakhs to Rs.25.00 lakhs. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.5000.00 lakhs has been spent for providing overseas scholarships to 362 students.

v) Indira Gandhi Professional Development Institute

Pre-examination training is imparted for various competitive exams such as UPSC/KAS/Group-C/SSC/RRB & Banking examinations, at free of cost in prestigious coaching institutes of New Delhi, Hyderabad and various State level institutions. Candidates selected for the training will receive tuition fees and scholarship. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.850.00 lakhs has been spent for providing training to 2500 students.

vi) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Post-Metric Hostels

There are 719 post-metric hostels to encourage SC students to pursue their higher education at college level. During the year 2025-26 up to the end of December 2025, for the maintenance of these hostels, the Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs.30,000.00 lakhs benefitting 1.18 lakh students.

vii) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pre-metric Hostels

There are 1215 pre-metric hostels Students staying in hostels from 5th to 10th grade will be provided with meals, books, toothpaste, uniforms, beds, shoes, etc., During the year 2025-26 up to the end of December 2025, for the maintenance of these hostels, the Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs.33,320.00 lakhs benefitting 98489 students.

viii) Construction of Hostel Buildings

Pre-metric and post-metric hostel buildings for students belonging to the SC community are constructed. During the year 2024-25, an amount of Rs.22,500.00 lakhs had been spent to construct 119 hostels. During the year 2025-26, Rs.6,374.00 lakhs has been spent up to the end of December 2025 and the construction of hostels is under progress.

ix) KREIS Residential Schools

The Department of Social Welfare has set up Karnataka Residential Education Institutions Society (KREIS), to provide quality residential education to students from 6th to 10th standard. Totally, 529 residential schools are run by the KREIS under SC Department. 47 schools have been upgraded to offer PUC education at the KREIS schools.

Along with academic classes, these residential schools are providing students with facilities such as meals, stationery and books, uniforms, shoes, socks, tie-belts, bedding, oil, soap and medical facilities. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.71,449.00 lakhs has been spent for 1.25 lakh





students under Morarji Desai Residential Schools and Rs.17,575.00 lakhs has been spent and construction of KREIS residential schools is in progress.

x) Assistance to Grant-in-aid Hostels

The voluntary organisations running 109 pre-matric Grant-in aid hostels are provided financial assistance to meet boarding charges of the students studying in these hostels. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.283.00 lakhs has been spent for 9297 students.

xi) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Residential Schools

The Social Welfare Department is running 67 residential schools to provide quality education to students studying from class 1st to 5th. Food, books, uniforms, beds Suchi kits, medical facility etc., are being provided to the children studying in residential schools.

xii) Compensation to SC/ST Atrocity Victims

Atrocity cases against SC/ST by the non-SC/ST are registered under the Prevention of Atrocity Act 1989. The District Administrator is in-charge of initiating measures for immediate relief, to provide compensation and rehabilitate the victims of atrocity. During the year 2024-25, an amount of Rs.5,000.00 lakhs have been spent for 5499 victims. During the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs.13,000.00 lakhs has been allocated and the funds are yet to be released.

xiii) Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)

Interest Subsidy Scheme for Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs

The Social Welfare Department provides interest subsidy for Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs who are availing business loans of Rs.10.00 lakhs to Rs.10.00 crores from KSFC/ Nationalized / DCC Banks. During the year 2024-25, an amount of Rs.4867.00 lakhs has been spent for 721 beneficiaries. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.2,577.00 lakhs has been spent and the selection of beneficiaries is in progress.

xiv) Incentives for inter-caste marriage couples

The scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme that encourages exogamous marriage of SC/ST with other castes in order to eliminate 'untouchability'. Rs.3.00 lakh incentive is given to Scheduled Caste women married to other caste men and Rs.2.50 lakhs will be given to Scheduled caste men married to other caste women. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.2,268.00 lakhs has been spent for 859 beneficiaries.

xv) Incentives for Widow Remarriage

Rs.3.00 lakhs incentive is provided to Scheduled Caste widows between 18 to 42 years who have remarried. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.53.00 lakhs has been spent for 19 beneficiaries.

xvi) Incentives for Inter-caste Marriage of Inner Communities

SC couple who have married within the 101 SC castes are paid an incentive of Rs.2.00 lakhs. The annual income limit is Rs.5.00 lakhs and the age limit is 21-45 years for men and 18 to 42 years for women. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.321.00 lakhs has been spent for 166 beneficiaries.





xvii) Encouragement for the marriage of 'Devadasi' children

Financial incentive is provided during the marriage of the children of identified ex- Devadasis'. The male child and female child of former Devadasis receive Rs.3.00 lakh and Rs.5.00 lakhs respectively as financial incentive under this scheme. The annual income limit is Rs.5.00 lakhs and the age limit is 21-45 years for men and 18 to 42 years for women. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.1195.00 lakhs has been spent for 262 beneficiaries.

xviii) Incentives for simple group Marriages

In order to encourage simple mass marriages of scheduled caste couples, Rs.50,000 is provided as financial incentive, with an annual income limit of Rs.2.00 lakhs per annum and the age limit is 21-45 years for men and 18-42 years for women. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.83.00 lakhs has been spent for 159 beneficiaries.

xix) Incentives for Scheduled Caste Law Graduates

Scheduled Castes Law graduates whose income is less than Rs.2.5 lakh per annum are provided stipend of Rs.10,000 per month for a period of 2 years to undergo training from senior advocates. In addition, one-time assistance of Rs.50,000/- at taluka / TMC headquarters and Rs. 1 lakh at the district level is given to help them to set up their offices. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.1028.00 lakhs has been spent for 1931 Law Graduates.

Schemes implemented by Nigams and Corporations for the welfare of SCs are detailed below: -

11.3.1. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation (ADCL)

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation is implementing several programmes for economic upliftment of SC communities. The Progress of important programmes implemented by the Corporation during the year 2025-26 is detailed below:

I. Self-employment Programme

Under Self-employment Scheme, unemployed Scheduled Caste prospective beneficiaries are being assisted with subsidy & loan to start self-employment activities. The unit cost of the scheme is Rs.1,00,000, which includes maximum subsidy of Rs.50,000 & remaining amount Rs.50,000/- is provided as loan. During the year 2025-26, up to December 2025 an amount of Rs.2,417.00 lakhs has been spent for 1496 beneficiaries.

II. I.S.B (Industries service and Business) Scheme

This scheme is introduced mainly to help unemployed Scheduled Caste to improve their economic condition by taking up business activities such as HOPCOMs, grocery shops and other micro business.

III. Land Purchase Scheme

The scheme was launched during 1990-91 to make the landless agricultural labourers as land holders by purchasing lands from non-SC/ST land holders. Under this scheme, 2 acres of dry land or 1 acre of wet land will be distributed to the beneficiaries. The unit cost fixed is Rs.25.00 lakhs, for 5 districts (Bengaluru urban, Bengaluru Rural, Chikkaballapura, Ramanagar and Kolar) and Rs.20.00 lakhs for the remaining 26 districts. Under this scheme, 50% will be subsidy and 50% as term loan with 6% interest rate which has to be repaid





in 10 annual equal instalments. The lands will be registered in the name of women beneficiary of the family. During the year 2025-26 up to December 2025 Rs.800.00 lakhs has been spent for 30 beneficiaries.

IV. Ganga-Kalyana Scheme

A. Community Irrigation/Lift Irrigation Scheme: Under this scheme, a group of 8 to 15 acres of land belonging to SC land holders will be provided irrigation facility at free of cost by lifting water from the perennial rivers, streams, etc. The unit cost fixed to provide irrigation facilities for 8 to 15 acres of land is Rs.9.00 lakhs.

❖ **B. Individual Irrigation Bore-well Scheme:** Individual Irrigation bore wells along with pump sets will be provided to small and marginal SC farmers. The unit cost of the scheme is Rs.4.75 lakhs and subsidy will be Rs.4.25 lakhs for 6 districts, they are, Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural, Ramanagar, Kolar, Chikkaballapura, and Tumkur District. For remaining 26 districts, the unit cost is Rs.3.75 lakhs and subsidy is Rs.3.25 lakhs. The remaining Rs.50,000/- will be term loan from Share capital, Rs.50,000/- for each bore well is provided under the SCSP pooled funds to ESCOMS for energisation of irrigation bore wells drilled by the Corporation. During the year 2025-26, up to December 2025 an amount of Rs.3816.00 lakhs has been spent for 1308 irrigation bore wells.

V. Micro Credit Scheme (Prerana)

Under this scheme, the beneficiaries of semi-urban and urban areas are assisted to start their own small business activities. The unit cost is Rs.25,000/-, of which Rs.15,000 will be subsidy and Rs.10,000 is loan. During the year 2025-26, up to December 2025, Rs.199.00 lakhs have been spent for 1585 beneficiaries.

11.3.2 Karnataka Bhovi Development Corporation (KBDC)

The Corporation is implementing several programmes for economic upliftment of SC Bhovi communities. During the year 2025-26 up to December 2025, an amount of Rs.784.00 lakhs has been spent for 778 beneficiaries under Self-employment Programme, Rs.1,527.00 lakhs has been spent for 568 beneficiaries under I.S.B (Industries Service and Business) Scheme, Rs.236.00 lakhs has been spent for 1260 beneficiaries under Micro Credit Scheme (Prerana), Rs.2,412.00 lakhs has been spent for 169 beneficiaries under Land Purchase Scheme and Rs.527.00 lakhs has been spent for 58 beneficiaries under Ganga Kalyana Scheme.

11.3.3 Karnataka State Safai Karmachari Development Corporation

The Corporation is implementing various schemes for the economic development of Safai Karmachari/manual scavengers in the State. During the year 2025-26 up to December 2025, an amount of Rs.1,233.00 lakhs has been spent for 1210 beneficiaries under Self-employment Programme-Direct Loan Scheme and Rs.172.00 lakhs for 142 beneficiaries under Self-employment Programme-Industry Service Business Scheme and Rs.23.00 lakhs for 190 beneficiaries under Micro Credit Scheme.

11.3.4 Dr. Babu Jagjivan Ram Leather Industries Development Corporation

The Corporation is established with an objective of overall development of Leather Industry in Karnataka and upliftment of socio-economic conditions of the Schedule Caste Leather Artisans. Keeping in view of the objectives, the Corporation is implementing the following schemes in the year 2025-26.



I. Training Programs

1. **Skill Development:** 60 days skill development training is imparted to the artisans in footwear/ leather goods making. Unit cost for each training programme is Rs.10.40 lakhs. In order to continue their profession, leather stitching machine and tool kit is provided apart from Stipend of Rs.6,000/-.

II. Self-Employment Programs

1. **Providing Paduke Kuteeras:** The Cobblers who are sitting on the roadside and engaged in repair works/ production /Sale of footwear will be provided with a Padukekuteera made of Steel with LED Signal. Along with the kiosk, a tool kit will be provided at free of cost. Unit Cost is Rs.1,25,000. During the year 2024-25, 20 beneficiaries are provided benefits at a cost of Rs.78.00 lakhs. During the year 2025-26 up to December 2025, 58 beneficiaries are provided benefits at a cost of Rs.112.50 lakhs.
2. **Direct Loan Scheme (Nerasala Yojane):** Under this scheme, unemployed scheduled caste prospective beneficiaries will be assisted with subsidy & loan to start small business activities for their livelihood. The Unit cost is Rs.1,00,000/- out of which the corporation gives Rs.50,000/- in the form of loan & remaining amount Rs.50,000/- as subsidy. During the year 2024-25, 44 beneficiaries were provided benefits at a cost of Rs.40.00 lakhs. During the year 2025-26, Rs.100.00 lakhs have been allocated and Rs.50.00 lakhs have been released up to December 2025, selection of beneficiaries is under progress.

III. Infrastructure Development Programs

1. **Dr. Babu Jagjivan Ram Living cum Workshed Scheme:** Under this scheme, the homeless leather artisans will be given financial assistance to construct 'Living cum Work Sheds' through Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation Ltd. The artisans who have sites/old house/huts in their name can avail the benefit of the scheme. Unit Cost of the working shed is Rs.2.50 lakhs and the subsidy amount is Rs.2.20 lakhs. Beneficiary Contribution is Rs. 30,000/-. During the year 2025-26 up to December 2025, 195 beneficiaries are provided benefits at a cost of Rs.429.00 lakhs.
2. **Integrated Development of Pragathi LIDKAR Colonies:** Under this scheme, LIDKAR Colonies and other colonies where 100 % Leather Artisans are living, will be developed by providing infrastructure facilities such as CC Road, drainage, streetlight, drinking water, 'Charmashilpi Bhavan' for cultural activities & Toilet etc. During the year 2024-25, an amount of Rs.180.00 lakhs has been spent under the scheme. During the year 2025-26, Rs.1,122.00 lakhs have been allocated.

11.3.5 Karnataka Adijambava Development Corporation

The Karnataka Adijambava Development Corporation was established with the intention of empowering the Madiga and its related communities by implementing all the schemes / programs which were earlier implemented by Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation. From the year 2020-21, the corporation started independently to implement the schemes.

During the year 2025-26, up to the end of December 2025, an amount of Rs.1,612.00 lakhs has been spent for 2001 beneficiaries under Self-employment Programme-Direct Loan Scheme, Rs.1,268.00 lakhs has been spent for 486 beneficiaries under Self-employment Programme-I.S.B (Industries Service and Business) Scheme, Rs.3,147.00 lakhs for 185 beneficiaries under Land Ownership Scheme, Rs.4,284.00 lakhs for 1158 beneficiaries under Ganga Kalyana Scheme and Rs.215.00 lakhs has been spent for 895 beneficiaries under Micro Credit Scheme.





11.3.6 Karnataka Thanda Development Corporation

The Corporation is working towards providing basic infrastructure facilities to the 3395 Banjara Thandas in a phased manner. Initially, the Corporation undertook providing civic amenities and construction of Sevalal Samudaya Bhavans and Banjara Bhavans in Thandas. From the year 2013-14 onwards the Corporation has expanded its scope of work to income generating activities with the objective to bring the Thanda residents into the mainstream of the society.

- 1. Providing basic infrastructure facilities in Thandas:** The Corporation has undertaken projects to provide basic infrastructure facilities in Thandas like, CC Roads and drainage, connectivity roads between Thandas, connectivity roads from thandas to main roads, RO Plants, Anganwadi Centres, development of layouts in thandas, construction of hostels for girls of Banjara community, RO plants in schools, high mast and power supply connections along with other developmental works. During the year 2025-26, up to the end of December 2025, an expenditure of Rs.4,038.00 lakhs has been spent for providing basic infrastructure facilities under 673 projects.
- 2. Awareness programs for Thanda residents:** The awareness on central schemes like MNREGA, along with providing information about the developmental projects being implemented by the Corporation and the Government for Thanda residents. Especially information related to Right to Information, Right to Education, forest rights, voting rights, Model Thanda Concept, conversion of Thandas into Revenue Villages, awareness on rich Cultural heritage of the Banjara community, language, traditions, negative influence of alcohol, smoking and their impact etc. During the year 2025-26 upto the end of December 2025, an amount of Rs.128.00 lakhs has been spent for 16 awareness programs.

Individual Beneficiary schemes

During the year 2025-26 up to the end of December 2025, an amount of Rs.591.00 lakhs has been spent for 1183 beneficiaries under Self-employment Programme-Direct Loan Scheme, Rs.945.00 lakhs have been spent for 324 beneficiaries under Self-employment Programme-I.S.B (Industries service and Business) Scheme, Rs.679.00 lakhs for 169 beneficiaries under Land Purchase Scheme, Rs.602.00 lakhs for 58 beneficiaries under Ganga Kalyana Scheme and Rs.115.00 lakhs has been spent for 860 beneficiaries under Micro Credit Scheme.

Initiatives undertaken by Social Welfare Department

As per the values and aspirations laid out in the Constitution of India, the Social Welfare Department is implementing many schemes and programs for the development and welfare of the Scheduled Caste. During 2025-26, amount allocated by Government of Karnataka under SCSP/TSP for the overall development of SC/ST communities in the State is as below:

SCSP/TSP, Allocation Releases & Expenditure for the year 2025-26 (upto the end of December 2025)

(Rs.in crores)

Particulars	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure
SCSP	29,991.69	15,279.09	13,058.74
TSP	12,025.82	6,004.76	4,842.98
Total	42,017.51	21,283.76	17,901.72

Source: SCSP-TSP Cell Dashboard

- ❖ Currently 362 Scheduled Caste students have been awarded scholarship to pursue higher education at prestigious foreign universities under Dr.B.R.Ambedkaroverseas scholarship scheme (Prabuddha).



- ❖ In the current year, the Indira Gandhi professional development centre (PETC) has provided training 1000 Scheduled Caste youths on using Drone at agriculture field, along with this 1900 graduate student have received training to attend PSI and PC competitive examinations.
- ❖ 7310 followers of Dr. BR Ambedkar were provided with travel expenses for the annual Deekshabhumi Yatra to Nagpur, Maharashtra.
- ❖ Orientation and training on Basic Mountaineering course was given in Himachal Pradesh to 50 Scheduled Caste students by Social Welfare Department.

11.4 SCHEDULED TRIBES WELFARE

The Government of Karnataka's priority is to create an environment where people from the fringes of society can live with self-respect. This goal will be achieved through education, employment and empowerment. In this regard, the Government is implementing several development programs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes through the Department of Scheduled Tribe Welfare and the Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, a brief description of which is as follows.

The Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare implements various Programs and Schemes for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes. Department aims to empower scheduled tribes and ensure protection of their constitutional rights. During the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs.2,213.36 crores has been allocated, of which Rs.1,421.70 crore has been released and up to end of December 2025 an expenditure of Rs.964.22 crores is incurred.

Details of various Schemes implemented by the department are as below:

i) Admission of Scheduled Tribe Talented Students to Prestigious Schools

Talented Scheduled Tribe students are selected and admitted from 6th standard to prestigious residential/ non-residential schools in respective districts. Under this scheme, the fees and other maintenance expenses of each student are borne by the department. During the year 2025-26 up to the end of December 2025, an amount of Rs.621.58 lakhs has been spent and 2336 students have benefited from this scheme.

ii) Pre-matric Scholarships

Pre-matric scholarship is a significant scheme, introduced to encourage children belonging to ST households, with annual family income of less than Rs.6.00 lakhs to continue their school education. Pre-Matric scholarship is sanctioned annually at the rates mentioned below: -

Class / Standard	Boys	Girls
1 – 5	Rs.1000	Rs.1100
6 – 7	Rs.1150	Rs.1250
8	Rs.1250	Rs.1350

The scholarship for 9th and 10th standard students with annual family income of less than Rs.2.50 lakhs, is sanctioned by the Central Government. Rs.3,000, for Day Scholars and Rs.6,250 for Hostellers is being provided. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.3,962.30 lakhs has been spent providing scholarship to 2.21 lakh students.

iii) Post-matric Scholarships

Post-matric scholarships include day scholarships, compulsory fees for educational institutions, and maintenance costs for hostel students. The post matric scholarship is directly debited to the bank account



of students whose annual family income is less than Rs.2.50 lakhs. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.19,690.67 lakhs has been spent providing scholarship to 36128 students.

iv) Prize Money to Meritorious Students

The main objective of this scheme is to reward talented Scheduled Tribe students and to encourage them to continue their education. Under this scheme, the prize money is awarded to Scheduled Tribe students who have passed with first class in the SSLC and Post-Matric Courses in the first attempt. The financial incentive of Rs.7,000/- to Rs. 35,000/- is awarded under this scheme. In addition, students securing 1st to 5th rank in universities are awarded Rs.50,000/-. Also students who are admitted in National level prestigious Institutions like IITs/IIMs/AIMs/IISc/NITs are being given an one-time financial incentive of Rs.2.00 lakhs. Further, students who clear CA/ICWA/Company Secretary Examinations are awarded Rs.1.00 lakh incentive for clearing both intermediate and final exams. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.5,818.59 lakhs has been spent for providing prize money to 31918 students.

v) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar International Scholarship Scheme (Prabuddha)

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to those who pursue post graduate and PhD at reputed foreign universities/institutions approved by the government. Selected candidates with an annual family income of Rs.8.00 lakhs are paid/reimbursed 100% tuition and other fees. 50% of the cost is reimbursed to beneficiaries with an annual income limit of Rs 8.00 lakhs to Rs.15.00 lakhs. Further, 33% of the cost is reimbursed to beneficiaries with an annual income of Rs.15.00 lakhs to Rs.25.00 lakhs. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.1,384.22 lakhs has been spent for providing overseas scholarships to 52 students.

vi) Pre-Examination Training for various competitive exams

Pre-examination training is imparted for various competitive exams such as UPSC/KAS/Group-C/SSC/RRB & Banking examinations at free of cost in prestigious coaching Institutes of New Delhi, Hyderabad and various State level institutions. Candidates selected for the training will receive tuition fee and scholarship. During the year 2025-26 (Up to December-2025), an amount of Rs. 550.00 lakhs has been spent benefitting 958 candidates.

vii) Pre-metric Hostels

There are 135 pre-metric hostels. Students staying in hostels from 5th to 10th grade will be provided with meals, books, toothpaste, uniforms, beds, shoes, etc., During the year 2025-26 up to the end of December 2025, for the maintenance of these hostels, the Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs.3,188.77 lakhs benefitting 11181 students.

viii) Post-Metric Hostels

There are 169 post-metric hostels to encourage ST students to pursue their higher education at college level. During the year 2025-26 up to the end of December 2025, for the maintenance of these hostels, the Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs.2,385.95 lakhs benefitting 24206 students.

ix) Construction of Residential School Buildings

In order to provide good quality accommodation and other facilities to Scheduled Tribe students, steps have been taken to undertake construction of Morarji Desai Residential School, Kittur Rani Chennamma



Residential Schools. During the year 2025-26(up to Dec 2025), an amount of Rs.5,500.00 lakhs has been spent. Construction of buildings is in progress.

x) Construction of Residential Hostel Buildings

Pre-metric and post-metric hostel buildings for students belonging to the ST community are constructed under this scheme. During the year 2024-25, an amount of Rs.6,176.00 lakhs had been spent to construct 10 hostels. During the year 2025-26, Rs.1,125.00 lakhs has been spent up to the end of December 2025 and the construction of hostels is under progress.

xi) KREIS Residential Schools

The Department of Scheduled Tribe Welfare has set up Karnataka Residential Education Institutions Society (KREIS), to provide quality residential education to students from 6th to 10th standard. Totally, 156 residential schools are run by the KREIS under ST Department. 06 schools have been upgraded to offer PUC Education at the KREIS schools. Along with academic classes, these residential schools are providing students with facilities such as meals, stationery and books, uniforms, shoes, socks, tie-belts, bedding, oil, soap and medical facilities. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.18,135.00 lakhs has been spent for 34894 students under Morarji Desai Residential Schools.

xii) Assistance to Grant-in-aid Hostels

The voluntary organisations running 21 pre-matric Grant-in aid hostels are provided financial assistance to food charges of the students studying in these hostels. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.17.32 lakhs has been spent for 1192 students.

xiii) Maharshi Valmiki Adivasi Tribal Residential Schools

The Tribal Welfare Department is running 119 residential schools to provide quality education to students studying from class 1st to 10th. Food, books, uniforms, beds Suchi kits, medical facility etc., are being provided to the children studying in residential schools. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.3,315.40 lakhs has been spent for 16760 students.

xiv) Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

Interest Subsidy Scheme for Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs

The Tribal Welfare Department provides interest subsidy for Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs who are availing business loans of Rs.10.00 lakhs to Rs.10.00 crores from KSFC/ Nationalized / DCC Banks. During the year 2024-25, an amount of Rs.1,200.00 lakhs has been spent for 350 beneficiaries. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.800.00 lakhs has been spent and the selection of beneficiaries is in progress.

xv) Incentives for inter-caste marriage couples

The scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme that encourages exogamous marriage of SC/ST with other castes in order to eliminate 'untouchability'. Rs.3.00 lakhs incentive is given to Scheduled Tribe women married to other caste men and Rs.2.50 lakhs will be given to Scheduled Tribe men married to other caste women. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.2,456.96 lakhs has been spent for 977 beneficiaries.





xvi) Incentives for Widow Remarriage

Rs.3.00 lakhs incentive is provided to Scheduled Tribe widows between 18 to 42 years who have remarried. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.33.00 lakhs has been spent for 11 beneficiaries.

xvii) Incentives for Inter-caste Marriage of Inner Communities

ST couple who have married within the 50 ST castes are paid an incentive of Rs.2.00 lakhs. The annual income limit is Rs.5.00 lakhs and the age limit is 21-45 years for men and 18 to 42 years for women. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been spent for 3 beneficiaries.

xviii) Encouragement for the marriage of 'Devadasi' children

Financial incentive is provided during the marriage of the children of identified ex- Devadasis'. The male child and female child of former Devadasis receive Rs.3.00 lakh and Rs.5.00 lakhs respectively as financial incentive under this scheme. The annual income limit is Rs.5.00 lakhs and the age limit is 21-45 years for men and 18 to 42 years for women. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.106.00 lakhs has been spent for 30 beneficiaries.

xix) Incentives for simple group Marriages

In order to encourage simple mass marriages of scheduled Tribe couples, Rs.50,000 is provided as financial incentive, with an annual income limit of Rs.2.00 lakhs per annum and the age limit is 21-45 years for men and 18-42 years for women. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.21.60 lakhs has been spent for 43 beneficiaries.

xx) Incentives for Scheduled Tribe Law Graduates

Scheduled Tribe Law graduates whose income is less than Rs.2.5 lakh per annum are provided stipend of Rs.10,000 per month for a period of 2 years to undergo training from senior advocates. In addition, one-time assistance of Rs.50,000/- at taluka / TMC headquarters and Rs. 1 lakh at the district level is given to help them to set up their offices. During the year 2025-26 up to the end December 2025, an amount of Rs.556.94 lakhs has been spent for 466 Law Graduates.

xxi) Construction of Valmiki Bhavans

Valmiki Bhavans are constructed at a cost of Rs.4.00 crores at district level, Rs.2.00 crores at taluk level and Rs.75.00 lakhs at hobli level and Rs.20.00 lakhs at village level for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2025-26 (Up to December 2025), an amount of Rs.680.00 lakhs has been incurred for construction of 74 Valmiki Bhavans.

xxii) Nutrition program for Aborigines

The aboriginal tribes of Koraga and Jenukuruba are living in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Kodagu, Mysore, Uttara Kannada, Chamarajanagar, Chikkamagaluru and Shimoga districts of the state and other scheduled tribes like Kadukuruba, Soliga, Yarava, Malekudiya, Kudiya, Siddhi, Goudalu, Hasala, Gond and Bettakuruba are living on the edge of the forest. To avoid them suffering from malnutrition during the rainy season, nutritious foods like 1) 8 kgs of rice/millet/wheat, 2) 3 kgs of gram, 3) 1 kg of cowpea, 4) 2 kgs of cowpea/chickpea per family every at an interval of 45 days for six times a year., 4) 2 lts of Oil, 5) 2 kgs of Sugar/Jaggery, 6) 30 Eggs per month and 7) 1/2 kg Nandini Ghee are provided to them at free of cost in addition to the ration food grains. During the



year 2025-26 (Up to December 2025), an amount of Rs.9,000.00 lakhs has been incurred benefiting 47859 families.

11.4.1 Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation

A large number of ST households continue to be deprived of productive assets and income earning avenues. Therefore, Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation is implementing several developmental schemes such as Self-Employment Scheme, Land Purchase Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Scheme & Micro Credit Scheme for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes households in the State. A brief progress of the schemes implemented by the Corporation is presented below.

1) Direct Loan under Self Employment

From 2020-21, Self-Employment Direct Loan Scheme is being implemented under the Self-Employment Program, for the scheduled tribe unemployed youth/women to undertake self-employment, 50% of the target of the scheme is dairy farming and the remaining 50% target is vegetable, fruit growing, fish and meat sales, sheep/pig/rabbit farming. 50% loan and 50% subsidy on the unit cost of Rs.1,00,000/- will be released in 02 instalments at the rate of 4% p.a. During the year 2025-26, up to the end of December 2025 an amount of Rs.323.00 lakhs has been spent for 323 beneficiaries.

2) Self-employment (ISB)

Under this scheme, the scheme will be implemented with the assistance of the Corporation and bank facilities for the youth of the Scheduled Tribes to start self-employment units in small business, small industry and service sectors. 70% of the unit cost or a maximum of Rs.2.00 lakhs will be subsidized and the remaining amount will be a bank loan. For the purpose of purchasing goods transport vehicles, 70% of the unit cost or a maximum of Rs.4.00 lakhs will be subsidized and the remaining amount will be a bank loan. During the year 2025-26 up to the end of December 2025 an amount of Rs.1,119.07.00 lakhs has been spent for 156 beneficiaries.

3) Micro Credit Finance

Under this scheme, skilled or unskilled Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries belonging to semi urban or urban areas of the Self-Help Groups are covered to develop their small business activities. The unit cost is Rs.25,000/- per beneficiary, out of which Rs.15,000/- is subsidy and Rs.10,000/- is margin money from State Government. The term loan will carry interest @ 4% per annum. During the year 2023-24, an expenditure of Rs.45.00 lakhs has been spent for 09 beneficiaries. For the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs.325.00 lakhs has been allocated to cover 1300 beneficiaries.

4) Ganga Kalyana Scheme

a. Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme

Irrigation facility will be provided to the agricultural lands held by small and marginal scheduled tribe farmers by digging bore well/open well, Installation of pump, motor and accessories followed by energization of borewell.

The unit cost is Rs.3.75 lakhs, which includes subsidy of Rs.3.25 lakhs and loan of Rs.0.50 lakh. Subsidy of Rs.3.25 lakhs include energization of Rs.0.75 lakh. However, in respect of Kolar, Ramanagara, Chikkaballapura, Bengaluru Urban & Bengaluru Rural and Tumkur districts where ground water table is depleted, the unit cost is fixed at Rs.4.75 lakhs, inclusive of subsidy of Rs.4.25 lakhs and Loan Rs.0.50 lakh. Subsidy of Rs.4.25 lakhs





include energization of Rs.0.50 lakh. Loan sanctioned to the beneficiaries carries an interest of 6% p.a. Loan and interest are repayable in 6 years in half yearly instalments.

b. Lift Irrigation Scheme

Irrigation facility at free of cost will be provided to the agricultural lands held by minimum 3 small and marginal scheduled tribe farmers having their lands nearby river/canal by drawing pipeline and installing pump sets. Unit cost is Rs.4.00 lakhs for units upto 8-00 acres of land and Rs.9.00 lakhs in respect of units upto 15-00 acres of land.

During the year 2025-26 (up to December 2025), an expenditure of Rs.2,701.75 lakhs has been spent for 1462 beneficiaries under Ganga Kalyana Scheme.

Challenges faced by the Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare Departments and future prospects

- ❖ Large number of applications are being received under various programs implemented by the Social Welfare and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Departments. Steps need to be taken to provide services to these applicants in the same of year of their application.
- ❖ To collect accurate data about the social, economic and educational conditions of people belonging to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes.
- ❖ To obtain details of basic amenities provided by various departments in colonies inhabited by Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe communities.
- ❖ To evaluate the improvement in the standard of living of the Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe community as a result of implementation of various programs of the Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department.

11.5 WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Backward classes (BCs) constitute major chunk of population who are also deprived of educational and economic advancement in the state. Therefore, the Department of Backward Classes Welfare and the D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC) have been implementing various developmental programs for socio-economic welfare of the Backward Classes in the state. During the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs.4789.66 crores has been allocated, out of which Rs.2423.71 crores has been released and expenditure incurred up to the end of December is Rs.1322.36 crores. Scheme wise details are given below.

11.5.1 Department of Backward Classes Welfare

1. Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships

Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships are being sanctioned to the post matric and pre matric backward classes students whose annual family income is not more than Rs.2.50 Lakhs. A scholarship will be granted for the backward classes students studying from 9th to 10th class, similarly students studying in PUC and degree education, students studying in post-graduation courses and students studying in technical and professional courses will be sanctioned annually.

**Progress of Pre-matric and Post matric scholarships****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Fin	Phy		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
2024-25	22666.00	424239	16904.00	16904.00	256739	100.00	60.51
2025-26*	28000.00	406521	19788.00	16827.33	290990	85.04	71.58

*up to December 2025

2. Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools

In order to provide qualitative education to the poor and meritorious students of BC whose annual family income is less than Rs.1.00 Lakhs, 174 Morarji Desai Residential schools have been established. The students of Morarji Schools have been provided with free education from class VI to XII with boarding, lodging facilities.

Progress of Morarji Desai Residential Schools**(Rs. In lakhs)**

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Fin	Phy		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
2024-25	30483.42	43020	22862.56	15241.71	41183	67	96
2025-26*	32520.00	43870	24390.00	24390.00	40800	100	93

*up to December 2025

3. Ashrama School

In order to encourage the students of Backward Classes especially category – I to avail formal education, 08 Ashrama schools have been established. The students get primary education from class 1st to 4th with free boarding and lodging facilities in Ashrama school.

Progress of Ashrama Schools**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2024-25	399.94	925	330.68	158.51	380	48	41
2025-26*	389.44	325	319.12	147.31	225	46	69

*up to December 2025

4. Maintenance of Pre and post matric Hostels

Under this scheme, students of backward classes (with annual family income is for cat-1 Rs.2.50 lakh and Cat-2a, 2b, 3a and 3b is Rs. 1.00 lakh /-) studying in pre matric and post matric courses are provided with free boarding, lodging and academic facilities in the hostels run by the Department of Backward Classes Welfare.

Progress of Pre and Post matric Hostels scheme**(Rs. In lakhs)**

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2024-25	127451.85	243836	98274.94	82388.37	231406	84	95
2025-26*	128804.61	250641	99083.34	79163.88	231407	80	92

*upto December 2025



5. Fee concession

In order to encourage the poor backward classes students to avail higher education, fee concession is sanctioned. (This facility is being given to the backward classes students whose annual family income of Cat-1 is Rs.2.50 lakh and other Categories is Rs.1.00 lakh).

Progress of the Scheme for Fee Concession

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2024-25	40000.00	583941	47361.00	46946.00	591560	99	101
2025-26*	60000.00	833333	36000.00	7985.00	100621	22	12

*upto December 2025

6. Financial Assistance of Foreign Studies

In order to encourage the students of backward classes (with annual household income limit of Rs.6 Lakhs) to study in foreign universities, financial assistance is being given. Under the scheme, students of backward classes are provided with aid for higher studies like Post-doctoral, Ph.D. and Master Degrees in Foreign universities to an extent of Rs.10 Lakh for entire course.

Progress of Financial Assistance to Foreign Studies

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2024-25	700.00	40	350.00	0.00	0	0	0
2025-26*	228.00	26	228.00	228.00	26	100	100

*up to December 2025

7. Stipend to Law Graduates

Under the scheme, unemployed law graduates are provided with monthly stipend of Rs.4000 till their 4 years training under a Senior Advocate/Government Pleader.

Progress of the Scheme for Stipend to Law Graduates

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2024-25	582.30	1200	436.71	338.12	947	77	79
2025-26*	590.00	1240	442.5	396.80	950	90	77

*Up to December 2025

8. Scheme for Nomadic and Non-nomadic Tribes

With a view to uplift the socio-economic status of NT/SNTS, a scheme has been launched in the year 2007. The basic objectives of this scheme is providing Educational Facility Through Subsidy.

**Progress of scheme for Nomadic and Non-nomadic Tribes****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2024-25	2878.00	55159	1524.42	1400.83	19800	92	36
2025-26*	3014.00	54222	2299.25	553.76	11717	24	22

*Up to December 2025

11.5.2 Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (Karnataka Government undertaking)

In order to improve economic status of the Backward classes, various schemes sponsored by the State Government have been implemented in the State by the D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC).

Budget for the Year 2025-26: The State Government has approved Rs.37478 lakhs to the Corporation for the year 2025-26. The opening balance as on 01.04.2025 of the corporation's PD account is Rs 43148 lakhs. A total of Rs. 12284 lakhs are proposed to allocate and implement the following schemes for the development of Backward classes for the year 2025-26.

1. D. Devaraj Urs Self-employment Individual Loan Scheme

A Financial assistance upto Rs.2,00,000/- per beneficiary is being sanctioned to the members of Backward classes, annual income should be within Rs.98000/- for rural area and Rs.120000/- for urban area. Financial assistance up to a maximum of Rs.2.00 lakhs for undertaking self-employment, agricultural allied activities, business, industry, transport and service sectors, 20% or maximum subsidy of Rs.20,000/- on loan up to a minimum of Rs.1.00 lakh and Rs.1.00 to Rs.2.00 lakhs at 15% or minimum Rs. 20,000/- maximum Rs.30,000/- balance amount of Rs.1,70,000/-will be provided at the rate of interest of 4% per annum. An amount of Rs. 2859.00 lakhs have been spent on 2859 beneficiaries up to end of December 2025.

2. Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme

Individual irrigation: Irrigation facilities will be provided to the Small and Marginal farmers of the Backward classes.

Unit Cost: The total unit cost for Individual Borewell Project is Rs. 4.75 lakhs for Bengaluru urban, Bengaluru Rural, Ramanagara, Kolar, Chikkaballapura and Tumakuru Districts in which electrification cost Rs. 75,000/- per Borewell to be paid to ESCOMs Rs. 3.75 lakhs for other districts out of which electrification cost of Rs. 75000/- per Borewell will be paid to ESCOMs. In case the unit cannot be completed, a loan of Rs. 50,000/-will be sanctioned at an interest rate of 4% per annum.

In this scheme, at least 1 acre of land should be available in Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Uttara Kannda, Chikkamagaluru, Shivamogga and Hassan Districts. In the remaining districts, the farmer should have a minimum of 2 acres and a maximum of 5 acres of land.

Open well: in the districts of Coastal and Malenadu regions, Open well Irrigation facility will be provided at a fixed unit cost for individual Irrigation borewell scheme. An amount of Rs. 5098.00 lakhs have been spent for 3338 beneficiaries up to end of December 2025.



3. Arivu-Education Loan Scheme

The Corporation extends educational loan to the students who are selected through CET studying Medical, Dental, Engineering and other 28 Professional courses. The Corporation releases loan maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum and Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs for the entire course or actual cost incurred by the student towards Admission fees, Tuition fee, Laboratory fee, Examination fee etc., for his/her education. The rate of interest is 2% per annum. Applicant's family annual income has to be less than Rs. 3.50 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 1106.54 lakhs have been spent for 1192 beneficiaries up to end of December 2025.

4. Loan for Higher Education in Foreign Universities

The maximum loan of Rs.25.00 lakhs per annum or a maximum of Rs.50.00 lakhs for the entire course will be given to the students to pursue Post doctoral, Master Degree Courses and Ph.D courses at the rate of Zero percent interest. The amount also covers the cost of Airfare, Tuition fee, etc., prescribed for all level of courses covered under the scheme. Applicant's family annual income has to be less than Rs.15.00 lakh. An amount of Rs. 800.00 lakhs have been provided for 32 beneficiaries during 2025-26. In current financial year 18 students have been selected by the selection committee and Rs.50.00 lakhs been released for 2 beneficiaries.

5. Swathantrya Amrutha Mahotsavada MunnadeYojane

A new scheme "Amrutha Munnade" is initiated to provide Skill Development Training to youths of Backward classes through short term courses and advanced skill training through government institutions like ITI, GTTC, KGTTI, ATDC, Sri Kalidasa Educational Society, VTUs to make them employable to improve their employability and socio/economic status. There is no annual family income limit criteria if the applicant is a candidate belonging to Category-1. If the applicant belongs to Category 2A, 3A, 3B, the annual family income limit is Rs.8.00 lakhs. 1807 beneficiaries have been benefitted up to end of December 2025.

6. Swavalambhi Sarathi Scheme

Under the Swavalambhi Sarathi Yojana a subsidy of 50%, up to a maximum of Rs.3.00 lakhs, will be sanctioned for the purchase of a four-wheeler under the Swavalambhi Sarathi Yojana, for unemployed youth from the backward classes to undertake self-employment by the D. Devaraja Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation. An amount of Rs. 486.00 lakhs have been spent for 162 beneficiaries up to end of December 2025.

7. Self-Employment Loan through Banks Scheme

A subsidy of 20% of the loan amount availed from the bank or a maximum Rs.1.00 lakh will be provided to candidates of Backward classes to perform economic activities/enterprises in order to make them self-employed. An amount of Rs. 151.80 lakhs have been spent for 254 beneficiaries up to end of December 2025.

8. Sewing Machine Distribution Scheme

D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation is currently implementing a scheme of distribution of sewing machines to backward classes from poor families. To avail the facility in the said scheme one should belong to Backward Classes Category-1, 2A, 3A and 3B. Annual family income for rural area is Rs.98,000/-for urban area is Rs. 1,20,000/-. The age limit should be 18 to 55 years. 1444 beneficiaries have been benefitted up to end of December 2025.



11.5.3 Karnataka Vishwakarma communities Development Corporation (KVDC)

Karnataka Vishwakarma communities Development Corporation Ltd., has been established on 28.02.2014. The corporation helps the traditional artisans in the field of sculpture Blacksmith, Goldsmith, Woodwork & Handicraft by assisting financially and provide them training in modern technology to become self-reliant. The Corporation provides educational loan for the students who are pursuing technical and professional courses at low rate of interest. Schemes implemented by the Corporation are: Financial assistance to traditional artisans and occupational groups (panchavruithi Self-employment Scheme), Self-employment Scheme (Direct loan), Swatantrya Amrutha Mahotsavada Munnade Yojane, Arivu Educational loan, Ganga Kalyana Individual/community Irrigation Scheme (Drilling of Borewell to small and marginal farmers) Self-Employment Scheme (Through Bank), Swavalambi Sarathi Scheme and loan for higher education in Foreign University.

During the year 2025-26, Rs.4872.00 Lakhs has been allocated to implement the above schemes. The opening balance as on 01.04.2025 of the corporation's PD account is Rs.4340.00 lakhs. Target has been set to benefit 1849 beneficiaries with an allocation of Rs.4044.75 Lakhs. Administrative sanction has been given to 825 beneficiaries and DBT process is in progress.

11.5.4 Karnataka Uppara Development Corporation

Karnataka Uppara Development Corporation Ltd., has been established during 2017. The objective of corporation is to provide financial assistance to the people of the Backward classes coming under Category-1. Schemes implemented by the corporation are Self-employment Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme, Arivu Education loan Scheme (New and Renewal), Swavalambi Sarathi (to buy four-wheeler) Scheme, Self-Employment Scheme (Bank) and loan for higher education in Foreign University.

During the year 2025-26, Rs. 2928 lakhs has been allocated to implement the above schemes. The opening balance of the corporation's PD account as on 01.04.2025 is Rs 1986.00 lakhs. A total target of Rs. 3275.00 lakhs have been set to implement above schemes. Total 4413 applications are received and the selection process of beneficiaries is in progress.

11.5.5 Nijasharana Ambigara Chowdaiah Development Corporation

Nijasharana Ambigara Chowdaiah Development Corporation (NACDC) was established during 2017. The objective of the Corporation is to provide financial help to the Backward classes people comes under Category-1. Schemes implemented by the corporation are Self-Employment Loan & Subsidy Scheme, Ganga Kalyana irrigation Scheme, Arivu Education loan Scheme (fresh & renewal), financial assistance for higher education studies in Foreign Universities, Swavalambi Sarathi Yojana, Swatantrya Munnade skill development Training programme and Food cart.

During the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs.1874.00 lakhs has been provided. The opening balance as on 01.04.2025 of the corporation's PD account is Rs.2939.55 lakhs and 1008 physical and Rs.2224.00 lakhs financial target has been set to implement the above schemes. Applications have been invited through Seva Sindhu Portal. Selection of beneficiaries is under progress.

11.5.6 Karnataka Savitha Samaja Development Corporation (KSSDC)

Karnataka Savitha Samaja Development Corporation was established during 2019. In order to improve economic status of the Savitha communities, Self-employment Loan Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme, Arivu Education loan, loan for higher education in Foreign Universities, Swavalambi Sarathi (to buy four-wheeler) Scheme, Self-Employment Loan through bank Scheme and food cart have been implemented by the Corporation.





During the year 2025-26, Rs. 1874.00 Lakhs has been allocated. The opening balance as on 01.04.2025 of the corporation's PD account is Rs 1049.00 lakhs. Action plan is prepared for an amount of Rs. 1874.00 lakhs to implement the above schemes. An amount of Rs.388.00 lakhs has been provided to 306 beneficiaries up to the end of December 2025.

11.5.7 Karnataka Madiwala Machideva Development Corporation Ltd., (KMMDC)

Karnataka Madiwala Machideva Development Corporation was established during 2019. In order to improve economic status of the Madiwala Machideva communities, Self-employment Loan Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme, Arivu Education loan, Loan for higher education in Foreign Universities, Swavalambi Sarathi (to buy four-wheeler) Scheme, Self-Employment Loan through bank Scheme have been implemented by the Corporation.

During the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 3373 lakhs have been allocated to implement the above scheme. The opening balance as on 01.04.2025 of the corporation's PD account is Rs 2629.07 lakhs. 1799 physical and Rs.2907.00 Lakhs financial target has been set under above schemes. Administrative approval has given to 686 beneficiaries.

11.5.8 Karnataka Veerashaiva Lingayath Development Corporation

Karnataka Veerashaiva Lingayath Development Corporation has been established in the year 2020. Basava Belagu, Videsha Vidyavikasa, Jeevajala, Kayakirana, Swavalambhi Sarathi, Vibhuti-Nirmanagata, Self-Employment Loans (in collaboration with banks), Swathantrya Amrutha Mahotsavada Munnade Yojane, Bhojanalaya Kendra Schemes are implemented by the corporation.

During the year 2025-26, Rs.22487.00 lakhs has been allocated. The opening balance as on 01.04.2025 of the corporation's PD and all accounts is Rs 19275.03 lakhs. The target has been fixed to benefit 8005 beneficiaries with an allocation of Rs. 19522.9 lakhs. 3405 beneficiaries are benefitted with an amount of 5945.99 Lakhs.

11.5.9 Karnataka Maratha Communities Development Corporation

The Karnataka Maratha Communities Development Corporation Ltd., has been established during 2021. The objective of the Corporation is to provide financial facilities to the people belonging to various Maratha Communities and to provide credit facility through this corporation for educational, economic and social development. JijaavuJalbhagyaYojane (Ganga Kalyana Scheme), Self Employment direct loans (Shri Shahji, Raje Samruddhi Yojane), Self-Employment Loan Scheme (through bank), Arivu Education Loan scheme, Swavalambhi Sarathi Scheme, Maratha Military Hotel scheme, Amrutha Munnade Yojane and sewing machine yojana have been implemented by the Corporation.

During the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 18739.00 lakhs have been provided. The opening balance as on 01.04.2025 of the corporation's PD account is Rs 10381.00 lakhs. The target has been fixed to benefit 9546 beneficiaries with an allocation of Rs. 16753 Lakhs. Administrative sanction has been given to 1475 beneficiaries & DBT is in progress.

11.5.10 Karnataka Alemari and Are Alemari Development Corporation (KAAADC)

Karnataka Alemari and Are Alemari Development Corporation was established during 2022 to improve the economic status of the nomadic and semi-nomadic communities, Schemes implemented by the corporation are Self Employment Loan scheme, Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme, Arivu Education loan, Loan for higher education in Foreign Universities, Swavalambhi Sarathi Scheme and Self-Employment Loan through bank Scheme.





During the year 2025-26, Rs.4497.00 lakhs have been allocated. The opening balance as on 01.04.2025 of the corporation's PD account is Rs 3436.50 lakhs. The target has been fixed to benefit 1460 beneficiaries with an allocation of Rs. 3245.00 Lakhs. Administrative sanction has been given to 469 beneficiaries & DBT is in progress.

11.5.11 Karnataka Vokkaliga Community Development Corporation

Karnataka Vokkaliga Community Development Corporation was established in 2022 for the comprehensive development of the Vokkaliga Community. Schemes implemented by the corporation are Self-Employment Loan Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme, Swavalambhi Sarathi Scheme, Self-Employment Loan through bank Scheme (Commercial Bank), Educational loan Scheme, Loan Scheme for Higher Education in Foreign Universities, and Skill Development Training Scheme ahead of Independence Amrutha Mahotsava.

During the year 2025-26, Rs.22487.00 lakhs has been allocated. The opening balance as on 01.04.2025 of the corporation's PD account is Rs 14121.00 lakhs. The target has been set to benefit 9851 beneficiaries with an allocation of Rs. 20451 Lakhs. 4966 beneficiaries are benefitted with an amount of Rs.9900.47 Lakhs.

11.5.12 Karnataka State Kadugolla Development Corporation.

The main objective of the Corporation is to implement various schemes for the economic development of Kadugolla Community. Schemes implemented by the corporation are Self-Employment Direct loan scheme, Ganga Kalyana Irrigation scheme, Arivu Education Loan scheme, Loan for Higher education in foreign universities, Swavalambi Sarathi scheme and self-employment Loan through Banks scheme.

During 2025-26, Rs. 5622.00 Lakhs has been allocated. The opening balance as on 01.04.2025 of the corporation's PD account is Rs 4977.66 lakhs. From all the schemes, a target has been set to benefit 3961 beneficiaries with an allocation of Rs.6596.00 Lakhs. The process for the selection committee meeting is in progress.

11.5.13 Social and Educational Survey

Karnataka State commission for the Backward Classes has been conducted the Social and Educational survey in Karnataka during September-October of 2025.

11.5.14 Challenges faced

- ❖ Currently, 183338 students are admitted in 1414 post-matric hostels and 67303 students in 1245 pre-matric hostels under the Backward Classes Welfare Department, total 250641 students are admitted in 2659 hostels. Out of 2659 pre-matric and post-matric hostels, 1634 hostels are functioning in own buildings, 253 hostels are functioning in free buildings and remaining 772 hostels are functioning in rented buildings. 772 hostels are functioning in rented buildings will require construction of own buildings. Currently, 415 sites are available for construction of Department own buildings.
- ❖ Due to the high demand from various Castes of backward Classes Community for construction of community halls/Hostel buildings under the various communities development programme Scheme, additional grant is required for the above said programme.
- ❖ There is a lack of basic amenities (CC roads, drainage, and drinking water) in the colonies, where nomadic/ semi-nomadic communities live in the state. Grants are required to provide basic amenities to facilitate better quality of life for the nomadic/semi-nomadic community.
- ❖ Currently 1414 post-matric hostels are functioning under the department, in which 183338 students have been admitted in the Post -Matric hostels. However, there is a high demand for post-matric hostels





in major educational hubs. Due to more demand in educational centres, there is a need for another 100 Post-matric hostels with a sanction strength of 100 in each Post matric Hostels.

- ❖ The students are deprived of the basic necessary facilities in the hostels functioning under the department, the necessary basic facilities such as Two Tier Cot, Coir Mattress, Dining Table, Water Purifier, Solar Water Heater/Heat Pump, Computer, UPS, Digital Library etc., need to be provided to the hostels, for which an estimated grant of Rs.200.00 Crores is required.
- ❖ There is a high demand from the candidates of backward classes community for UPSC, KAS and Banking PO Pre Examination Coaching from reputed training Institutions. Therefore, grant of Rs.30.00 crores is required under the training program to provide the said program to more backward classes candidates.

11.5.15 Way Forward

- ❖ Under the Department of Backward Classes Welfare, 1634 hostels are functioning in own buildings, 253 Hostels are function in free buildings and 772 Hostels are functioning in rented buildings. In which 772 hostels functioning in rented buildings will be constructed in a phased manner, if they provide additional grants for the construction of the building in every financial year.
- ❖ There is a lack of basic amenities (CC roads, drainage, drinking water) in the colonies of nomadic/semi-nomadic communities live in the state. If the grant is provided to infrastructure will be implemented to the people in Phased manner.
- ❖ There is a high demand in major educational centers for post -matric hostels. Need to take action to establish new 100 Post matric hostels of 100 sanction strength, if provided supplementary grants.
- ❖ The students are deprived of the basic necessary facilities in the hostels functioning under the department, the necessary basic facilities such as Two Tier Cot, Coir Mattress, Dining Table, Water Purifier, Solar Water Heater/Heat Pump, Computer, UPS, Digital Library etc., in which estimated grant of Rs.200.00 Crores is provided, the above basic Facilities will be provided in phased manner.
- ❖ There is a high demand from the candidates of backward classes community for UPSC, KAS and Banking PO Pre Examination Coaching from reputed training Institutions. Therefore, required more grants under the training program to provide the said program to more backward classes candidates.

11.6 WELFARE OF MINORITIES

The Population of religious minorities as per 2011 census is about 96 lakhs which forms 15.92% of the total population of Karnataka. People belonging to Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Jain, Sikh and Parsi communities comes under religious minorities. To improve the socio-economic conditions of the minority communities, the department is implementing various departmental schemes through Directorate of minorities, Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation and other boards. During 2025-26 an amount of Rs.3961.63 crores has been allocated, out of which Rs. 2205.39 crores have been released and expenditure incurred up to end of December 2025 is Rs. 1789.30 crores.

11.6.1 Directorate of Minorities

1. Minority Scholarship and Fee Reimbursement

a) Pre-Matric Scholarship

The Pre-matric Scholarship encourages parents of minority communities to send their children to school and helps them complete their schooling by reducing the financial burden on the parents. This scheme lays the foundation for their academic achievement. The objective of this scheme is to empower minority communities





through education, leading to upliftment of socio-economic conditions. Scholarships are awarded to students who have secured more than 50% marks in the previous class annual examination and the annual income of the student parents from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakhs. 30% of the scholarship will be reserved for girl students. In case sufficient eligible girl students are not available, the remaining scholarship will be given to eligible boys.

The said scheme is being implemented by the State Government from 2023-24 as the Pre-matric Scholarship (Class 1 to 8) provided by the Central Government to minority students has been discontinued.

During the year 2025-26, Rs. 7017.00 Lakhs has been disbursed to 465813 students till December-2025

b) Post-Matric Fee Reimbursement Scholarship

The objective of the 'Fees Reimbursement' scheme is to provide scholarships and incentives to minority community students pursuing post-matric undergraduate, graduate, postgraduate and professional, technical and MPhil & Ph.D. courses in government and private colleges/universities in India/Karnataka State.

Scholarship is given to students who have secured more than 50% marks or equivalent in the previous year's semester/final examination. The annual family income of a student pursuing post-matric courses should not exceed Rs.2 lakhs.

The annual family income of a student pursuing merit cum means (technical and professional courses) should not exceed Rs.2.50 lakhs.

During the year 2025-26, Rs.11556.00 lakhs have been disbursed to 124909 students under the Post-Matric Scholarship and Fee Reimbursement Scheme for students who were due in 2023-24 & 2024-25 till December-2025

c) National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for students pursuing higher education in abroad

A scholarship scheme is being implemented to provide scholarships to students belonging to the minority community of Karnataka state to pursue postgraduate studies in the QS Top 500 universities List-2025 for maximum of 2 years abroad. If the annual income of the student family is less than Rs. 8.00 lakhs, a maximum scholarship of Rs. 15.00 lakhs will be given for 2 years and if the annual income of the student family is between Rs. 8.00 lakhs and Rs. 15.00 lakhs a maximum scholarship of Rs. 7.5 lakhs will be given for 2 years.

During the year 2025-26, Rs. 3919.00 lakhs scholarship has been disbursed to 321 students till December 2025.

d) M. Phil and PhD Fellowship Scheme

A fellowship programme of Rs. 10,000/- per month has been implemented for a maximum of 03 years for minority students pursuing Ph.D. in recognized universities of India/Karnataka State and for a maximum of 02 years for minority students pursuing M. Phil on JRF model.

During the year 2025-26, An amount of Rs. 52.00 Lakhs scholarship have been spent on 114 students till the end of December-2025.

e) B.Sc & GNM Nursing Incentive/Fellowship Scheme

As announced in the Budget Speech 2024-25, an incentive/fellowship amount of Rs. 25,000/- will be provided through DBT to minority community students pursuing B.Sc Nursing in Government/Private colleges. During 2025-26, Rs.162.00 lakhs spent to 650 students who were pending in 2024-25.





2. Incentive for Minority students

The following projects are being implemented under the said scheme.

Scheme Name	Income Limit (Rs. in lakhs)	Incentive Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
IITs, IIMs, IISC Incentive	Rs.8.00	Rs.2,00,000/-
B.Ed & D.Ed Incentive	Rs.6.00	Rs.25,000/-
“Maulana Abul Kalam Azad” Prathiba Puraskara for minority students	Dept Students	SSLC Rs.10,000/- & PUC Rs.15,000/-

During the year 2025-26, a budget of Rs.800.00 lakhs was allocated and Rs.600.00 lakhs was released. By the end of December-2025, Rs.201.10 lakhs have been spent for 1509 students.

3. Stipend for Law Graduates

Under the District sector Scheme, students are being selected from each district and trained. The training is given by Government Advocates or experienced Advocates with at least 20 years of experience. A training stipend of Rs. 5,000 per month for 4 years will be given to the students. During the year 2025-26, a budget of Rs.236.00 lakhs was allocated and Rs.177.00 lakhs was released. By the end of December-2025, Rs. 97.93 lakhs have been spent for 270 students.

4. Hostels for Minorities

a) Pre-Matric Hostels

To facilitate the education of students from religious minority communities, a total strength of 1825 are being accommodated in 36 Pre-matric hostels in the district and taluks, including 750 students in 15 Pre-Matric Boys hostels and 1075 students in 21 Pre-Matric Girls hostels students and each student is being provided with meals at a rate of Rs. 1,750/- for 10 months and uniform, stationery and other facilities are being provided.

b) Post-Matric Hostels

Students from minority communities studying in PUC, Degree, Post-graduate and other courses are eligible to get admission in these hostels. A total of 369 Post-Matric hostels with a total strength of 29,750 including 218 Post-matric Boys hostels with 17,100 students and 151 Post-Matric Girls hostels with 12,650 students, are functioning in the districts and taluks across the state. Students admitted to Post-Matric courses are being provided with meals at a rate of Rs. 1850/- for 10 months. Free library facilities and play materials are being also provided.

c) Hostels for working women

In view of the safety of working women in Bangalore and the municipal corporation limits, 10 working women's hostels have been opened for women.

During the year 2025-26 a budget of Rs.12440.24 lakhs have been allocated of which Rs.9924.51 lakhs was released. Rs.7975.30 lakhs has been spent on Salaries and Maintenance of Hostel Staff and 32081 students by the end of December 2025.



5. Maintenance of Maulana Azad Schools for Minorities

With a view of providing better education to the minority community, 300 Maulana Azad Model Schools/ Colleges have been started in the state from class 6th to 10th standard in English medium and as announced in the current year's budget para, out of 300 Moulana Azad Model Schools, 100 Maulana Azad Model Schools have been converted into Karnataka Maulana Azad Public Schools from L.K.G to PUC.

During the year 2025-26, a budget of Rs.12622.58 lakhs have been allocated and Rs.11306.83 lakhs was released. By the end of December 2025, Rs. 11075.32 lakhs has been spent for Staff Salaries, Maintenance and 41608 students.

6. Residential Schools for Minorities

With a view of providing quality education to the religious minority community from 6 to 10th standard in the state, 173 Morarji Desai Residential Schools/Government Muslim Residential Schools, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Residential Schools are functioning in various districts and taluks.

The Honorable Chief Minister announced in 2025-26 Budget Speech that a commerce course would be started in 62 Morarji Desai Residential Schools for minorities, and in this year, a commerce course has been started in 40 schools.

During the year 2025-26, a budget of Rs.41574.49 lakhs have been allocated and Rs.36550.72 lakhs was released. By the end of December 2025, Rs. 34354.91 lakhs has been spent for Staff Salaries, Maintenance and 52162 students.

7. Pre- University Colleges working under the Directorate of Minorities

There are 101 various Residential Pre- University Colleges and 25 Moulana Azad Pre -University Upgraded Colleges working under the Directorate of Minorities. There are presently 11269 students studying in these colleges in the academic year 2025-26.

All the students studying in Pre- University colleges under the Directorate of Minorities are being provided NEET/JEE/K-CET/CLAT/CA-Foundation entrance exam coaching from the first year of Pre- University Course.

8. 100 Urdu Medium Schools with highest enrolment will be upgraded

The Hon'ble Chief Minister in his Budget Speech 2025-26, stated that, the 100 Urdu-medium schools with the highest enrolment run by the Education Department will be provided infrastructure on the lines of Karnataka Public Schools and upgraded to Maulana Azad Public Schools to enhance the quality of learning. During the year 2025-26, a budget of Rs. 10000.00 lakhs have been allocated to upgrade 100 Urdu Medium Schools. It is under process.

9. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Centre for Studies and Research, functioning under the Directorate of Minorities

It has been ordered to start a "Chair on Religious Minorities" under the "Center for Study of Social and Exclusive Policy" of the National Law School of India University, Nagarabavi, Bengaluru to conduct research on the Social, Economic and Educational conditions of religious minority communities such as Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and Parsis. Accordingly, as per the guidance of The Director, Directorate of Minorities, various studies and research works are being undertaken by the said chair and other institutions through the Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Centre for Studies and Research and reports are being submitted to the government.





A grant of Rs. 21,04,500/- has been released by the Directorate of Minorities to The Director, Institute for Socio-Economic Changes, Bangalore for the study & research titled “Implementation, Accessibility and Utilization of Scholarship, Residential Schools and Colony Development Karnataka” for the year 2025-26.

10. Assistance for Minorities Orphanages

Orphans studying in class 1 to 10 are eligible for admission in 49 private pre-matric aided hostels and 27 orphanages run by voluntary organizations in the state. Each student in voluntary organizations will be given a grant of Rs.875/- per month for 12 months for food expenses. During the year 2025-26, a budget of Rs.500.00 lakhs was allocated and Rs.372.72 lakhs was released. By the end of December-2025, Rs. 155.96 lakhs has been spent to 4878 students in 76 private institutions/orphanages have benefited from this.

11. Construction of hostel and residential school buildings for minorities

The construction, repair and renovation work of the buildings of Morarji Desai Residential School/College and Model Residential School, Maulana Azad Bhavan, Maulana Azad Model School and Women’s Hostels functioning in the state are being undertaken for construction of additional rooms, repair and purchase of sites, especially in backward and most backward taluks. During the year 2025-26, a budget of Rs.75000.00 lakhs was allocated and Rs.37500.00 lakhs was released. By the end of December-2025, 80 works worth Rs.33873.83 lakhs has been started.

12. Vidyasiri Scheme

This scheme has been implemented for students studying in post-matric courses (from PUC to Ph.D.) in government, aided/unaided colleges/institutions and who do not have access to hostel facilities. Eligible students will be given a monthly stipend of Rs. 1500 for 10 months with a maximum of Rs. 15,000 during the academic year. In the year 2025-26 Rs. 5000.00 lakhs have been allocated and Rs.3750.00 lakhs were released. It is under process.

13. Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Yojana (PMJVK)

The Minority Welfare Department is Implementing PradhanMantri Jan VikasaKaryakarma (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, laboratories, additional class rooms etc. During the year 2025-26, a budget of Rs.45796.00 lakhs has been allocated, out of which Rs.5000.00 lakhs released which includes Central and State share and Rs.5000.00 lakhs has been spent till December 2025.

14. Pre-training for minority candidates for UPSC/KPSC and other competitive examinations

- ❖ **IAS/KAS Training at Haj Bhavan:-** At Haj Bhavan, Bangalore, training for IAS/KAS competitive exams including 10 months of accommodation is being provided through prestigious institutions to eligible candidates from minorities.
- ❖ **Training for preparation of UPSC Main Examination:-** A scheme has been implemented to provide training or scholarship with accommodation to minority candidates for the preparation of the Civil Services Examination Main Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).
- ❖ **NEET/CET & CA/CLAT Training:-** Students studying in minority pre-university colleges are being provided pre-exam training for NEET/CET & CA/ CLAT and other exams from the first year itself.
- ❖ **Pre-Exam Training for RRB, SSC & KPSC Group-C exams:-** The department will provide Pre-Exam training including accommodation to the candidates from the minority community of the state who are preparing



for RRB, SSC and various Group-C competitive exams through reputed institutions in various district centers of the state.

- ❖ **Training for Integrated Courses along with B.A, B.com & B.Sc Degree:-** Students from minority communities will be provided training for Central and State Government Competitive Examinations along with B.A, B.com & B.Sc Degree.
- ❖ **Police Sub Inspector Pre-Recruitment Training:-** 90 days Residential Police Sub Inspector Pre-Recruitment Training is being provided to 400 candidates from minority communities.
- ❖ **Skill Training:-** Skill training on Basic & Advanced Courses is being provided to educated unemployed youth in collaboration with Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU) under the Skill Development Scheme for Minorities.
- ❖ **Hotel Management Vocational Training:-** From the year 2025-26, the Department of Minority Welfare will provide vocational training under the training program to provide employment opportunities to candidates from the minority community at the Institute of Hotel Management (a Central Government autonomous body), Bangalore.

During the year 2025-26, Rs. 2000.00 lakhs have been provided and Rs.1500.00 lakhs have been released. By the end of December-2025, Rs. 1180.10 lakhs have been spent for 700 Candidates.

15. Development of various communities

Under the said scheme, various community development works have been undertaken in areas inhabited by socially and economically backward minorities. During the year 2025-26, Rs. 20000.00 lakhs have been provided and Rs.15000.00 lakhs have been released. Rs. 14992.67 lakhs have been spent by the end of December-2025.

16. Chief Minister's Special Development Scheme

The objective of this scheme is to implement the infrastructure development works in the minority colonies deprived of basic amenities within the scope of all 224 constituencies.

During the year, Rs.71500.00 lakhs have been provided in the year 2025-26 and Rs.35750.00 lakhs have been released. As of the end of December-2025, Rs.16121.90 lakhs have been spent on various assembly constituencies of the state.

17. Minority Slum/Colony Development Scheme in 11 Corporations

The objective of this scheme is to implement the infrastructure works in the Town Panchayats, Municipalities and Municipalities falling within the jurisdiction of all 224 constituencies including the 11 Municipal Corporations of the State.

In the year 2025-26, Rs. 40000.00 lakhs have been provided and Rs.20000.00 lakhs have been released. As of the end of December-2025, Rs.19373.20 lakhs have been spent on the assembly constituencies of the state.

18. Jain, Buddhist and Sikh Community Development Scheme

Under the Jain, Buddhist and Sikh Community Development Scheme, grants will be released for the repair/ renovation/upgradation of Jain Basadi, BuddhaVihara and Sikh Gurudwaras and for the construction of community halls. Monthly honorarium will be given to Jain priests and Sikh Granthis and scholarships will be given to students of Jain, Buddhist and Sikh communities. During the year 2025-26, Rs.5584.80 lakhs have been provided and Rs.4188.60 lakhs have been released. By the end of December-2025, Rs.2668.16 lakhs have been spent on 10809 institutions/ students and Granthis.





19. Modernization of Madrasas

Budget Speech for the year 2025-26, it has been announced that necessary facilities like computers, smart boards etc. will be provided in Madrasas to provide formal education along with religious education and to enable students studying in Madrasas to write SSLC exams through NIOS.

During the year 2025-26, Rs.3500.00 lakhs have been provided and Rs.2625.00 lakhs have been released. By the end of December-2025, Rs.5.00 lakhs have been spent for 02 institutions.

20. Development of Christian Community

Karnataka Christian Community Development Corporation Limited has been established on 05.02.2025 for the comprehensive development of the Christian community in the state. Rs.8500.00 lakhs have been provided for the year 2025-26 and Rs.6375.00 lakhs have been released. It is under process.

21. Minority Post-Matric Hostels Maintenance

Basic facilities will be provided to the post-matric boys/girls hostels operated by the department. Under the said scheme, Rs.5000.00 lakhs have been provided in the year 2025-26 and Rs.3750.00 lakhs have been released. By the end of December 2025, Rs.1639.92 lakhs have been spent on 100 hostels.

22. Karnataka State Open University (KSOU)

For the benefit of minority students who are deprived of degree education, from the year 2025-26, a regional center of Karnataka State Open University (KSOU) has been opened at Haj Bhavan, Bengaluru and various degree/postgraduate education is being provided. In the financial year 2025-26, about 5000 minority students will be provided higher education and various skill development programs with a grant of Rs. 505.00 lakhs.

In this context, the Directorate of Minorities and Karnataka State Open University, in collaboration with each other, will encourage minority students who have dropped out of school/college to pursue higher education through distance education model, to pursue various skill development programs, degree/postgraduate degree and diploma/certificate programs through regional centers. By the end of December-2025, as the first and second installments Rs. 1000.00 lakhs have been given to 5328 students to pursue undergraduate/postgraduate degree education through distance education.

23. Construction of Multipurpose Hall

The government has given its approval to construct multipurpose halls for the minority community to conduct cultural and social activities at the taluk level at a unit cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs and at the district level at a unit cost of Rs. 200.00 lakhs as per the guidelines for implementation limited to the grant provided for the current year. Rs. 5000.00 lakhs have been reserved for the construction of 100 multipurpose halls in the year 2025-26 and by the end of December-2025, Rs. 3300.00 lakhs have been released for the construction of 59 multipurpose halls.

24. Simple Marriage Incentive

Brides and grooms from economically backward minority communities will be encouraged to have simple marriages. It is proposed to provide a subsidy of Rs.50,000/- per couple for simple marriages conducted through associations/institutions/private individuals, for a total of 5000 couples. The organizers of the said simple marriages will be given Rs.5000/- as an incentive per couple. Under the said scheme, Rs.2750.00 lakhs have been reserved for 5000 beneficiaries, and Rs.119.00 lakhs have been spent on 217 couples by the end of December-2025.



Achievements of Directorate of Minorities (till December 2025)

- ❖ In the year 2025-26, 100 Maulana Azad English Medium Schools have been upgraded as Karnataka Maulana Azad Public Schools and started from LKG to PUC with 2200 students enrolled.
- ❖ In the current year, 50 Maulana Azad English Medium Model Schools and 25 Morarji Desai Residential Schools have been started.
- ❖ 100 Urdu medium schools with the highest enrolment run by the Education Department have been selected and strengthened by allocating Rs. 100 crore in the present year for providing basic facilities to enhance learning standard.
- ❖ In the year 2025-26, scholarships worth Rs.187.87 crores have been spent to 5,91,486 students under scholarship schemes for minority students through DBT.
- ❖ The scholarship amount under the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme has been increased from Rs. 20.00 lakhs to Rs. 30.00 lakhs for a maximum of 2 years and Rs. 39.19 crores have been spent to 321 students in the current year.
- ❖ In the year 2025-26, under the Competitive Examinations Training Scheme UPSC, KPSC, PSI, Group-C, B.A/B.com/B.Sc degree along with Integrated Course, Skill Training and Hotel Management Professional Training are being provided to students from minority communities at a cost of Rs. 20.00 crores.
- ❖ In the current year, necessary basic facilities like computers, smart boards etc. have been provided to provide formal education along with religious education in Madrasas and to equip students studying in Madrasas to write SSLC examination through NIOS.
- ❖ A regional center of Karnataka State Open University (KSOU) has been opened at Haj Bhavan, Bangalore and 5328 students are being provided with undergraduate/postgraduate education through distance learning at a cost of Rs.10.00 crores in the current year.
- ❖ Rs.55.84 crores have been allocated for the development of Buddhist, Sikh and Parsi communities in the year 2025-26 and Rs.26.68 crores have been spent on 10809 institutions/students/Granthis.
- ❖ From the year 2025-26, Rs.6,000/- is being given to Jain Chief Priests and Sikh Chief Granthis, Rs.5,000/- to Jain Assistant Priests & Sikh Assistant Granthis and Rs.5.97 crores have been spent on 1074 Granthis/Priests.
- ❖ In the current year, construction work of 80 buildings has been undertaken at a cost of Rs.338.73 crores for the educational institutions of the Minority Welfare Department for their own buildings.
- ❖ From the year 2025-26, Rs. 50,000/- per couple is being given as an incentive for simple marriages of economically backward minority communities and Rs. 5,000/- per couple is being given as a subsidy to the organizers. Under this scheme, Rs.27.50 crores have been allocated for 5000 beneficiaries.
- ❖ In the year 2025-26, a grant of Rs.50.00 crores has been allocated for the construction of 100 multi-purpose buildings.

11.6.2 Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Ltd.

The main objective of the Corporation is to extend loan facility to the poorest of the poor among minorities so as to enable them to become self-reliant and also to provide social justice, infrastructure, education and employment. The Corporation implements the various schemes to improve the social economic and educational conditions of the minorities.





1. Arivu (Education Loan Scheme)

Under this scheme, Religious Minority Community students selected through CET / NEET who wish to pursue professional courses such as M.B.B.S., M.D., M.S., B. E., B.Tech., M. E, M. Tech., B.D.S., M.D.S., B. Ayush, M. Ayush, M.B.A., M.C.A., L.L.B., B. Arch, M. Arch, B.Sc in Horticulture, Agriculture, Dairy Technology, Forestry, Veterinary, Animal sciences, Food Technology, Bio Technology, Fisheries, Sericulture, Home/community Sciences, Food Nutrition and Dietetics, B.Pharm, M.Pharm, Pharma.D, and D.Pharm will be granted loans ranging from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 5,00,000/- for every year until the course duration. Such student shall repay the loan with service charges of 2% per annum after 6 months of completion of the course. The annual income of the beneficiary's family under this scheme should not exceed Rs. 8,00,000/- per annum. Progress of Arivu Education Loan scheme:

The Financial and Physical progress of the scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achivement		Percentage	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
2024-25	9000	8000.00	12199	11813.00	135	147.66
2025-26*	8000	8000.00	1974	4160.00	24	53

*up to December 2025

2. Shramashakti Scheme

Under this scheme, a loan facility of Rs.50,000/- will be provided by the Corporation, 4% rate of interest to the minority community workers to hone their artistic and technical skills and pursue the same occupation or to start or develop a small business. A total of Rs.50,000/- including a loan of Rs.25,000/- and a subsidy of Rs.25,000/- will be provided to an eligible applicant under this scheme. Selection of beneficiaries is under process.

The Financial and Physical progress of the scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achivement		Percentage	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
2024-25	2000	1000.00	1750	875.00	87	87.5
2025-26*	1000	500.00	-	-	-	-

* upto December 2025.

3. Swavalambi Sarathi Scheme

Under this scheme, financial assistance will be provided for the purchase of passenger autorickshaw/goods vehicle/taxi in collaboration with finance companies/co-operative banks/societies recognized by the RBI and nationalized/scheduled banks with a subsidy of minimum 50% on the on-road price of the vehicle. A maximum subsidy of Rs. 3.00 lakh to purchase taxi/ goods. And a maximum subsidy of Rs. 75,000 for Autorickhsaw will be provided. Selection of beneficiaries is under process.

The Financial and Physical progress of the scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achivement		Percentage	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
2024-25	1000	3000.00	946	2164.89	94.6	72.16
2025-26*	666	2000.00	-	-	-	-

* upto December 2025.





4. Vrutti Prothsaha Scheme

The Karnataka minorities development corporation has replaced Self Employment Scheme with Vruthi Prothsaha Scheme from the year 2023-24 with a total loan of Rs.1.00 lakh of which 50% loan and 50% subsidy. Selection of beneficiaries is under process.

The Financial and Physical progress of the scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achivement		Percentage	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
2024-25	2000	2000.00	1750	1750	87	87
2025-26*	550	550.00	-	-	-	-

* upto December 2025.

5. Community Based Training Program

Under this scheme various skill development programs and Training Programs in Advanced technologies are providing for the unemployed Youth to get self-employed or to create their own entrepreneur.

- ❖ Center for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) Gov. of India, Cloud Computing, Artificial Intelligence, Machine learning, Cyber Security, Quantum Computing and Control Engineering (Unmanned Aircraft System) Training Programs in Advance Technologies
- ❖ Remotely Piloted Aircraft Drone Training for conducting specialized remote pilot Aircraft drone through DGCA registered.
- ❖ SKILL TRAINING PROGRAM IN GRAPHIC DESIGNER, LAB TECHNICIAN, and CONSULTANT (CHARTERED TAX PRACTITIONER) AND FASHION & PORTFOLIO MAKE UP ARTIST.
- ❖ SKILL TRAINING PROGRAM IN VERTICAL TRANSPORTATION (ELEVATOR) TECHNICIAN.

The Financial and Physical progress of the scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achivement		Percentage	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
2024-25	2000	500.00	400	404.40	20	80.88
2025-26*	640	500.00	370	158.12	58	32.00

* upto January 2026.

6. Overseas Education Loan Scheme

Under this scheme, the students from minority community who wish to pursue graduate and post graduate courses in prestigious foreign universities. A loan up to Rs. 20 lakhs will be provided. Selection of beneficiaries is under process.

The Financial and Physical progress of the scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achivement		Percentage	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
2024-25	127	1276.00	201	1580.00	158	123
2025-26*	200	2000.00	-	-	-	-

*up to December 2025.





7. Direct Business Loan Scheme

Under this scheme, loan to the extent of Rs. 20 Lakhs will be provided to each selected beneficiary for carrying out trading or commercial activities, upon pledging of a property (being land or building) by the respective beneficiary against such loan availed by him / her.

Here, Loan is extended to those beneficiaries with family income not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000/- p.a. at an interest rate of 4% p.a. and to those with family income ranging between Rs. 8,00,000/- p.a. to Rs. 15,00,000/- p.a. at an interest rate of 6% p.a. Selection of beneficiaries is under process.

The Financial and Physical progress of the scheme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achivement		Percentage	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
2024-25	100	1500.00	65	935.00	65	62.33
2025-26*	100	1500.00	-	-	-	-

*up to December 2025.

8. Incentive Scheme For Sericulture Reelers

This scheme is aimed to improve financial condition of minority people belonging to minority community, who are involved in silk reeling / spinning. The corporation will provide loan up to Rs. 2.00 lakh to provide working capital and infrastructure facility to the silk spinning spinners, 50% of this will be subsidy. Selection of beneficiaries is under process.

The Financial and Physical progress of the scheme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achivement		Percentage	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
2024-25	200	400.00	186	372.00	93	93
2025-26*	250	500.00	-	-	-	-

*upto December 2025.

9. Start Ups Scheme

Government of Karnataka aims to provide a comprehensive entrepreneurship platform for Start-ups. The program aims to identify technology innovations by entrepreneurs from the economically weaker section of the society. The idea of this program is to cater to the end-to-end requirements of a start-up i.e from identifying the innovation, validating it providing seed capital and eventually giving then the market access. This Scheme is a first of its kind initiative of the Minority Welfare department.

The Financial and Physical progress of the scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achivement		Percentage	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
2025-26*	10	400.00	10	400.00	100	100

* upto December 2025





10. Santwana Scheme

Beneficiaries from the minority community special and weaker sections of the state will be provided with a subsidy of 50% on the unit cost of a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and a loan of 50% at an interest rate of 3%. In cases of communal riots and communal violence in the state and in cases where business centres and residential houses are destroyed or damaged due to environmental disasters, loan facilities will be provided if the loss is at least Rs.2.00 lakhs. Rs.300.00 lakhs has been allocated during 2025-26. It is under process.

11.6.3 Karnataka State Board of Auqaf

The main function of the Board is to monitor, protect and manage the administration of the waqf properties across the state of Karnataka. Presently there are 33000 waqf institutions in the state waqf properties. For better administration and to supervise, the Board constitutes managing committee to the said waqf.

- ❖ **Protection of Waqf Properties:** During the financial year 2025–26, the Government earmarked Rs.15000.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid for the Protection of Waqf Properties Scheme covering repair, renovation, and development of Khabrasthans, Idgahs, Mosques, and Dargahs in Karnataka, of which Rs.7500.00 lakhs has been received by the State Board of Auqaf till date and Rs.4002.00 lakhs released to 725 Waqf institutions across the State.
- ❖ **Honorarium to Pesh Imam & Mouzins:** The Honorarium is provided to Pesh Imam & Mouzins of the registered Waqf Mosques with income below Rs.1.00 lakh.

During 2025-26, the Government has allocated of Rs.10008 lakhs of which Rs.7506.00 lakhs (3rd quarter) has been released and Rs.6517.00 Lakhs released directly to the beneficiary bank account to 7,735 Pesh Imams (Rs.6,000 per month) and 7,595 Mouzins (Rs.5,000 per month).

- ❖ **Tasdiq - Annuity Allowance:** During the year 2025–26, the Government sanctioned Rs.521.00 Lakhs for Tasdiq–Annuity allowance to beneficiary institutions in the State, covering 757 institutions under Tasdiq and 111 under Annuity and Rs.203.00 lakhs released to 201 Waqf institutions.
- ❖ **Central Government Waqf Amendment Act 2025 (UMEED):** As per the provisions of the Government of India's Waqf Amendment Act, 2025 (UMEED Act), a unified online system has been established to ensure transparency and efficiency in the digital management of Waqf properties. In accordance with the timelines prescribed by the Central Government, complete details of 32,000 Waqf institutions in Karnataka are being uploaded to the system. Karnataka has secured first position among all states in the country.

Construction of Women' s college: During 2024-25, Government earmarked Rs.8760.00 lakhs as grant from the various development program of the minority for 15 womens college and during 2025-26, Rs.9600.00 lakhs has been allocated to construct 16 womens college. The Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation is the implementing agency for the construction of 15 and 16 womens colleges.

11.6.4 Karnataka State Haj Committee

The main aspect of Karnataka State Haj Committee to provide all needful assistance and co-operation for the pilgrims proceeding to Haj pilgrimage.

- ❖ Around 8684 Haj pilgrims from Karnataka State have proceeded for Haj Pilgrimage for Haj - 2025
- ❖ The rituals of Haj - 2025 were performed from 04th of June, 2025 to 08th of June, 2025 near Makkah City in Saudi Arabia.
- ❖ The Hon'ble Chief Minister, in his Budget speech for the year 2025-26, has announced that an additional building will be constructed at Haj Bhavan, Bengaluru to Provide facilities and amenities to Haj Pilgrims





and their kinsmen. The Government has granted administrative approval for the same. The preliminary works for construction of the Bhavan is under progress.

11.7. WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

I. Women Population and Women Development Programmes

As per 2011 Census, women population constitute 49.31% of the total state population and the southern states of India also have a similar pattern. The following schemes which aim not only on empowering women, but also for their well-being in various spheres implemented in the State.

A. Gruhalakshmi Scheme

Gruhalakshmi scheme will play a prominent role in easing the daily financial pressures and ensuring the economic empowerment of women. Under this scheme Rs.2000/- will be directly transferred to the female head of the family to their accounts every month. It is undoubtedly, the largest financial security scheme that has been launched in the country. under this program beneficiaries have been successfully paid through DBT till the end of September-2025 and total 12888617 beneficiaries have been enrolled up to November-2025.

For the year 2025-26 an amount of Rs.2860800.00 lakhs has been allocated for this scheme and overall of Rs.1375819.19 lakhs have been released, Rs.1133499.20 lakhs expenditure has been incurred. 82.38% expenditure has been achieved against the releases.

B. Stree Shakthi

At present there are 1.65 lakh self-help groups in the state, comprising 25.36 lakh women members. Up to December-2025 the groups had saved Rs.3425.20 crore since inception. Bank loans have been availed by 132684 groups to the extent of Rs.3790.80 crore and there has been internal loan circulation for taking up various Income Generating Activities. Several programmes like revolving fund, financial incentives, providing marketing facilities for the products produced by SHGs etc. are taken up by the department.

It is proposed to provide revolving funds to 3240 Scheduled Caste groups in the year 2025-26 An expenditure of Rs.76.70 lakhs have been incurred for 1534 groups as on December -2025.

An amount of Rs.357.20 lakhs has been allocated for the year 2025-26, for the strengthening of groups under Stree Shakthi scheme out of which Rs.239.58 lakh has been released till December-2025 and Rs.176.80 lakhs expenditure has been incurred.

C. Gender based Budget (Women Component Plan)

Gender Budget is implemented from the State during 2007-08. In Gender Budget, the Government Programmes & Schemes under the 29 demands for grants are classified into 2 categories. Schemes and programmes that are categorised under the "A" are exclusively for women and girls with 100% financial allocation to women. The coverage of the women beneficiaries under the "B" category schemes and programmes ranges from 30% to 90%. There are a total of 953 schemes is under category A & B in the Gender Based Budget for the 2025-26, out of which 79 schemes are in category 'A' & 874 schemes are in category 'B' schemes and these schemes are being implemented by concerned departments.

D. Working Women's Hostel

In the interest of protection and safety of working women, 23 hostels for working women have been started in rented buildings in Bengaluru city, Mysuru, Hubli-Dharwad, Belagavi, Dakshina Kannada and Kalaburagi





districts in 2022-23. Women working in garments, industries and other unorganized sectors and working women belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities are given priority facilities. And a total of 684 women have been provided accommodation in the said hostel.

For the year 2025-26 a grant of Rs.1002.00 lakhs have been allocated for this scheme and an Rs.501.00 lakhs have been released up to December-2025 and Rs.376.61 lakhs expenditure has been incurred.

E. One Stop Centre (Sakhi) (CSS 100%)

The One Stop Centre (OSC), aimed at providing comprehensive care to women survivors of abuse, violence, and trauma. OSCs offer a range of essential services such as medical, legal, temporary shelter, police assistance, psychological and counselling support. OSCs facilitate aid for women in distress, ensuring prompt support and promoting long-term empowerment by providing access to government programs. OSCs also foster coordination with other initiatives to combat violence against women effectively.

For the year 2025-26 a revised grant of Rs.1523.84 lakhs has been allocated under this scheme, out of which Rs.756.48 lakhs has been released up to December-2025 and Rs.692.51 lakhs expenditure has been incurred. Various service facilities have been provided to 7,865 women under this scheme.

F. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Rules, 2006 are being implemented in the Karnataka state, which is mainly aimed at preventing violence against women and is a major step towards achieving gender equality. Free legal services and advice are being provided by the Karnataka State Legal Services Authority. 40 Swadhar Kendras established to provide temporary shelter for Domestic Violence affected women and counselling services are being provided through 178 Santhwana Centers.

For the year 2025-26 a revised grant of Rs.1704.35 lakhs have been allocated and an Rs.1012.76 lakhs have been released up to December-2025 and Rs.783.52 lakhs expenditure has been incurred. Total 4,470 cases have been registered under this Act.

G. Santwana

Santhwana scheme has been implemented since 2000-01. This scheme functioning and providing service 24X7 counselling and necessary assistance to violence affected women, Legal assistance and counselling services are provided to women having dowry harassment, sexual harassment, family violence, rape, etc. At present 178 Santwana centers are functioning through NGOs Total 32,883 women are provided counselling services by the end of December-2025

An amount of Rs.1100.71 lakhs have been allocated for the year 2025-26 and an Rs.550.50 lakhs have been released up to December-2025 and Rs.541.66 lakhs expenditure has been incurred.

H. Shakthi Sadan (Swadhar Greh & Ujjwala)

The main objective of Swadhar Greh Yojana is to empower women in difficult situations economically and socially by providing shelter, training and education. Ujjwala Yojana aims to prevent trafficking of women and children and to protect and rehabilitate those who are subjected to trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation and to reunite them with their families.

Combining these two schemes, 'Shakti Sadan' - a comprehensive relief and rehabilitation home that will provide accommodation and various facilities to 50 residents, is being implemented through the services of voluntary organizations. At Present 40 Sakthi Sadan are Functioning in the State.





For the year 2025-26 an amount of Rs.800.00 lakhs has been allocated by the Central Government (Central Share) for the year 2025-26, of which Rs.400.00 lakhs have been released up to December-2025 and an expenditure of Rs.211.18 lakhs has been incurred. In addition, the grant of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been allocated by the State Government (State Share), of which Rs.263.52 lakhs have been released up to December-2025 and an expenditure of Rs.140.79 lakhs has been incurred.

I. Aganwadi Cum Crèches (AWCC)

The Government's sustained initiative on education and employment of women has resulted in increased opportunities for their employment, and more and more women are now in gainful employment, working within or outside their homes. The growing industrialization and urban development have led to increased migration into the cities. The past few decades have shown a rapid increase in nuclear families. Thus, the children of such working women, who were earlier getting support from families while they were at work, are now in need of day care services which provide quality care and protection for the children. At Present 128 Aganwadi Cum Crches (AWCC) functioning in State. And Total 1664 children have received the facility by the end of December 2025.

For the year 2025-26 a revised grant of Rs.143.44 lakhs has been allocated by the Central Government (Central Share) for the year 2025-26, out of which Rs.143.44 lakhs have been released up to December-2025. Also, a revised grant of Rs.95.63 lakhs has been allocated by the State Government (State Share), out of which Rs.95.63 lakhs have been released up to December-2025.

J. Women help Line-181 (CSS 100%)

The Women Helpline provides toll-free 24-hours telecom service to women seeking support and information by connecting them with Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) for all emergency services like police/ fire/ Ambulance services and with One Stop Centres.

Any woman in distress or facing violence within public or private sphere of her life or seeking information about women related schemes/programmes, or someone calling on her behalf, can contact the Women Helpline-181 for assistance. A total of 102229 calls have been received up to December 2025.

An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs have been allocated for the year 2025-26, and an Rs.72.30 lakhs have been released and Rs.51.95 expenditure incurred up to December 2025.

K. Hub for Empowerment of Women

Hub for Empowerment of Women aims to facilitate inter –sectoral convergence of the scheme and programs meant for women both state level (SHEW) and district level (DHEW) with the mandate to create an environment in which women realize their full potential. (i) 1 PMU at State level (SHEW) and (ii) 31 PMU unit at district level (DHEW) (31 districts) are established.

For the year 2025-26 an amount of Rs.553.00 lakhs has been allocated by the Central Government (Central Share), of which Rs.399.48 lakhs have been released up to December-2025 and an expenditure of Rs.318.69 lakhs has been incurred. In addition, the grant of Rs.368.00 lakhs has been allocated by the State Government (State Share), of which Rs.266.32 lakhs have been released up to December-2025 and an expenditure of Rs.212.46 lakhs has been incurred.

L. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme is being implemented in all districts of the state by conducting awareness activities to prevent foeticide, promote survival, protection and education of the girl child.





For the year 2025-26 a revised grant of Rs.435.00 lakhs has been allocated under this scheme and an Rs.435.00 lakhs have been released up to December 2025, Rs.101.37 lakhs expenditure has been incurred.

II. Sakhi Niwas (Working Women Hostel)

The scheme aims to promote availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation upto 3 years for working women in urban, semi-urban and even rural areas where employment opportunity for women exist. Day care facility for children of residence is also provided.

Currently, 57 working women's hostels are functioning in the state, and 2894 women are getting accommodation at the end of December-2025.

III. Akka Pade

Akka pade launched from 2025-26, the primary aim of Akka Pade is to provide immediate protection to women and children who are vulnerable, at risk or distress. Routed in empathy and community service Akka Pade acts as both a responsive safety unit and an Educational force within the society. Akka pade team has been formed in 31 districts of the state by the Female Home Guard. To monitor and review the scheme a State level committee under the chairmanship of Director General & Inspector General of Police, Karnataka State Police Department and District level under the Chairmanship of District Superintend of Police has been formed.

IV. Special Gram Sabhas

Government is facilitating holding of Special Grama Sabhas for women to get their entitlements and also to select suitable women beneficiaries under various schemes of development. During 2025-26 total 7663 Special Grama Sabhas have been conducted up to December-2025.

V. Child Development Programmes

A. Bhagyalakshmi-Sukanya Samridhi Account Scheme

Bhagyalakshmi is a flagship programme of the Women and Child Development department, the state aims to improving the sex ratio by encouraging the birth of girl child in the BPL families, and is trying to eradicate social evils such as child labour, female foeticide, child marriage and child trafficking. Eligibility criteria to enroll under the scheme is extended up to two years after the birth of the child.

Two girl children born in a BPL family are eligible to enroll under the scheme. A fixed amount is deposited with the financial partner namely, Life Insurance Corporation of India and the maturity amount is paid to the girl child on completion of 18 years of age only after fulfilling the conditions laid down under the scheme.

"Child Tracking System" software is being developed with assistance from NIC to track Bhagyalakshmi beneficiaries up to the age of 18 years. All information such as health status, education and migration pertaining to the beneficiaries are tracked through the software.

"Bhagyalakshmi-Sukanya Samrudhi Account Yojana" (2020-21): From 2006-07 to 2019-20, LIC was the Financial partner of the Scheme, and due to some administrative reasons from 2020-21, the Bhagyalakshmi Scheme is implemented through the Sukanya Samruddhi Account Scheme through the Postal Department. The name of the Bhagyalakshmi scheme and the conditions for registration of beneficiaries is continued as per earlier criteria.

An order has been issued on 10-11-2020 to redesign the Bhagyalakshmi scheme is implemented through the Sukanya Samrudhi Scheme of the Postal Department. An amount of Rs.3000/- per annum is deposited in





the name of two children of BPL families in Sukanya Samruddhi Account scheme for 15 years. Approximate maturity amount after 21 years will be Rs.1,27,000/- (at present rate of interest) "Withdrawal up to a maximum of fifty percent (50%) of the amount in the Account at the end of financial year proceeding the year of application for withdrawal shall be allowed for the purpose of education of the account holder.

Under this scheme, 36,30,078 beneficiaries have been benefited from 2006-07 to 2024-25. For the year 2025-26 a grant of Rs.26322.00 lakhs has been allocated for the benefit of 8,77,400 beneficiaries, and up to December 2025 a grant of Rs.13160.88 lakhs has been expenditure is incurred towards 4,38,696 beneficiaries. Rs. 6580.44 Lakhs has been released from the Govt. Dated 27.11.2025, action being taken to re-release the same amount to postal department.

B. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme, which provides a package of six services i.e., supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education for mothers and non-formal pre-school education for children between the ages of 3-6 years.

There are 69,922 Anganwadi Centres in the state with the total children of 36.13 lakhs out of 69922 AWC in the state only 47678 center (68.19%) are having own building and the remaining are functioning in rented building, school building, community hall, panchayat building, yuvaka & mahila mandalas and other rent free building. 617 Anganawadi buildings are under construction for the year 2025-26.

Anganwadi buildings (urban) under this scheme an amount of Rs.3000.00 lakhs has been allocated for the year 2025-26, out of which Rs.1500.00 lakhs has been released and Rs.1220 lakhs has been expenditure up to December-2025.

For the year 2025-26 under ICDS-NAREGA scheme a grant of Rs.3500.00 lakh has been allocated. Since the Anganwadi buildings are under construction, a grant of Rs.2624.00 lakh has been released by the end of December 2025 and a grant of Rs.790.00 lakh has been expenditure.

i. Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Supplementary nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries under the ICDS programme with revised feeding norms of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 grams of protein to 0-6 years' children, 600 calories of energy and 18-20 grams of protein to pregnant women/lactating mothers/adolescents girls, 800 calories of energy and 20-25 grams of protein to severely malnourished children as a supplement to their normal intake, as envisaged in the schematic guidelines. Supplementary nutrition is given for 300 days in a year. The unit cost has been revised to Rs.8.00 per beneficiary per day for normal children and Rs.9.50 per beneficiary per day for Pregnant/ Lactating/ adolescent girls and Rs.12.00 per severely malnourished children. As per the revised unit cost supplementary nutrition food is being provided for 300 days in a year.

During 2025-26, up to December-2025 an amount of Rs.101115.30 lakhs of expenditure has been incurred for 3869672 beneficiaries.

Under this scheme, a grant of Rs.53749.00 lakhs has been allocated by the Central Government (Central Share) for the year 2025-26, of which Rs.24994.73 lakhs have been released up to December-2025 and an expenditure of Rs.24994.73 lakhs has been incurred. In addition, a grant of Rs.54739.00 lakhs has been allocated by the State Government (State Share), of which Rs.24994.73 lakhs have been released up to December-2025 and an expenditure of Rs.24994.73 lakhs has been incurred.



ii. Ksheera Bhagya

As on December-2025, 38.69 lakhs of Anganwadi children in the State are being provided with 15 grams of milk powder and 10 gms of sugar. (150 ml creamy milk) for 5 days in a week.

iii. Srushti Scheme

- ❖ 12.30 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.

iv. Mathru Poorna Scheme

Under this programme, pregnant and nursing mothers are provided with Supplementary nutrition at the cost of Rs.21/-. 8.24 lakhs of beneficiaries are availing the benefits as against the target of 8.69 lakhs of beneficiaries up to December -2025.

For the year 2025-26 a revised grant of Rs.88187.00 lakhs has been allocated and an Rs.66478.57 lakhs is released up to December-2025 and Rs.51125.83 lakhs of expenditure is incurred.

v. Pre-school Education

In order to implement effective pre-school Education to children both in Kannada and English language at the pre-primary stage, Pre-Primary Classes (Govt. Montessori) have been started in 5000 Anganwadi Centers in the first phase on 28/11/2025, vide Government Order dated 12/11/2025.

About 17,732 AWCs in the state have been upgraded as Saksham Anganwadi Centers. The said centers have been provided with Teaching Learning Material (TLM), Smart LED TVs with learning Software and Clean Storage facility. Priority has been given to conducting Pre-Primary Classes (Govt. Montessori) (LKG/UKG) in the said centers.

C. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

The PMMVY Scheme provides financial support for pregnant and lactating mothers to improve the health and nutrition for mother and child as well as compensation for wage loss, if any. PMMVY is a Centrally Sponsored Maternity Benefits Scheme under which cash incentives of Rs.5,000/- is provided directly to the Bank/Post Office account of the beneficiary in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode for first child in two installment(1st installment Rs.3000/- and 2nd installment Rs.2000/-). The eligible beneficiaries receive the remaining cash incentive, as per approved norms towards maternity benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana after institutional delivery, so that on an average a woman gets Rs.6000/-. Under Mission Shakti, cash incentive of Rs.6000/- is also provided under PMMVY to eligible beneficiaries for second child subject to the second child being a girl. However, to avail benefits for a second child registration during pregnancy is mandatory. This has contributed to improving the sex ratio at birth and preventing female foeticide.

Under this scheme 3,14,175 beneficiaries are benefitted up to the end of December-2025. For the year 2025-26 an amount of Rs.12744.00 lakhs has been allocated by the Central Government (Central Share), out of which Rs.4162.10 lakhs have been released up to December-2025 and an expenditure of Rs.2959.93 lakhs has been incurred. In addition, a grant of Rs.8496.00 lakhs has been allocated by the State Government (State Share), out of which Rs.2774.74 lakhs have been released up to December-2025 and an expenditure of Rs.1973.28 lakhs has been incurred.





D. Poshan Abiyan

The main objectives of this scheme is to improve the nutritional status of children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers to reduce malnutrition, stunting among children and reduce the prevalence of Anemia among young children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

For the year 2025-26 a grant of Rs. 6615.00 lakhs has been allocated by the Central Government (Central Share), out of which Rs.6235.68 lakhs have been released up to December-2025 and an expenditure of Rs.3210.61 lakhs has been incurred. In addition, a grant of Rs. 4410.00 lakhs has been allocated by the State Government (State Share), out of which Rs.4157.12 lakhs have been released up to December-2025 and an expenditure of Rs.1928.63 lakhs has been incurred.

E. Malnutrition status of Children in Karnataka State

As per the Poshan Tracker, 3939115 children were enrolled in Anganwadi centers, and out of these beneficiaries, 72367 are moderately malnourished children and 6444 are severely malnourished children are identified in the month of December 2025.

F. Creches- (Child Care Centers)

Two Creches in each district have been started in all districts for the benefit of employed women in “Zilla Panchayat Offices and District Magistrates/other Government offices. Further during 2022-23, Creches have been started” in two taluks of each district and in areas where the concentration of women workers is the highest. A grant of Rs.536.50 lakhs has been allocated, for the year 2025-26 and Rs.262.40 lakhs has been released for districts up to December 2025 and an expenditure is Rs.255.24 lakhs has been incurred.

G. Hostel for Girls

To encourage girl's education in rural backward areas and to reduce school drop outs, free hostel facility is provided for girl students. At present 35 girls' hostels (17 pre matric and 18 post matric hostels) are functioning through NGOs which are funded by the Department.

A grant of Rs.629.29 lakhs has been allocated from the State Govt. for the year 2025-26 and out of which Rs.314.50 lakhs have been released up to December-2025 and Rs.298.69 lakhs expenditure has been incurred.

H. Reception Center and State Home for Women Scheme

Under the Women and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 and Rule 1989 four Reception Centers (Bengaluru (U), Karawar, Tumakuru and Gadag) and 8 State Homes (Bengaluru (U), Ballari, Davangere, Kalaburgi, Dharwad, Mysuru, Udupi and Shivamogga) are functioning in the state for women above 18 years of age who need protection and care.

For the year 2025-26 a revised grant of Rs.923.92 lakhs has been allocated from the State Govt. for the year 2025-26 and out of which Rs.761.48 lakhs have been released up to December-2025 and Rs.588.10 lakhs expenditure has been incurred.

I. Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)

SABLA scheme has been revamped as “Scheme for Adolescent Girls” and is being implemented in Aspirational districts Yadgiri & Raichur with an objective to empower adolescent girls in the age group of 14-18 years.



For the year 2025-26 an amount of Rs.1061.54 lakhs has been allocated by the Central and State Governments, out of which Rs.1038.00 lakhs has been released to the Aspirational districts of Raichur and Yadgir districts to meet the expenses.

J. PM-JANMAN (CSS)

Under the Pradhan Mantri Janajati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) is Centrally Sponsored scheme aims for the development of the Real Vulnerable Tribal Communities (PVTG) in the year 2023-24, 23 Anganwadi centers have been sanctioned by the Central Government in Chamarajanagar, Mysuru, Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu districts. A grant of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been allocated under the said scheme in the budget for the year 2025-26.

K. Dharti Abha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA)

This scheme has been launched in the year 2025-26. 164 State Anganwadi Centers have been sanctioned as Centrally Awarded Anganwadi Centers under the DA-JGUA scheme in the Scheduled Caste and Tribal villages identified by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

L. Chiguru

An innovative scheme called “Chiguru”, a Community Based Acute Malnutrition Management Programme, has been implemented in the revenue divisions of Ballari, Bidar, Kalaburagi, Yadgir, Belagavi, Raichur, Chitradurga and Vijayanagar districts of the state in collaboration with UNICEF, CEGIS and IPE global organizations, to identify malnutrition in children below six years of age enrolled in Anganwadi centres and improve the condition of children suffering from severe and moderate malnutrition.

This project identifies severe malnutrition at early stages, provides medical nutrition and highly nutritious food to children suffering from severe and moderate malnutrition without medical problems, ensuring the active participation of pregnant women, lactating mothers and mothers of children under six years of age, and promotes community awareness that child nutrition is not only the responsibility of the mother but also the shared responsibility of the entire family.

Way Forward

- ❖ There are 69,922 Anganwadi centers in the state, of which 55526 are in rural areas and 14396 are in urban areas. Of the total Anganwadi centers in the state, only 68.19% have their own buildings, while 22249 Anganwadi centers do not have their own buildings. In addition, 4243 sites are available in rural areas and 1092 sites in urban areas for the construction of Anganwadi centers. Due to shortage of sites, high cost of purchasing sites and construction, Anganwadi centers have been built in rural/urban areas. Government-owned sites can be acquired and construction of priority Anganwadi buildings can be undertaken.
- ❖ Addressing malnutrition among pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children.
- ❖ Strengthening the training and capacity-building of officers and staff working at the field level, and providing training programmes for personnel working under the ICDS through government-run institutions.
- ❖ Construction of Anganwadi buildings, from industrial and corporate organizations in the districts and Providing basic facilities required for Anganwadi Centers under CSR grants.
- ❖ A new head of account will be created for the purchase of C.A sites or for building construction, thereby enabling the construction of own buildings.





- ❖ For Anganwadi Centres currently operating in rented buildings, efforts will be made to obtain sites for construction of own buildings from various departments such as BBMP, Urban Development and Municipal Administration, Public Education, Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies, Karnataka Housing Board, Karnataka Slum Development Board, Health and Family Welfare Department, and the Department of Animal Husbandry.

Innovation, Good Practices, and Success Stories

- ❖ Pre-primary classes (Govt. Montessori) have been introduced in Anganwadi Centres with the objective of providing quality education in both Kannada and English at the pre-primary level. This initiative promotes early childhood learning among children enrolled in these centres.
- ❖ Children between the ages of 3-6 years are enrolled in Anganwadi Centres. Children aged 4-5 years are enrolled in Lower Kindergarten (LKG), those aged 5-6 years in Upper Kindergarten (UKG), and separate pre-school education is provided for children aged 3-4 years.
- ❖ Following the introduction of pre-primary classes (Government Montessori) in 5,000 Anganwadi Centres, there has been a significant increase in attendance among children aged 4-6 years.

11.8 KARNATAKA STATE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation was established in 1987 for the social and economic development of the weaker sections of women in the state. A total grant of Rs.4313.17 lakhs has been allocated to this corporation for the year 2025-26. Allocation has been made, out of which a grant of Rs.2343.02 lakhs has been released. An expenditure of Rs.2305.51 lakhs has been incurred till December-2025. The projects being implemented by the Corporation are as follows:

1. Udyogini Yojane

The main objective of this scheme is to enable women to engage in income generating activities and become self-employed and to avoid taking loans through private financial institutions. The Karnataka State Women Development Corporation is providing subsidy by facilitating them to get loans through banks. A grant of Rs.1500.00 lakhs has been allocated for the year 2025-26 and it is intended to provide financial facilities to 1482 beneficiaries. Rs.750.00 lakhs will be released by the end of December-2025. Under the scheme Applications are received till 15.01.2026. The applications are currently being reviewed and the achievement is under process.

2. Ex-Devadasis Rehabilitation Scheme

The aim of this scheme is to eradicate the Devadasi system and direct assistance is being provided to former Devadasi women under the Devadasi Rehabilitation Scheme. This scheme is being implemented in 15 districts of the state namely Belagavi, Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Ballari, Koppal, Raichur, Kalaburgi, Dharwad, Haveri, Shivamogga, Chitradurga, Yadgir, Davangere, Vijayanagara and Gadag districts. Financial facilities of Rs.30,000/- are being provided directly from the Women's Development Corporation to former Devadasi women to undertake various income generating activities like animal husbandry, small shops etc. and make them self-reliant.

A grant of Rs.286.44 lakhs has been allocated for the year 2025-26, the target is to provide financial assistance to 568 former Devadasi women under the said scheme and progress. The selection process of candidates is in progress. A grant of Rs.143.22 lakhs has been released by the end of December-2025. Under the scheme Applications are received till 15.01.2026. The applications are currently being reviewed and the achievement is under process.



3. Chetana Scheme

Financial facilities of Rs.30,000/- are being provided directly by the Corporation under the Chetana Scheme to enable oppressed women to undertake income-generating activities so that they can lead a respectable life in the society. Rs.147.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget for the year 2025-26, and a target has been set to provide facilities to 490 women. Rs.73.50 lakhs have been released by the end of December-2025. Under the scheme Applications are received till 15.01.2026. The applications are currently being reviewed and the achievement is under process.

4. Transgender Rehabilitation Scheme

A subsidy of Rs.30,000/- is being provided directly by the Women Development Corporation under the Transgender Rehabilitation Scheme to undertake income-generating activities to empower the Transgender economically with the aim of bringing them into the mainstream of society. For the year 2025-26, the government has provided Rs.300.00 lakhs in the budget, with the target of providing financial assistance to 990 beneficiaries. Rs.150.00 lakhs have been released by the end of December-2025. Under the scheme Applications are received till 15.01.2026. The applications are currently being reviewed and the achievement is under process.

Identity cards are mandatory for Transgender to avail the benefits of various schemes. The government has developed an online portal called National Portal for Transgender persons for Transgender. The District Collectors have been given the authority to issue identity cards to transgender persons. With their cooperation, identity cards have been issued to 4689 Transgender in the state so far.

Out of the 2656 Transgender who registered for the facility under the Gruhalakshmi scheme, 2278 people have been provided with the facility of the Gruhalakshmi scheme, and the approval process of the remaining applicants is in progress.

A survey of Transgender was conducted by the Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation in the year 2025-26, and a total of 10685 gender minorities have been identified in the state. The Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation has planned to provide training, financial assistance for income-generating activities and housing facilities for the rehabilitation of the said community, and a proposal has been submitted to the government seeking funding.

To provide employment opportunities to Transgender in government services, the government has provided 1% reservation in direct recruitment in all categories.

5. Dhanashree Scheme

HIV infected/affected women are being given Rs.30,000/- as incentive to each beneficiary to undertake income generating activities. A grant of Rs.300.00 lakhs has been allocated for the year 2025-26, out of which it is targeted to provide facilities to 990 beneficiaries. Rs.150.00 lakhs has been released by the end of December-2025. Under the scheme Applications are received till 15.01.2026. The applications are currently being reviewed and the achievement is under process.

6. Monthly Pension for ex-devadasi women

Ex-devadasi women above 45 years of age are being given Rs.2000/- as monthly Pension every month for their maintenance. As on the end of December-2025, monthly Pension has been paid to 25854 women through the Directorate of Social Security and Pensions.





7. Un-Spent funds in Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Scheduled Tribe Schemes

In the year 2025-26, Rs.692.00 lakhs have been allocated under SCSP Sub-Plan and Rs.342.00 lakhs under TSP Sub-Plan, totaling Rs.1034.00 lakhs. Out of this amount, expenses will be borne for the education of children of former Devadasi women under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and for organizing health camps for former Devadasi women and for releasing subsidy to eligible beneficiaries of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe under the udyogini Scheme and for EDP training. A total of Rs.517.00 lakhs has been released under this scheme till the end of December 2025. Under the scheme Applications are received till 15.01.2026. The applications are currently being reviewed and the achievement is under process.

Challenges

Identification of vulnerable and oppressed women beneficiaries by community-based organizations is a major challenge for providing benefits.

- (1) A baseline survey has been conducted to identify the number of Transgender in the state and a survey has been completed in 31 districts of the state. The process of data collection is in progress.
- (2) A survey of former Devadasi women was conducted in 1993-94 and 2007-08, and a survey will be conducted in 2025-26 to update the existing data. In this regard, it will be difficult to conduct the survey considering the demands of the community.
- (3) To resolve technical bottlenecks in the Corporation's Account, Treasury-2 in delivering facilities under the Corporation's schemes to the eligible persons through DBT.

11.9 DIRECTORATE OF CHILD PROTECTION

Directorate of Child Protection aims to strengthen child protection system at family and community level, identify risks and vulnerabilities affecting children, create and promote preventive measures to protect children from situations of vulnerability, risk and abuse.

Mission Vatsalya (Centrally Sponsored Scheme): The Central Government has implemented Mission Vatsalya scheme in the year 2022-23 for care and protection of children. This scheme is a road map to achieve development and child protection priorities aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It lays emphasis on child rights, advocacy and awareness along with strengthening of the juvenile justice care and protection system with the moto to "Leave no child behind".

An amount of Rs.29167.34 lakhs is earmarked for the year 2025-26, for the implementation of various schemes. Out of which Rs.10990.82 lakhs is released and Rs.10324.32 lakhs expenditure has been incurred up to the end of December -2025.

I. Institutional Services Provided to the Children

- ❖ 90 registered Government Child Care Institutions are functioning in the State and 1972 children are sheltered in the same institutions.
- ❖ 18 Open Shelters funded by Government are functioning in urban and semi-urban areas with the NGOs support and 227 children are sheltered in the same institutions.
- ❖ 17 Observation Homes are functioning in the State with a capacity of 525 children and 94 children are sheltered as on December-2025. 48 children are sheltered in one special home and 9 children are sheltered in one Place of Safety.



- ❖ 125 youngsters are sheltered in 7 After Care Homes.
- ❖ 52 Destitute Cottages are registered in State. 925 children are sheltered in these cottages.
- ❖ 190 children are sheltered in 21 Government Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA). 225 children in 21 aided Specialized Adoption Agencies and 22 children in 3 un-aided Specialized Adoption Agencies.
- ❖ 176 children are sheltered in 6 Fit institutions.

II. Non-Institutional Services

Child Welfare Committees: 33 child welfare committees are functioning in 30 districts. During the year 2025-26 till December 6507 children in need of Care and Protection have been produced before the Child Welfare Committees of 30 districts.

Juvenile Justice Boards: 34 Juvenile Justice Boards are functioning in 30 districts. During the year 2025-26 till December 3459 children in Conflict with Law have been produced before the Juvenile Justice Board of 30 districts.

Adoption programme: 45 Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA) are functioning in the State. During the year 2025-26 till December 180 children were placed In-Country adoption and 11 children in Inter-Country adoption.

Foster Care Programme: During the year 2025-26 till December 70 children in need of Care and Protection produced before Child Welfare Committee are placed in foster care families.

Child Helpline: Child Helpline services is a 24-hour emergency contact service for children in distress. 1098 is a National toll-free number. During the year 2025-26 till December 234773 calls have been received. All the complaints have been forwarded to the concerned districts and action has been initiated to resolve the issues. Rs.1122.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 2025-26. Rs.78.77 lakhs expenditure has been incurred up to December 2025.

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO): In this scheme, one-time financial assistance of Rs. 6000/- will be provided to the teenage pregnant and nursing mothers. Rs.200.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 2025-26.

Sponsorship Program: Children in need of Care and Protection will be provided a monthly allowance of Rs.4,000/- to continue their education with the extended family support. For the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs.6660.00 lakhs have been year marked. 19998 beneficiaries were supported till December and Rs.2884.04 lakhs has been disbursed through DBT.

State Scheme

Vishesha palana yojana (for HIV-infected and affected children): During the year 2025-26 till December 10473 beneficiaries were supported with a monthly financial assistance of Rs.2000/- with total expenditure Rs. 1675.70 lakhs.

Upkar Scheme: During the year 2025-26 till December 217 beneficiaries were supported with a monthly financial assistance of Rs.5000/- with total expenditure Rs.94.35 lakhs.

Chief Minister's Balaseva Yojane: During the year 2025-26 till December 111 beneficiaries were supported with a monthly financial assistance of Rs.3500/- with total expenditure Rs.32.34 lakhs.





Prohibition of Child Marriage: During the year 2025-26 till December 3005 complaints have been received. Out of which 2360 child marriages were prevented. 645 child marriages cases reported FIR has been registered in all 645 cases.

Achievements

21 children in child care institutions have scored more than 75% in SSLC and PUC examinations held during the year 2024-25.

Way Forward

- ❖ The Cabinet has approved the Prohibition of Child Marriage (Karnataka Amendment) Bill - 2025 on date:24-07-2025 to make preparation to child marriage also is an offence, as there is no provision in the previous Act to register cases in case of attempt, preparation and engagement of child marriage.
- ❖ Award to Grama Panchayath's with zero tolerance to Child Marriage, POCSO, Child Labour as an incentive at Gram Panchayat Level.
- ❖ **Publication of Newsletters:** Department is aiming to publish quarterly new shelters that reflect the achievements and best practices of child protection institutions, child protection units.
- ❖ **Awards:** Awards are proposed to recognize the dedication and hard work of the staff working in child care institutions across the State and also the children of child care institutions who excel in academics and sports.
- ❖ **Vulnerability Mapping:** To analyze and monitor trends and patterns in the case of children in difficult situations and take appropriate measures it is proposed to undertake vulnerability mapping in the districts.
- ❖ The Department aims to start de-addiction centers for drug addicted children who are produced before the Child Welfare Committee and Juvenile Justice Board in collaboration with NIMHANS and DIMHANS.
- ❖ As the number of teenage pregnancies are increasing alarmingly, the State Government is planning to start 4 children homes for teenage pregnancies separately at 4 revenue divisions.

11.10 PROGRAMMES FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF DIFFERENTLY ABLED & SENIOR CITIZENS

The Dept. for Empowerment of Differently Abled & Senior Citizens has been established in the year 1988. Department is facilitating Differently Abled Persons to get the benefits of the different schemes implemented by the department in order to bring them to the mainstream of the society. The Differently Abled persons are categorized 21 Types of Disabilities as per the Rights of Persons With Disabilities (RPWD) Act.

Departmental Programmes

The programmes of the department are broadly classified into three categories

1. Programmes for Development of Differently Abled persons.
2. Programmes for Development of Senior Citizens.
3. Social Security and protection programmes.

During 2025-26, an amount of Rs.272.25 Crores is earmarked, released an amount of Rs. 196.49 Crores and an amount of Rs.152.29 Crores expenditure is incurred up to the end of December 2025.



Braille Printing Press

Braille books required for the visually Impaired students are printed and supplied by the Government Braille Printing Press at Mysuru, throughout the State. During 2025-26 total of 7050 text books have been printed and supplied to visual impairment students upto the end of December 2025.

- 1. Aids and Appliances to the Disabled:** Under this scheme, aids and appliances (Caliparse, Braille Watch, walking stick, Crunches, Hearing Aid etc.) below an amount of Rs.15,000/- are distributed to the Persons with Disability whose family income is less than Rs.11,500/- per annum in rural areas and Rs.24,000/- in urban areas. During 2025-26 Rs.102.00 lakhs released to districts for different aids and appliances were provided and distributed at free of cost.
- 2. Talking Laptop to students with visual impairment:** Visually challenged students studying in SSLC and Disabled classes with the use of latest technology and software Talking Laptops are provided to facilitate higher education from the year 2014-15 the scheme was implemented. During 2025-26 an amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is earmarked.
- 3. Providing Retrofitted Motorized two-wheeler for Persons with Disabilities:** A scheme has been implemented to provide a motorized two-wheeler once in a lifetime to severely physically disabled persons (with disability of more than 75%) between the ages of 20 and 60 whose annual family income is less than Rs.2.00 lakhs. A budget of Rs.433.00 lakhs has been allocated for the year 2025-26.
- 4. Sewing Machine to Hearing impaired person for Self-employment:** For self-employment of hearing impaired persons, Rs.30.00 lakhs has been allocated for the year 2025-26.
- 5. Braille kit for Blind Students:** Braille kits including talking mobiles and Braille watches have been purchased and distributed to blind students. Rs.65.00 lakhs have been allocated for the year 2025-26.
- 6. Sadhane and Pratibhe:** Under this scheme, persons with disabilities who participate in national and international sports events are provided Rs.50,000/- as a token of encouragement. Under the Scheme "Prathibe" financial incentive of maximum Rs.20,000/- is provided to encourage persons with disabilities participating in cultural activities and maximum of Rs. 50000/- in sports. During 2025-26, allocation of an amount of Rs.110.00 lakhs.
- 7. Financial Assistance to NGO's to run GIA 1982 Special School under District Sector Scheme:** Under District Sector Scheme grants were provided to NGO's to run Special Schools and vocational training centres. Grants are given towards salary to the teaching and non-teaching staffs as well as Rs.1000/-per month per child as maintenance charges. During 2025-26, allocation of an amount of Rs.2075.14 lakhs and an expenditure amount of Rs.1066.00 lakhs incurred and 1777 students are benefitted up to the end of December 2025.
- 8. Financial Assistance to NGO's running Special Schools (Child Centric Scheme):** The financial assistance is provided to NGO's running Special Schools for various types of Disabled Children under Child Centric Scheme. The financial assistance to mentally retarded residential school per child is provided Rs.10200/- and in the case of non-residential school Rs.9000/-per month and for visually impaired and deaf residential school per child is provided Rs.9300/- and in case of non residential Rs.7800/- is provided per month for the tenure of 10 months in the financial year. The financial assistance includes teaching and non- teaching staffs honorarium, food, uniform, medical expenditure of children, rent and miscellaneous charges.

During 2025-26, Rs.8700.00 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose out of which Rs.5643.52 lakhs expenditure was incurred up to the end of December 2025.





9. **Establishment of Day Care Centres for Children with Autism and Multiple Disabilities:** The scheme has been implemented by setting up Day Care Centres for children with cerebral palsy, autism, mental retardation and multiple disabilities in the age group of 6 to 18 years through voluntary organizations and implementing these centres under the "Centralized Special Educational State Assistance for Disabled Children" scheme. In view of the fact that the parents of severely disabled children are engaged in employment for their livelihood, administrative sanction is being given to set up day care centres in four categories for children with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities on a practical basis. A budget of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been allocated for the year 2025-26, with an expenditure of Rs.28.78 lakhs upto the end of December 2025.
10. **Scholarship and incentives to the Differently Abled:** In order to encourage Differently Abled students for continuation of their education, a Scholarship scheme is implemented for students studying from 1st Standard to Post Graduate courses. Differently Abled Student who scores 60% and above is provided monthly scholarship. During 2025-26, an amount of Rs.525.00 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose out of which Rs.292.66 lakhs expenditure was incurred and 9530 students are benefitted up to the end of December 2025.
11. **Hostel for female Differently Abled employees:** To encourage female beneficiaries with Differently Abled in education and employment, the department is implementing hostel for Differently Abled female employees, trainees and students. 25 Hostels are run by NGO's in 22 districts. 50 beneficiaries are accommodated in each hostel. For the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs.450.00 lakhs is earmarked out of which Rs.163.83 lakhs expenditure was incurred up to the end of December 2025.
12. **Village Rehabilitation Scheme:** Village Rehabilitation Scheme is implemented to provide services like rehabilitation, awareness, Social Security, Educational Training and Employment and other Government schemes reserved for Differently Abled in various departments at the door step of Differently Abled persons through Village Rehabilitation Worker (VRW) and taluk level Multipurpose Rehabilitation Worker (MRW) who are Differently Abled persons appointed at Grama Panchayath and Taluka level. They are provided monthly honorarium of Rs.9000/- and Rs.12000/- respectively. During 2025-26 an amount of Rs.7105.00 lakhs is earmarked out of which Rs.4993.29 lakhs expenditure was incurred for 6285 beneficiaries are benefitted up to the end of December 2025.
13. **District Differently Abled Rehabilitation Centre Scheme:** Special Education, Employment and Training and facilitation for availing identity cards and Social Security benefits for Differently Abled persons in their respective districts. The scheme is established and monitored by the District Management Team chaired by Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned. During 2025-26, an amount of Rs.285.00 lakhs is earmarked out of which Rs.205.00 lakhs expenditure was incurred up to the end of December 2025.
14. **Corrective Surgery Reimbursement:** Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to Differently Abled persons to undergo corrective surgery (Hospitalization, Bed Charge, Medicines, Therapy) up to maximum of Rs.1.00 lakh. During 2025-26, allocation of an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs.
15. **Self-Employment Scheme for the Differently Abled (ADHARA):** Aadhar, a loan scheme to facilitate the disabled to earn a living by taking up self-employment, is being implemented at the district level under the leadership of the Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Panchayat. Under this scheme, a subsidy of Rs.1.00 lakh is available, of which 50% is bank loan and 50% is subsidy. A budget of Rs.310.00 lakhs has been fixed for the year 2025-26.
16. **Incentive Scheme for persons with no disabilities who marry Differently Abled Men and Women (Marriage Motivation Scheme):** In the prevailing circumstances men or women are hesitant or reluctant to marry Differently Abled persons, as they feel that they would face difficulties in the married life due to social stigma. It is essential to encourage integrated marriages among Differently Abled persons and



the able bodied individuals. In this context under the scheme financial incentive of Rs.50,000/- is paid to such eligible couple. This amount is deposited in Joint Account for five years (FD). Interest accrued can be utilized by the couple. On completion of lock in period of five years they can withdraw or continue the Fixed Deposit. During 2025-26, an amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs is earmarked and Rs.79.00 lakh incurred 158 beneficiaries are benefited up to the end of December 2025.

- 17. Reimbursement of fees for Differently Abled students for Higher and Technical Education:** A scheme has been implemented to reimburse the examination fees, tuition fees, laboratory fees, sports fees and library fees fixed by the government for students who are selected for higher education, professional education, technical education, postgraduate, vocational education as per the rules after SSLC. There is no income limit for the students availing the facility under this scheme. Only the disabled candidates as mentioned in the persons with Disabilities Act and recommended by the Medical Council with a medical certificate are eligible for the scheme. A budget of Rs.96.53 lakhs has been allocated for the year 2025-26 and Rs.49.16 lakh incurred 765 beneficiaries are benefited up to the end of December 2025.
- 18. Child Care Allowances towards the Health and Nutritional Care of the new born baby of Visually Impaired Women:** This Scheme was implemented during 2013-14. It is observed that the women with visual impairment experiences greater hardship in upbringing the newly born child. In this context under the scheme a sum of Rs.2,000/- per month for five years for two deliveries is paid to the beneficiary towards the services of Aaya, health care, nutritional food, medical treatments for maximum of two children. For 2025-26 an amount of Rs.48.00 lakhs earmarked and Rs.15.80 lakh incurred 170 beneficiaries are benefited up to the end of December 2025.
- 19. NIRAMAYA (Health Insurance Scheme):** NIRAMAYA Health Insurance Scheme was implemented during 2014-15 for the children belonging to BPL families and suffering from autism, cerebral palsy, Mental retardation and multiple disabilities has been launched as per the requirement of National Trust Act 1999. The scheme provides the beneficiaries with medical insurance coverage up to Rs.1.00 lakh per year based on onetime payment of Rs.250/- as premium. During 2025-26 an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is earmarked.
- 20. Care Takers Allowance:** This Scheme is to benefit the Care takers, who look after the persons who are suffering from Cerebral palsy, Muscular dystrophy, Parkinson disease and Multiple sclerosis Autism Intellectual Disability and Multiple Disability (hearing and vision impairment) disease. In this context under the scheme a sum of Rs.1,000/- per month will paid to the care takers. A budget of Rs.1300.20 lakhs has been allocated for the year 2025-26, with an expenditure of Rs.249.48 lakhs for 2719 beneficiaries are benefitted up to the end of December 2025.
- 21. Information and Counselling Centres for Differently Abled persons:** To provide information about programmes and schemes of the department, an Information and Counselling Centre at the Head Office and Helpline/Information centres in 30 districts are functioning. In these centres information about the availability of quality aids appliances and other information required by Differently Abled persons like training institutions, job opportunities etc. are provided. During 2025-26, an amount of Rs.177.39 lakhs is earmarked out of which Rs.133.00 lakhs expenditure was incurred up to the end of December 2025.
- 22. Unemployment Allowance to Differently Abled Persons:** Administrative approval for this scheme was accorded during 2014-15 to provide unemployment allowance to Differently Abled persons with the qualification of SSLC and above. These persons would be paid Rs.1000/- per month. During 2025-26 an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is earmarked.
- 23. Identity Cards to Differently Abled Persons:** Under this scheme, Identity Cards are issued to Differently Abled persons. The ID cards enable the card holders avail various services. At present Government of India has implemented Unique Disability Identity Card (UDID) scheme all over the State. Issuing authority is Medical Authority through Medical Officers. 11,44,726 applications received and 9,19,518 UDID cards are issued up to the end of December 2025.





Specific challenges and the future vision of the department

- ❖ As per Census 2011, the population of Differently Abled persons in Karnataka is 13,24,205, which includes only 7 different disabilities notified by the government. The Government of India has notified 21 different disabilities on 19.04.2017. Therefore, the department in collaboration with the department of Health and Family Welfare needs to undertake a regular survey of every Differently Abled person in all the districts of the state to bring them into the mainstream of society economically and socially.
- ❖ Steps will be taken to start rehabilitation centres in those districts where there are no District Rehabilitation Centres for the Disabled.
- ❖ Rehabilitation centres will be provided to all mentally retarded children at the district level.
- ❖ It will be necessary to provide monthly allowance to the caregivers who take extra care of those with severe mental retardation, autism, cerebral palsy, multiple disabilities.
- ❖ The government should start separate hostels and care homes for employed disabled men.
- ❖ The department should identify the government land and construct a well-equipped and disability-friendly residential training center building at all district levels to provide skill development and vocational training to 21 types of disabled people, and formulate a scheme to empower disabled people with 8th standard and above education to get employment in self-employment/business/nearby industrial areas, to be implemented directly by the department.
- ❖ The department should identify the government land and construct a well-equipped building, a centre with spacious premises for senior citizens, nature/natural therapy, yoga/meditation hall and many other facilities in all districts, to be implemented directly by the department. This centre should be designed to be different from old age homes.

Senior Citizen Cell

As per census 2011, out of total population of 611 lakhs in Karnataka, approximately 7.72% population is of senior citizens aged above 60 years which is around 47.18 lakhs. The life expectancy of the Karnataka government has been extended to the general public as health care and other related facilities have been extended. To ensure the provision of high quality of life to senior citizens as published under Article 41 of the Constitution of India. The Govt. of Karnataka has formulated State Policy for senior citizens from Dated:5-9-2003 which has been evolved with the motto of ensuring better quality of life.

Senior Citizens Welfare Scheme/ Programmes

1. **Financial Assistance to NGO's to run the Old Age Home:** It has been envisaged to provide grants to voluntary service organizations to run 65 old age homes in 31 districts of the state. Under this scheme, a total annual grant of Rs.12.00 lakhs is being provided to voluntary service organizations through the Zilla Panchayat for staff expenses, maintenance expenses, medicines, building rent, newspaper and other expenses for a unit with 25 elderly people.

An amount Rs.528.00 lakhs have been allocated for the year 2025-26, and an Rs.294.00 lakhs will be spent up to the end of December-2025.

2. **Grants to NGOs to run Helpline for Senior Citizens:** Senior citizens are facing many problems like harassment, financial exploitation, mental anguish and weakness. To address such problems and provide emergency assistance, Senior Citizen Helpline Centres have been started in all the 28 districts of the state except Vijayanagara, Kalaburagi and Belagavi districts. This scheme is being run in the premises of the District Superintendent of Police of the respective district, in collaboration with voluntary service organizations. An annual grant of Rs. 8.75 lakhs, including recurrent and non-recurrent expenses, is





being provided to the voluntary service organizations running Senior Citizen Helpline Centres. Rs.192.00 lakhs has been allocated in the budget for 2025-26 and Rs.11.01 lakhs will be spent up to the end of December-2025.

3. **Day Care Centres for Senior Citizen's:** To facilitate senior citizens to spend time with their peers during the day, one-day wellness center has been approved for implementation by voluntary organizations in each district. Currently, 27 day wellness centers are functioning and steps are being taken to start day wellness centers in other districts as well. An annual grant of Rs.9.84 lakhs is being given to the voluntary organizations running the day wellness centers, and light breakfast, medical facilities, magazines and newspapers will be provided once a day at the day wellness center. Senior citizens also get entertainment through TV, radio etc. Rs.208.00 lakhs has been budgeted for the year 2025-26 and Rs.11.28 lakhs will be spent till the end of December-2025.
4. **Distribution of ID Cards to Senior citizens through online:** Identity cards were being distributed to senior citizens above 60 years of age through voluntary service organizations recognized by the department. To facilitate this system, the Directorate of Electronic Civil Service Delivery (EDCS) has prepared a suitable technique under the Seva Sindhu scheme of the e-Governance Department through which senior citizens can obtain identity cards online from Integrated Citizen Services Centers such as Bengaluru-1, CSC Seva Kendra, Karnataka-1, Atal Ji Janasnehi Kendra and Bapuji Kendra. From date: 01.10.2018 in the current year, 406427 cards have been distributed by the end of December-2025.
5. **Concession in Bus Fare:** Senior citizens aged 60 and above are being given a 25% discount on bus fare. To avail the benefits of this scheme, senior citizens will have to show any one of the following: identity card, voter ID card, driving license issued by the department or an identity card issued by KSRTC.

Specific challenges and the future vision of the department

- ❖ Issuing identity cards to all senior citizens and giving importance to identity cards at various levels of society.
- ❖ Creation of new posts at district and taluk levels.
- ❖ Arrangement of office building for officers/staff.
- ❖ Awareness programs will be organized among the implementing officers and other partner departments and the community about the Care, Protection and Protection of Senior Citizens Act 2007 and Rules 2009.
- ❖ Strengthening and providing training to officers/staff/officers of self-service organizations implementing senior citizen welfare schemes.
- ❖ Coordination with various departments for proper implementation of the senior citizen policy.
- ❖ Identifying the government land, the department will set up a well-equipped building, spacious premises, nature/natural therapy, yoga/meditation hall and many other facilities for senior citizens in all districts, which will be implemented directly by the department. This centre will be designed to be different from old age homes.

11.11 HUMAN AND GENDER DEVELOPMENT

Human Development concept richly contributed for human wellbeing. United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) states that human development approach focuses on people, their opportunities and choices. Hence human development emphasizes mainly on health, education, and standard of living. It also includes other dimensions like gender, child, poverty, food security, region, religion, caste, ecology and environment, development throughout the life cycle or life span, etc.





The efforts to quantify the qualitative results of human development processes has taken the forms of many such HD-Indices as Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII) etc.

HDI provides a single measure capturing three basic dimensions of human development viz., health, education and living standards. In HDI, economic welfare is given more importance than economic growth. It emphasizes that the individual's capabilities must be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of the country.

Human Development Reports in Karnataka – An Overview

Karnataka has been a pioneering State in addressing the issues concerned to human development through various policy initiatives consequent upon the preparation of human development reports at various levels over the years. The first Karnataka State Human Development Report (KSHDR) was published in 1999 which helped the State to realize the existence of sharp socio-economic disparities between districts. The second KSHDR-2005 provides a comprehensive analysis of district human development goals and outcomes especially for vulnerable sections and also examined the efficacy of service delivery mechanisms.

To understand the status of various indicators of human development at the taluk level, a pilot project of preparing the District Human Development Report for Kalaburagi (then Gulbarga), Mysuru (then Mysore), Udupi and Vijayapura (then Bijapur) districts was undertaken in collaboration with UNDP during 2005-08 and these reports were released in 2010. It provides the status of various indicators of human development at the taluk level. It is a matter of pride that the Udupi and Vijayapura District Human Development Reports were recognized at the national level. Also, the first India Human Development Award - Manav Vikas was awarded to the Udupi District Human Development Report for its emphasis on innovation in 'Measurement Methodology'. The Vijayapura District Human Development Report reached the final stage of the award.

Karnataka is the first State in the country to bring out District Human Development reports for all the 30 districts in the state simultaneously with assistance of the Zilla Panchayaths in 2014. Based on all the 30 DHDRs, a compendium titled, "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot", has also been brought out with a slightly modified methodology in 2015. It presents details on the relative performance of districts / taluks/ urban local bodies (ULBs) on various indices.

The third Karnataka State Human Development Report-2015 was brought out with a specific theme on "Accelerating Equitable Human Development". The approach was to assess inclusiveness of human development across caste, class, gender, regions and social groups and accelerate the process.

The Fourth Karnataka State Human Development Report-2022 was brought out with a theme "Bridging the Gaps towards sustainable wellbeing". The report is being presented with a specific action-oriented agenda to reach the human development milestones in Sustainable Development Goals. The effort is to explore the strategies and policies that helps to bridge the gaps and promote sustainable wellbeing at micro level.

At present the preparation of "District Human Development Report-2025" at 31 District is under process.

HDI at State level

Human Development Index is estimated with 3 major dimensions i.e., Health, Education and Standard of living, which measures the achievement in key dimensions of Human development. To understand the relative position of different Indian States and Subsequently districts of Karnataka in global context, HDI is estimated using international goal posts. **Table 11.25** provides the global goal posts set by UNDP for the year 2019.

**Table 11.25: The global goalposts set by UNDP**

Dimension	Indicator	Minimum	Maximum
Health	Life Expectancy (years)	20	85
Education	Expected years of schooling (years)	0	18
	Mean years of schooling (years)	0	15
Standard of living	Gross national Income per capita (2017 PPP\$)	100	75000

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2022.

Table 11.26 gives the information of Human Development Index among major States in India from 1999 to 2022 in terms of value and rank of the respective States.

Table 11.26: Human Development Index among major States in India, 1999 to 2022

States	1999		2005		2015		2022	
	HDI	Rank	HDI	Rank	HDI	Rank	HDI	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.368	13	0.473	13	0.593	11	0.631	14
Assam	0.336	15	0.444	14	0.563	14	0.621	15
Bihar	0.292	17	0.367	19	0.536	20	0.590	20
Chhattisgarh	-		-		0.542	17	0.592	19
NCT of Delhi	0.783	1	0.750	2	..**	-	0.723	1
Gujarat	0.466	8	0.527	9	0.598	10	0.645	10
Haryana	0.501	5	0.552	7	0.628	6	0.652	9
Himachal Pradesh	0.581	3	0.652	3	0.643	2	0.680	3
Jammu & Kashmir	0.465	9	0.529	8	0.621	7	0.665	7
Jharkhand	0.268	20	0.376	17	0.556	15	0.600	17
Karnataka	0.432	10	0.519	10	0.611	8	0.644	11
Kerala	0.677	2	0.790	1	0.693	1	0.719	2
Madhya Pradesh	0.285	18	0.375		0.547	16	0.589	21
Maharashtra	0.501	6	0.572	5	0.642	3	0.668	6
Odisha	0.275	19	0.362	20	0.539	18	0.600	18
Punjab	0.543	4	0.605	4	0.641	4	0.678	4
Rajasthan	0.387	12	0.434		0.565	13	0.606	16
Tamil Nadu	0.480	7	0.570	6	0.633	5	0.676	5
Telangana	-		-				0.643	12
Uttar Pradesh	0.316	16	0.380	16	0.537	19	0.584	22
Uttarakhand	0.339	14	0.490	12	0.600	9	0.658	8
West Bengal	0.422	11	0.492	11	0.592	12	0.639	13
India*	0.387		0.467		0.587		0.629	

Source: KSHDR-2015 & KSHDR-2022.

** Not estimated.

(Ranks are not exactly comparable as methodological changes and addition of new States)

Karnataka's performance in human development has been improving over the years in terms of HDI value and the rank is more or less stable between 10 & 11 but the index has improved significantly from 0.432 to 0.644. It implies that the state's achievement in human development has increased from 43.2 percent to



64.4 percent. It is well above the national average in all the years. The gap between Karnataka HDI and the best performing State NCT Delhi has declined from 35.1 percent to only 8 percent and in case of the other better performing State -Kerala, it has declined from 24.5 percent to only 7.5 percent in 2022. Thus, the trend in increase in HDI value is higher as compared to the top states and all India average. But the State has to move towards high and very high human development States (HDI ≥ 0.700 & above) to establish its identity at national and global level.

HDI at District Level

HDI at District Level is estimated using Global Goal posts as in **Table 11.27** and **Table 11.28** gives HDI across the district of Karnataka.

Table 11.27: HDI across the districts of Karnataka

Districts	Health Index	MYS Index	EYS Index	Education Index	Income Index	HDI	Rank
Bengaluru Urban	0.770	0.662	0.693	0.678	0.770	0.738	1
Dakshina Kannada	0.757	0.479	0.712	0.595	0.720	0.687	2
Chikkamagaluru	0.770	0.465	0.687	0.576	0.672	0.668	3
Udupi	0.760	0.492	0.640	0.566	0.684	0.665	4
Kodagu	0.768	0.589	0.648	0.619	0.616	0.664	5
Mandya	0.764	0.446	0.704	0.575	0.607	0.644	6
Bengaluru Rural	0.762	0.503	0.611	0.557	0.625	0.643	7
Ramanagar	0.761	0.433	0.697	0.565	0.615	0.642	8
Kolar	0.771	0.537	0.662	0.599	0.567	0.640	9
Shivamogga	0.755	0.385	0.710	0.547	0.623	0.636	10
Uttara Kannada	0.775	0.468	0.645	0.556	0.586	0.632	11
Bagalkot	0.774	0.458	0.625	0.542	0.594	0.629	12
Chikkaballapur	0.768	0.516	0.639	0.577	0.558	0.628	13
Mysuru	0.759	0.460	0.653	0.557	0.577	0.625	14
Hassan	0.769	0.393	0.662	0.528	0.598	0.624	15
Gadag	0.767	0.424	0.703	0.563	0.559	0.623	16
Tumakuru	0.759	0.383	0.629	0.506	0.606	0.615	17
Ballari	0.730	0.363	0.683	0.523	0.601	0.612	18
Dharwad	0.708	0.439	0.626	0.533	0.601	0.610	19
Belagavi	0.751	0.452	0.641	0.546	0.529	0.601	20
Chamarajanagar	0.776	0.344	0.633	0.488	0.573	0.601	21
Bidar	0.772	0.406	0.658	0.532	0.527	0.600	22
Vijayapura	0.771	0.381	0.667	0.524	0.532	0.599	23
Chitradurga	0.757	0.412	0.626	0.519	0.541	0.597	24
Koppal	0.765	0.399	0.640	0.520	0.524	0.593	25
Davangere	0.749	0.394	0.622	0.508	0.538	0.589	26
Haveri	0.762	0.365	0.527	0.446	0.533	0.566	27
Raichur	0.742	0.175	0.721	0.448	0.535	0.562	28
Kalaburagi	0.726	0.285	0.554	0.420	0.514	0.539	29



Districts	Health Index	MYS Index	EYS Index	Education Index	Income Index	HDI	Rank
Yadgir	0.764	0.256	0.508	0.382	0.533	0.538	30
Karnataka	0.759	0.462	0.647	0.555	0.634	0.644	

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2022. *MYS: Mean years of Schooling, EYS: Expected Years of Schooling.*

Table 11.27 shows that Bengaluru urban stands first with HDI being 0.738. Comparing with other states, human development is much higher than Kerala state, its HDI value is 0.719 with global comparison, Bengaluru falls under the category of high Human development. Dakshina Kannada stands second highest with HDI value being 0.687, which value is close to that of Punjab state. Chikkamagaluru district stands in the third position with HDI value is 0.668. Yadgir, Kalaburagi and Raichur are the districts in the last three positions with HDI Value is 0.538, 0.539 & 0.562 respectively, which belongs to the category of low human development.

Table 11.28: Comparison Statement of District Human Development Index (2015 & 2022)

Districts	Health Index				Education Index				Income Index				HDI			
	2015		2022		2015		2022		2015		2022		2015		2022	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Bagalkot	0.7240	24	0.774	3	0.4260	25	0.542	16	0.5431	24	0.594	14	0.5513	24	0.629	12
Ballari	0.6854	28	0.730	28	0.4245	26	0.523	21	0.5551	22	0.601	11	0.5446	26	0.612	18
Belagavi	0.7442	20	0.751	25	0.4609	19	0.546	15	0.5672	15	0.529	27	0.5794	18	0.601	20
Bengaluru	0.8151	2	0.770	7	0.6538	1	0.678	1	0.7279	1	0.770	1	0.7293	1	0.738	1
Bengaluru (R)	0.7760	9	0.762	16	0.5662	4	0.557	11	0.6204	6	0.625	5	0.6484	4	0.643	7
Bidar	0.7647	12	0.772	4	0.4443	23	0.532	18	0.5311	30	0.527	28	0.5651	22	0.600	22
Chamarajanagar	0.7537	16	0.776	1	0.4101	27	0.488	26	0.5937	10	0.573	17	0.5683	21	0.601	21
Chikkaballapura	0.7539	13	0.768	10	0.5046	10	0.577	5	0.5885	12	0.558	20	0.6072	13	0.628	13
Chikkamagaluru	0.7928	5	0.770	8	0.5877	2	0.576	6	0.5521	23	0.672	4	0.6360	5	0.668	3
Chitradurga	0.7256	23	0.757	22	0.4511	22	0.519	23	0.5356	29	0.541	21	0.5597	23	0.597	24
Dakshina Kannada	0.8027	3	0.757	23	0.5358	6	0.595	4	0.6796	3	0.720	2	0.6636	3	0.687	2
Davanagere	0.7396	21	0.749	26	0.4643	17	0.508	24	0.5761	14	0.538	22	0.5827	16	0.589	26
Dharwad	0.7488	18	0.708	30	0.5466	5	0.533	17	0.5922	11	0.601	12	0.6235	8	0.610	19
Gadag	0.7019	27	0.767	12	0.4699	14	0.563	10	0.5659	16	0.559	19	0.5715	20	0.623	16
Hassan	0.7998	4	0.769	9	0.4999	11	0.528	19	0.5625	18	0.598	13	0.6081	12	0.624	15
Haveri	0.7485	19	0.762	17	0.3747	29	0.446	28	0.5583	21	0.533	24	0.5390	28	0.566	27
Kalaburagi	0.7038	25	0.726	29	0.4031	28	0.420	29	0.5373	27	0.514	30	0.5342	29	0.539	29
Kodagu	0.7693	11	0.768	11	0.5760	3	0.619	2	0.7147	2	0.616	7	0.6816	2	0.664	5
Kolar	0.7539	14	0.771	5	0.5204	8	0.599	3	0.6271	4	0.567	18	0.6266	7	0.640	9
Koppal	0.6744	29	0.765	13	0.4611	18	0.520	22	0.5380	26	0.524	29	0.5510	25	0.593	25
Mandya	0.7801	8	0.764	14	0.4572	21	0.575	7	0.6012	8	0.607	9	0.5986	14	0.644	6
Mysuru	0.7375	22	0.759	20	0.5270	7	0.557	12	0.6143	7	0.577	16	0.6204	9	0.625	14
Raichur	0.6444	30	0.742	27	0.4336	24	0.448	27	0.5633	17	0.535	23	0.5399	27	0.562	28
Ramanagara	0.7760	10	0.761	18	0.4584	20	0.565	9	0.5819	13	0.615	8	0.5916	15	0.642	8
Shivamogga	0.7868	6	0.755	24	0.5139	9	0.547	14	0.5615	19	0.623	6	0.6101	10	0.636	10
Tumakuru	0.7528	17	0.759	21	0.4654	16	0.506	25	0.5590	20	0.606	10	0.5807	17	0.615	17
Udupi	0.8289	1	0.760	19	0.4857	13	0.566	8	0.6250	5	0.684	3	0.6313	6	0.665	4
Uttara Kannada	0.7828	7	0.775	2	0.4876	12	0.556	13	0.5943	9	0.586	15	0.6099	11	0.632	11
Vijayapura	0.7539	15	0.771	6	0.4667	15	0.524	20	0.5424	25	0.532	26	0.5757	19	0.599	23



Districts	Health Index				Education Index				Income Index				HDI			
	2015		2022		2015		2022		2015		2022		2015		2022	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Yadgir	0.7038	26	0.764	15	0.3215	30	0.382	30	0.5373	28	0.533	25	0.4954	30	0.538	30
Karnataka	0.7462		0.759		0.4973		0.555		0.615		0.634		0.6111		0.644	

Human Development Index at Taluka level

Table 11.29 and 11.30 shows Top 10 and Bottom 10 Talukas in Human Development Index. Mangaluru Taluka of Dakshina Kannada district tops in human development with HDI of 0.786 and the Yadgir taluka of Yadgir district is at the lowest with HDI of 0.325. The gap is 46 percent. The achievement is 78 percent in Mangaluru and 32.5 percent in Yadgir.

Table 11.29: Top 10 Talukas in Human Development Index

District	Taluka	Health index	Education Index	Standard of living Index	HDI	Rank
Dakshina_Kannada	Mangaluru	0.8950	0.7369	0.7377	0.7865	1
Bengaluru_Urban	Bengaluru -South	0.7500	0.6819	0.9415	0.7838	2
Bengaluru_Rural	Nelamangala	0.9098	0.6759	0.7160	0.7607	3
Dakshina_Kannada	Sulya	0.8766	0.6333	0.7476	0.7459	4
Dakshina_Kannada	Bantwal	0.8647	0.6249	0.7495	0.7399	5
Uttara_Kannada	Bhatkal	0.7369	0.8154	0.6610	0.7351	6
Tumakuru	Tumakuru	0.8593	0.6431	0.6855	0.7235	7
Ramanagara	Ramanagara	0.8934	0.5836	0.7253	0.7232	8
Udupi	Udupi	0.8390	0.6634	0.6458	0.7110	9
Bengaluru_Rural	Hoskote	0.8772	0.6260	0.6511	0.7097	10

Table 11.30: 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
Kalaburagi	Chincholi	0.6735	0.2972	0.3749	0.4218	168
Vijayapura	Basavan Bagewadi	0.4096	0.4454	0.4050	0.4196	169
Raichur	Sindhanur	0.4856	0.3326	0.4518	0.4179	170
Haveri	Savanur	0.4304	0.4007	0.4217	0.4174	171
Koppal	yelburga	0.4797	0.3637	0.4042	0.4131	172
Yadgir	Shorapur	0.7095	0.1980	0.3541	0.3678	173
Vijayanagara	Kudligi	0.6082	0.2195	0.3148	0.3477	174
Kalaburagi	Jevargi	0.6215	0.3216	0.1785	0.3292	175
Yadgir	Yadgir	0.5960	0.1495	0.3847	0.3248	176

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2022

The top ten talukas are from South Karnataka except Bhatkal from Uttar Kannada. Kalaburagi and Yadgir districts share 5 talukas in the bottom ten. Yadgir and Jevargi are at the bottom. Except health, all the talukas are low in the other two parameters- education and Standard of living. Hence a package approach with



synergy across Departments & Schemes is essential to address the low-level human development equilibrium trap. Yadgir and Shorapur have very low education index.

In 36 talukas the achievement in HDI is less than 50% indicating high incidence of deprivation. The State average is 0.573 and 76 talukas are below state average (**Table 11.31**) for which priority is to be given in the developmental programmes for their improvement (**Appendix 11.10**).

Table 11.31: Human Development Index for 176 Talukas

	Health Index	Education Index	Standard of living Index	HDI
State Average	0.722	0.476	0.565	0.573
No. of taluks above State Average	98	84	94	100
No. of Taluks below State Average	78	92	82	76

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2022.

Gender Inequality Index (GII)

GII combines some aspects of Gender Development Index(GDI) and Gender Empowerment Index(GEM) and it is an innovative approach to assess gender inequality. It measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development—reproductive health, measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and economic status, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older. It measures the human development costs of gender inequality. Thus the higher the GII value the more disparities between females and males and the more loss to human development.

GII at District Level

GII across districts indicate a lesser variation after accounting for political participation at local level. The variation in percentage of loss due to gender inequality is from 21% (Udupi) to 44% (Dharwad) (**Table 11.32**).

Table 11.32: Gender Inequality Index Across Districts of Karnataka -2019

District	MMR	AFR (15-19)	Political Participation		Secondary Education and above by adult (25+)		LFPR (15+)		GII	Rank
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Bagalkot	48	42	57.2	42.8	30.2	52.8	40.2	68.4	0.324	8
Bengaluru Urban	59	17	54.5	45.5	57.1	69.1	24.6	76.1	0.322	7
Bengaluru Rural	78	39	51.4	48.6	35.9	39.0	22.7	79.1	0.420	29
Belagavi	104	53	51.4	48.6	32.1	48.1	37.8	78.0	0.419	28
Ballari	155	23	50.9	49.1	20.8	33.7	35.2	78.5	0.398	20
Bidar	53	27	51.2	48.8	28.1	50.7	41.9	84.3	0.322	6
Chamarajanagar	44	37	51.5	48.5	22.8	25.0	30.5	79.1	0.342	11
Chikkaballapur	63	33	51.7	48.3	34.5	49.0	24.0	65.9	0.375	16
Chikkamagaluru	58	34	52.6	47.4	34.9	36.7	19.5	74.1	0.397	19
Chitradurga	89	46	54.6	45.4	27.2	41.9	51.1	73.1	0.364	14



District	MMR	AFR (15-19)	Political Participation		Secondary Education and above by adult (25+)		LFPR (15+)		GII	Rank
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Dakshina Kannada	89	12	51.7	48.3	30.2	38.2	37.8	73.5	0.281	3
Davangere	109	31	52.0	48.0	21.7	33.9	31.6	81.6	0.407	23
Dharwad	209	23	51.8	48.2	31.0	43.6	29.8	85.1	0.440	30
Gadag	65	17	51.8	48.2	30.7	45.2	31.7	83.5	0.321	5
Hassan	60	39	51.8	48.2	20.5	27.5	45.6	84.2	0.341	10
Haveri	79	28	51.5	48.5	12.7	25.2	38.6	79.3	0.360	13
Kalaburagi	165	31	56.8	43.2	17.1	34.7	48.7	76.6	0.395	17
Kodagu	64	23	52.0	48.0	39.3	30.9	36.1	73.5	0.299	4
Kolar	56	52	51.3	48.7	39.3	48.1	27.2	79.3	0.401	21
Koppal	70	50	51.5	48.5	14.1	39.9	41.0	87.5	0.413	25
Mandya	73	36	51.5	48.5	29.9	43.9	26.9	84.3	0.408	24
Mysuru	85	42	55.9	44.1	29.0	37.9	28.4	76.6	0.404	22
Raichur	127	52	54.6	45.4	11.7	19.2	43.8	73.6	0.414	26
Ramanagar	81	35	51.4	48.6	37.4	49.0	22.7	62.6	0.396	18
Shivamoga	95	19	61.5	38.5	25.2	25.9	31.1	73.0	0.326	9
Tumakuru	86	30	51.6	48.4	17.8	42.4	27.1	79.3	0.416	27
Udupi	83	10	54.4	45.6	32.3	35.4	58.0	60.7	0.213	1
Uttara Kannada	46	13	52.4	47.6	29.3	46.6	34.5	69.5	0.250	2
Vijayapura	55	66	53.1	46.9	21.9	40.9	50.9	78.9	0.370	15
Yadgir	74	42	51.5	48.5	15.6	33.5	60.5	79.2	0.351	12
Karnataka	84	34	53.0	47.0	31.6	44.2	33.8	77.4	0.377	

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2022.

Loss due to inequality is lowest among the districts Udupi, Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Gadag. Dharwad district had highest gender inequality. Bengaluru Rural, Belagavi and Tumakuru are the next three districts with high gender inequality index. Bengaluru urban stands at 7th position with GII being 0.322 indicating 32% loss in achievement across three dimensions due to gender inequality.

Conclusion & Way forward

The status of human development in Karnataka is witnessing an improving trend over the years. However, the variation across districts is high with respect to both Education and Income indicators.

- ❖ There are many flagship programmes like Samagra Shikshan Abhiyana Karnataka and MGNREGA NFSM etc. that can be designed and implemented effectively based on local needs.
- ❖ More emphasis should be on education outcomes to bring down the disparity across districts.
- ❖ Provide Basic infrastructure facility and medical facilities to Government Hospitals as per the norms.
- ❖ The GII can be reduced through improving the reproductive health, female labour force participation and political participation.





❖ **Increase women's participation in labour force by**

- ◆ Promoting entrepreneurship among women- Focused schemes in Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Household industries. Expanding coverage of Udyogini scheme.
- ◆ Capacity building of women in e-trading and e-commerce. Re-training and skill upgradation in existing sectors.
- ◆ Banks should adopt a single window approach to overcome the procedural and other barriers to accessing loans by women, especially those belonging to marginalized groups and communities.
- ◆ Providing Social Security to women workers in Unorganized sectors.





Appendix 11.1

Schools and Enrolments in Karnataka 2014-15 to 2025-26

(in No's)

Enrolment (all types of schools)	2014- 15	2015- 16	2016- 17	2017- 18	2018- 19	2019- 20	2020- 21	2021- 22	2022- 23	2023- 24	2024- 25	2025- 26
Enrolments classes I to V												
Total (in lakh)	53.73	54.05	54.49	54.04	54.80	54.33	54.60	54.74	54.42	54.54	50.82	50.52
Boys (in lakh)	27.71	27.87	28.25	28.06	28.50	28.25	28.40	28.49	28.22	26.64	26.22	26.20
Girls (in lakh)	26.01	26.19	26.24	25.98	26.30	26.08	26.20	26.24	26.2	27.90	24.60	24.32
Enrolments classes VI to VIII												
Total (in lakh)	29.72	29.34	29.20	29.59	30.50	31.24	31.36	32.13	32.04	29.64	31.19	31.45
Boys (in lakh)	15.37	15.19	15.26	15.35	15.78	16.05	16.12	16.57	16.61	14.56	16.10	16.20
Girls (in lakh)	14.34	14.16	13.94	14.24	14.72	15.19	15.24	15.56	15.53	15.08	15.08	15.24
Enrolments IX to X												
Total (in lakh)	17.67	17.74	18.04	17.59	17.83	18.35	18.39	20.00	20.33	15.82	20.61	20.20
Boys (in lakh)	9.21	9.24	9.44	9.16	9.28	9.57	9.60	10.27	10.41	7.33	10.59	10.42
Girls (in lakh)	8.46	8.50	8.59	8.43	8.55	8.78	8.79	9.73	9.92	8.09	10.02	9.77
Enrolment Total 1 to 10												
Total (in lakh)	101.12	101.14	101.74	101.24	103.13	103.92	104.35	106.88	106.79	100.00	102.63	102.17
Boys (in lakh)	52.28	52.30	52.96	52.59	53.56	53.87	54.11	55.34	55.24	48.93	52.92	52.83
Girls (in lakh)	48.84	48.84	48.78	48.65	49.57	50.05	50.24	51.54	51.55	51.07	49.70	49.34
Total Schools (1 to 10)	75849	76069	77967	77552	78096	79281	79281	77821	71506	71010	70791	70392

Source: U-DISE and SATS 2025-26



Appendix 11.2

GER and NER at Lower Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Stages

(in %)

Year	Primary level		Upper primary level		Secondary Level	
	GER	NER	GER	NER	GER	NER
2005-06	121.83	97.51	103.04	98.75	-	-
2006-07	108.28	98.43	107.25	98.52	62.00	-
2007-08	110.93	96.10	107.53	95.61	65.00	-
2008-09	107.15	97.33	107.48	98.09	69.77	39.03
2009-10	106.53	95.21	103.10	95.15	75.29	45.07
2010-11	107.53	98.86	103.92	93.57	81.42	58.47
2011-12	107.46	99.21	105.16	96.95	85.65	65.76
2012-13	106.81	97.69	105.66	94.83	84.54	69.30
2013-14	102.36	93.56	90.47	81.78	75.99	55.33
2014-15	102.97	95.47	89.18	81.37	77.31	55.97
2015-16	102.98	96.40	93.36	79.16	83.22	61.75
2016-17	103.71	96.40	92.90	79.16	84.44	61.75
2017-18	102.71	94.45	93.99	80.35	82.37	64.07
2018-19	104.40	95.72	97.07	81.77	83.68	64.45
2019-20	103.80	96.40	99.60	79.16	86.19	61.75
2022-21	103.80	96.40	99.60	79.16	86.19	61.75
2021-22	103.73	99.16	102.26	87.55	93.85	84.64
2022-23	101.58	99.04	101.01	86.66	90.00	89.91
2023-24	104.72	95.50	103.88	96.08	91.95	84.73
2024-25	104.50	90.70	102.80	83.60	101.30	71.48
2025-26	101.08	90.71	101.33	83.30	99.33	71.40

Source: U-DISE and SATS 2025-26





Appendix 11.3 Details of Fundamental facilities in Primary Schools (Elementary)

(in %)

Year	Toilets for Boys	Toilets for Girls	Electricity	Play Ground	Ramps	Wall Compound	Drinking Water	Library
2010-11	91.97	74.26	91.89	54.41	72.95	66.61	93.59	91.86
2011-12	97.91	98.81	95.49	54.34	78.27	69.21	99.55	98.66
2012-13	99.72	99.90	99.56	55.74	79.83	73.48	99.92	99.35
2013-14	99.97	99.98	98.71	56.30	80.96	75.48	99.99	99.66
2014-15	99.76	99.94	98.99	56.87	83.37	77.33	99.98	99.73
2015-16	99.28	99.72	98.71	57.02	83.34	78.37	99.94	99.74
2016-17	97.13	98.63	97.67	57.31	61.80	78.77	99.78	99.67
2017-18	93.73	96.01	94.17	63.94	47.24	79.70	97.31	39.39
2018-19	93.13	95.49	93.92	63.55	46.73	79.65	96.60	34.45
2019-20	92.52	96.29	86.43	52.23	58.08	77.93	97.28	87.41
2020-21	99.95	99.96	99.99	44.79	42.70	89.98	100.00	88.71
2021-22	99.78	99.80	98.00	47.96	48.85	89.24	98.12	92.68
2022-23	99.89	99.80	99.05	65.47	71.34	89.76	99.73	94.61
2023-24	95.53	98.22	98.88	66.36	81.35	89.79	99.99	97.8
2024-25	95.30	98.10	98.85	66.29	81.81	89.90	99.91	97.19
2025-26	96.13	98.45	98.94	61.89	82.32	90.07	99.93	97.45

Source: U-DISE and SATS 2025-26



Appendix 11.4 Details of Basic Facility in High School across the state

(in %)

Year	Toilets for Boys	Toilets for Girls	Electricity	Play Ground	Ramps	Wall Compound	Drinking Water	Library
2010-11	69.47	68.09	73.49	74.75	24.99	58.16	86.77	92.94
2011-12	88.87	93.01	82.69	75.01	38.18	62.02	97.86	94.05
2012-13	99.30	99.59	92.32	76.65	40.05	63.94	99.32	96.49
2013-14	98.70	99.74	92.76	78.53	45.29	67.68	99.47	98.11
2014-15	99.78	99.93	97.33	82.16	55.74	74.12	99.87	99.09
2015-16	99.79	99.94	97.94	82.70	59.78	76.22	99.89	99.40
2017-18	97.50	98.09	97.35	88.38	28.34	83.66	98.16	41.49
2017-18	98.53	99.07	98.39	89.32	28.93	84.02	99.32	48.80
2018-19	97.50	98.09	97.35	88.38	28.34	83.66	98.16	41.49
2019-20	93.47	97.73	91.46	82.22	57.02	78.26	99.27	90.64
2020-21	100.00	100.00	100.00	77.35	39.18	88.65	100.00	92.06
2021-22	99.93	99.93	99.41	82.63	45.57	88.41	98.34	96.20
2022-23	99.89	99.80	99.55	83.41	71.34	89.76	99.73	96.61
2023-24	95.13	99.05	99.72	89.55	64.60	93.17	99.96	98.13
2024-25	95.11	98.94	99.61	89.60	64.94	93.47	99.90	97.97
2025-26	95.18	98.75	99.64	87.41	66.09	93.59	99.91	97.88

Source: U-DISE and SATS 2025-26





Appendix 11.5
SSLC Examination – Educational Districtwise Result Statistics (Regular Freshers)
during 2024 and 2025 Karnataka School Examination and Assessment Board

Sl. No.	District Name	2025			2024		
		Appeared	Passed	%	Appeared	Passed	%
1	Bengaluru North	44664	36942	82.71	43810	39137	89.33
2	Bengaluru South	56406	45937	81.44	55380	50306	90.84
3	Ramanagara	12186	9751	80.02	12594	10267	81.52
4	Bengaluru Rural	13630	11931	87.53	13916	12522	89.98
5	Chikkaballapura	14951	11569	77.38	15354	12601	82.07
6	Kolar	18690	16381	87.65	19201	16528	86.08
7	Madhugiri	11764	8127	69.08	12266	10052	81.95
8	Tumakuru	20606	15641	75.91	21228	17976	84.68
9	Chamarajanagara	10826	9003	83.16	11185	9466	84.63
10	Mysuru	35447	28673	80.89	36535	33251	91.01
11	Mandya	19520	16287	83.44	20167	17738	87.96
12	Udupi	13593	12769	93.94	13281	13017	98.01
13	Dakshina Kannada	27850	26293	94.41	27187	26497	97.46
14	Kodagu	6294	5510	87.54	5879	5580	94.91
15	Davanagere	20050	15690	78.25	20544	17433	84.86
16	Chitradurga	21835	15383	70.45	21743	17759	81.68
17	Chikkamagaluru	12372	10487	84.76	12098	11095	91.71
18	Shivamogga	21927	19441	88.66	21176	20101	94.92
19	Hassan	19285	17527	90.88	19161	17764	92.71
20	Haveri	21176	17132	80.90	21829	18840	86.31
21	Gadag	14639	12179	83.20	14875	12964	87.15
22	Dharwad	26954	21543	79.93	27379	22997	84.00
23	Chikkodi	42526	33995	79.94	43704	36308	83.08
24	Belagavi	31685	25500	80.48	32042	26226	81.85
25	Bagalakote	30396	25016	82.30	30330	26707	88.05
26	Vijayapura	39116	30843	78.85	38702	34374	88.82
27	Sirsi	9384	8160	86.96	9489	8743	92.14
28	Uttara Kannada	8938	8051	90.08	9195	8708	94.70
29	Yadagiri	15273	9481	62.08	16740	11760	70.25
30	Kalaburagi	39975	22740	56.89	41360	30680	74.18
31	Koppala	21821	17224	78.93	22422	16990	75.77
32	Raichuru	29119	21838	75.00	28950	22924	79.18
33	Bidar	24084	17666	73.35	24825	19783	79.69
34	Vijayanagara	19579	16984	86.75	19691	16579	84.20
35	Ballari	20223	16037	79.30	19865	17139	86.28
	Total	796784	637731	80.04	804103	690812	85.91



Appendix 11.6
2nd PUC Examination – Educational Districtwise Result Statistics (Regular Freshers)
during 2024 and 2025

Sl. No.	District	2025 Exam-1	2024 Exam-1
		Percentage	Percentage
1	Udupi	93.90	96.80
2	Dakshina Kannada	93.57	97.37
3	Bengaluru South	85.36	89.57
4	Kodagu	83.84	92.13
5	Bengaluru North	83.31	88.67
6	Uttara Kannada	82.93	92.51
7	Shivamogga	79.91	88.58
8	Bengaluru Rural	79.70	87.55
9	Chikkamagaluru	79.56	88.20
10	Hassan	77.56	85.83
11	Chikkaballapura	75.80	82.84
12	Mysuru	74.30	83.13
13	Chamarajanagara	73.97	84.99
14	Mandya	73.27	80.56
15	Bagalkote	72.83	87.54
16	Kolar	72.45	86.12
17	Dharwad	72.32	80.70
18	Tumakuru	72.02	81.03
19	Ramanagara	69.71	83.58
20	Davanagere	69.45	80.96
21	Haveri	67.56	78.36
22	Bidar	67.31	81.69
23	Koppal	67.20	80.83
24	Chikkodi	66.76	84.10
25	Gadag	66.64	72.86
26	Belagavi	65.37	77.20
27	Ballari	64.41	74.70
28	Chitradurga	59.87	72.92
29	Vijayapura	58.81	94.89
30	Raichur	58.75	73.11
31	Kalaburagi	55.70	75.48
32	Yadgiri	48.45	77.29
	State	73.45	84.59





Appendix 11.7
Total Post Graduation Seats For 2025-26

Sl. No.	Subject	Govt. and Private Universities	Deemed Universities	Total Seats
	Pre-Clinical:			
1	M.D. (Anatomy)	138	44	182
2	M.D.(Physiology)	138	43	181
3	M.D.(Bio Chemistry)	131	34	165
	Para Clinical:			
4	M.D.(Pharmacology)	150	42	192
5	M.D.(Pathology)	300	122	422
6	M.D.(Micro Biology)	159	37	196
7	M.D.(Community Medicine)	163	61	224
8	M.D.(Forensic Medicine)	87	31	118
	Clinical:			
9	M.S.(Ophthalmology)	248	71	319
10	M.S.(ENT)	214	78	292
11	M.S.(Orthopedics)	393	119	512
12	M.S.(Obstetrics & Gynecology)	430	146	576
13	M.D. (General Surgery)	479	150	629
14	M.D.(Skin & D)	219	67	286
15	M.D.(Anesthesia)	512	158	670
16	M.D. Pediatrics	380	132	512
17	M.D.(General Medicine)	583	209	792
18	M.D. (Radio. Diagnosis)	321	119	440
19	M.D.(Psychiatry)	135	47	182
20	M.D. Family Medicine	03	0	03
21	M.D.(Emergency Medicine)	71	30	101
22	M.D Transfusion Medicine	01	0	01
23	M.D Respiratory Medicine	99	36	135
24	M.D Immuno Haematology & Blood Transfusion	04	04	08
25	M.D Palliative Medicine	0	02	02
26	M.D Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	02	0	02
27	M.D Radian Therapy	33	12	45
28	M.D Sports Medicine	02	0	02
29	M.D Geriatrics	02	06	08
30	M.D .(Hospital Admn.)	10	04	14
	Total	5407	1804	7211



Appendix 11.8

District wise SC/ST Population during 2001 census, 2011 census and Projected for the year 2025

(in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Districts	2001		2011		Projected for 2025	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	Bagalkot	2.51	0.80	3.19	0.97	4.51	1.31
2	Bengaluru Urban	8.51	0.86	11.98	1.90	19.57	6.05
3	Bengaluru Rural	3.78	0.62	2.14	0.53	2.61	0.72
4	Belagavi	4.62	2.43	5.77	2.97	7.92	3.95
5	Ballari	3.74	3.65	5.17	4.51	4.09	3.77
6	Bidar	2.99	1.82	4.00	2.36	6.13	3.44
7	Chamarajanagar	2.38	1.06	2.59	1.20	2.95	1.43
8	Chikkaballapura	0.00	0.00	3.13	1.56	3.80	1.90
9	Chikmagalur	2.33	0.41	2.54	0.45	2.86	0.52
10	Chitradurga	3.36	2.66	3.89	3.03	4.79	3.57
11	Dakshina Kannada	1.31	0.63	1.48	0.82	1.84	1.29
12	Davanagere	3.33	2.10	3.93	2.33	3.84	2.09
13	Dharwad	1.32	0.70	1.78	0.88	2.70	1.21
14	Gadag	1.37	0.54	1.74	0.62	2.43	1.27
15	Kalburgi	7.18	1.54	6.49	0.65	8.92	1.08
16	Hassan	3.12	0.26	3.45	0.32	4.00	0.46
17	Haveri	1.75	1.27	2.20	1.41	3.07	1.67
18	Kodagu	0.67	0.46	0.74	0.58	1.14	0.80
19	Kolar	6.72	2.06	4.66	0.79	5.86	0.99
20	Koppal	1.85	1.39	2.59	1.64	4.13	2.08
21	Mandya	2.47	0.17	2.65	0.22	2.93	0.33
22	Mysore	4.68	2.71	5.37	3.35	6.59	4.67
23	Raichur	3.17	3.03	4.01	3.67	5.63	4.82
24	Ramanagara	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.23	2.26	0.34
25	Shivamogga	2.70	0.56	3.08	0.65	3.72	0.82
26	Tumkuru	4.74	1.94	5.07	2.10	5.60	2.35
27	Udupi	0.68	0.42	0.75	0.53	0.88	0.74
28	Uttara Kannada	1.02	0.24	1.16	0.34	1.41	0.57
29	Vijayapura	3.34	0.30	4.43	0.39	6.58	0.63
30	Yadgir	0.00	0.00	2.73	1.47	4.24	2.30
31	Vijayanagar	0	0	0	0	5.14	3.04
	Total Karnataka	85.64	34.64	104.75	42.49	142.14	60.21

Source:KAG 2023-24)



Annexure 11.9
Taluk Wise Human Development Index (176 Talukas) - 2022

Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Health index	Education Index	Standard of living Index	HDI	Rank
1	Bagalkot	Badami	0.7693	0.4593	0.5073	0.5639	108
2	Bagalkot	Bagalkote	0.8512	0.5177	0.5085	0.6074	63
3	Bagalkot	Bilagi	0.6696	0.4971	0.5027	0.5511	112
4	Bagalkot	Hungund	0.7149	0.5040	0.5287	0.5754	99
5	Bagalkot	Jamakhandi	0.7997	0.5414	0.4547	0.5817	90
6	Bagalkot	Mudhol	0.8585	0.5693	0.4803	0.6169	49
7	Ballari	Ballari	0.3947	0.4196	0.5241	0.4428	161
8	Ballari	Siraguppa	0.6205	0.3989	0.5075	0.5009	138
9	Ballari	Sanduru	0.7242	0.4474	0.5400	0.5593	110
10	Belagavi	Athani	0.5232	0.5424	0.5553	0.5401	118
11	Belagavi	Bailahongala	0.7809	0.3096	0.5384	0.5068	135
12	Belagavi	Belagavi	0.8225	0.5502	0.6733	0.6729	27
13	Belagavi	Chikkodi	0.7128	0.6068	0.6177	0.6441	38
14	Belagavi	Gokak	0.7183	0.5554	0.5768	0.6128	56
15	Belagavi	Hukkeri	0.7111	0.5180	0.5940	0.6026	68
16	Belagavi	Khanapur	0.6954	0.4481	0.6219	0.5787	94
17	Belagavi	Raibag	0.7556	0.5317	0.5353	0.5991	70
18	Belagavi	Ramadurg	0.7611	0.4762	0.5099	0.5696	105
19	Belagavi	Savadatti	0.5369	0.5060	0.5077	0.5167	131
20	Bengaluru_Rural	Devanahalli	0.7880	0.5893	0.6462	0.6695	30
21	Bengaluru_Rural	Doddaballapura	0.9286	0.5599	0.6729	0.7046	12
22	Bengaluru_Rural	Hoskote	0.8773	0.6260	0.6511	0.7098	10
23	Bengaluru_Rural	Nelamangala	0.9103	0.6759	0.7160	0.7609	3
24	Bengaluru_Urban	Anekal	0.6509	0.6160	0.8054	0.6861	22
25	Bengaluru_Urban	Bengaluru - North	0.7375	0.4810	0.9113	0.6863	21
26	Bengaluru_Urban	Bengaluru - East	0.7105	0.5018	0.9472	0.6964	17
27	Bengaluru_Urban	Bengaluru - South	0.7526	0.6819	0.9415	0.7847	2
28	Bidar	Aurad	0.5820	0.3928	0.4844	0.4802	147
29	Bidar	Basavakalyan	0.6530	0.5036	0.4694	0.5364	122
30	Bidar	Bhalki	0.4902	0.4381	0.3925	0.4385	162
31	Bidar	Bidar	0.4568	0.4960	0.5036	0.4850	144
32	Bidar	Humnabad	0.3571	0.5239	0.5015	0.4544	155
33	Chamarajanagara	Chamarajanagara	0.8276	0.3764	0.5938	0.5698	104
34	Chamarajanagara	Gundlupet	0.8283	0.2617	0.5658	0.4969	142
35	Chamarajanagara	Kollegala	0.6072	0.4835	0.6152	0.5653	107
36	Chamarajanagara	Yalandur	0.8359	0.3923	0.5946	0.5799	91
37	Chikkaballapura	Bagepalli	0.8541	0.3764	0.6386	0.5899	80



Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Health index	Education Index	Standard of living Index	HDI	Rank
38	Chikkaballapura	chikballapur	0.8520	0.4352	0.7080	0.6403	39
39	Chikkaballapura	Chinthamani	0.9140	0.4473	0.5966	0.6248	44
40	Chikkaballapura	Gauribidanur	0.7553	0.3983	0.6329	0.5753	100
41	Chikkaballapura	Gudibande	0.7926	0.3306	0.6221	0.5463	115
42	Chikkaballapura	Shidlagatta	0.9150	0.3655	0.6651	0.6059	65
43	Chikkamagaluru	Chikkamagaluru	0.8134	0.5810	0.7222	0.6989	13
44	Chikkamagaluru	Kadur	0.8181	0.4534	0.5833	0.6003	69
45	Chikkamagaluru	KOPPA	0.7833	0.5802	0.7197	0.6890	20
46	Chikkamagaluru	Mudigere	0.8295	0.5250	0.6639	0.6612	34
47	Chikkamagaluru	Narasimharajapura	0.5812	0.5592	0.5652	0.5685	106
48	Chikkamagaluru	Sringeri	0.8468	0.5600	0.6946	0.6906	18
49	Chikkamagaluru	Tarikere	0.8832	0.4850	0.6592	0.6560	35
50	Chitradurga	Challakere	0.8421	0.4223	0.5581	0.5833	88
51	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	0.6878	0.5242	0.6439	0.6146	54
52	Chitradurga	Hiriyur	0.8314	0.4805	0.5272	0.5950	76
53	Chitradurga	Holalkere	0.7576	0.5004	0.5568	0.5954	73
54	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	0.4709	0.5023	0.5739	0.5139	132
55	Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	0.7920	0.4834	0.5504	0.5951	75
56	Dakshina_Kannada	Bantwal	0.8652	0.6249	0.7495	0.7400	5
57	Dakshina_Kannada	Belthangady	0.8141	0.6435	0.6741	0.7068	11
58	Dakshina_Kannada	Mangalore	0.8955	0.7369	0.7377	0.7867	1
59	Dakshina_Kannada	Puttur	0.7489	0.6812	0.6652	0.6975	16
60	Dakshina_Kannada	Sulya	0.8771	0.6333	0.7476	0.7461	4
61	Davanagere	Channagiri	0.7323	0.4055	0.5545	0.5481	113
62	Davanagere	Davanagere	0.5645	0.4476	0.5784	0.5268	124
63	Davanagere	Harihar	0.4973	0.4212	0.5974	0.5001	140
64	Davanagere	Honnali	0.7235	0.4842	0.5347	0.5722	102
65	Davanagere	Jagaluru	0.7856	0.4605	0.5524	0.5847	87
66	Dharwad	Dharwad	0.8973	0.5992	0.3765	0.5872	84
67	Dharwad	Hubli	0.7756	0.6085	0.4330	0.5890	81
68	Dharwad	Kalgatgi	0.5680	0.4973	0.3946	0.4813	146
69	Dharwad	Kundgol	0.7771	0.4589	0.4086	0.5262	125
70	Dharwad	Navalgund	0.4795	0.4929	0.4446	0.4719	148
71	Gadag	Gadag	0.6872	0.4662	0.4842	0.5373	120
72	Gadag	Mundargi	0.7246	0.3612	0.3848	0.4653	151
73	Gadag	Naragund	0.6172	0.4640	0.4245	0.4954	143
74	Gadag	Rona	0.6346	0.4084	0.3578	0.4526	157
75	Gadag	Shirahatti	0.6236	0.3684	0.4217	0.4593	152
76	Hassan	Alur	0.7669	0.4452	0.5938	0.5875	83



Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Health index	Education Index	Standard of living Index	HDI	Rank
77	Hassan	Arkalgud	0.8388	0.4658	0.5907	0.6134	55
78	Hassan	Arsikere	0.6601	0.4470	0.6346	0.5721	103
79	Hassan	Belur	0.7190	0.4151	0.5493	0.5473	114
80	Hassan	Channarayapatna	0.8076	0.4535	0.6138	0.6081	62
81	Hassan	Hassan	0.8588	0.5553	0.6581	0.6796	25
82	Hassan	Holenarasipura	0.6162	0.4448	0.5276	0.5249	127
83	Hassan	Sakleshpura	0.8446	0.4259	0.6465	0.6149	53
84	Haveri	Byadagi	0.9147	0.4254	0.5356	0.5929	78
85	Haveri	Hangal	0.6229	0.3851	0.5197	0.4996	141
86	Haveri	Haveri	0.5469	0.4672	0.5469	0.5189	130
87	Haveri	Hirekerur	0.7508	0.4091	0.4569	0.5197	128
88	Haveri	Ranebennur	0.6836	0.4491	0.6316	0.5788	93
89	Haveri	Savanur	0.4315	0.4007	0.4217	0.4178	171
90	Haveri	Shiggaon	0.4857	0.4453	0.4685	0.4662	150
91	Kalaburagi	Afzalpur	0.7317	0.4639	0.4118	0.5190	129
92	Kalaburagi	Aland	0.6123	0.3861	0.3960	0.4541	156
93	Kalaburagi	Chincholi	0.6736	0.2972	0.3749	0.4218	168
94	Kalaburagi	Chittapur	0.6964	0.3583	0.3323	0.4360	163
95	Kalaburagi	Kalaburagi	0.7628	0.5792	0.4358	0.5775	95
96	Kalaburagi	Jevargi	0.6216	0.3216	0.1785	0.3292	175
97	Kalaburagi	Sedam	0.6730	0.2994	0.3977	0.4312	166
98	Kodagu	Madikeri	0.7058	0.4994	0.6782	0.6206	48
99	Kodagu	Somawarpet	0.8006	0.5263	0.7147	0.6703	29
100	Kodagu	Virajpet	0.5720	0.5013	0.7112	0.5886	82
101	Kolara	BANGARPET	0.8804	0.5657	0.6844	0.6986	14
102	Kolara	Kolar	0.8545	0.4963	0.6934	0.6650	32
103	Kolara	Malur	0.8181	0.5151	0.6452	0.6478	37
104	Kolara	Mulabagilu	0.8193	0.4453	0.6114	0.6065	64
105	Kolara	Srinivaspura	0.8455	0.4687	0.6388	0.6326	41
106	Koppal	Gangavathi	0.6243	0.3458	0.4718	0.4670	149
107	Koppal	Koppal	0.5534	0.5409	0.4184	0.5003	139
108	Koppal	Kushtagi	0.5760	0.3390	0.4703	0.4512	158
109	Koppal	Yelburga	0.4801	0.3637	0.4042	0.4133	172
110	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	0.8106	0.4292	0.6032	0.5942	77
111	Mandya	Maddur	0.8273	0.5241	0.5996	0.6382	40
112	Mandya	Malavalli	0.8304	0.4391	0.6166	0.6081	61
113	Mandya	Mandya	0.8896	0.5447	0.7014	0.6979	15
114	Mandya	Nagamangala	0.8564	0.4142	0.5973	0.5961	72
115	Mandya	Pandavpura	0.8209	0.4832	0.6279	0.6292	43



Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Health index	Education Index	Standard of living Index	HDI	Rank
116	Mandya	Srirangapatna	0.8275	0.4668	0.6064	0.6164	51
117	Mysuru	Heggadadevanakote	0.6628	0.3656	0.6056	0.5275	123
118	Mysuru	Hunsur	0.7601	0.4315	0.6472	0.5965	71
119	Mysuru	K.R.Nagar	0.7561	0.2649	0.6386	0.5039	136
120	Mysuru	Mysuru	0.8179	0.5425	0.7156	0.6822	23
121	Mysuru	Nanjangud	0.7976	0.3573	0.6820	0.5792	92
122	Mysuru	Piriyapatna	0.6519	0.3919	0.6313	0.5443	116
123	Mysuru	T.Narasipura	0.8054	0.4167	0.6736	0.6092	60
124	Raichur	Devdurga	0.5994	0.3921	0.3759	0.4454	160
125	Raichur	Lingasugur	0.7032	0.4259	0.4842	0.5254	126
126	Raichur	Manvi	0.7446	0.2937	0.4344	0.4563	154
127	Raichur	Raichur	0.7342	0.3178	0.5406	0.5015	137
128	Raichur	Sindhanur	0.4881	0.3326	0.4518	0.4186	170
129	Ramanagara	Channapatna	0.8884	0.5311	0.6955	0.6898	19
130	Ramanagara	Kanakpura	0.7412	0.4708	0.6539	0.6111	59
131	Ramanagara	Magadi	0.9188	0.4754	0.6906	0.6707	28
132	Ramanagara	Ramanagar	0.8939	0.5836	0.7253	0.7233	8
133	Shivamogga	Bhadravathi	0.7543	0.4092	0.6487	0.5850	86
134	Shivamogga	Hosanagar	0.6582	0.4209	0.4831	0.5115	133
135	Shivamogga	Sagara	0.8628	0.5278	0.5120	0.6155	52
136	Shivamogga	Shikaripura	0.8488	0.4349	0.5105	0.5733	101
137	Shivamogga	Shivamogga	0.7061	0.5578	0.6161	0.6237	46
138	Shivamogga	Soraba	0.8109	0.5071	0.5342	0.6034	66
139	Shivamogga	Thirthahalli	0.8830	0.3369	0.6404	0.5754	97
140	Tumakuru	Chiknayakanahalli	0.7665	0.5289	0.6232	0.6322	42
141	Tumakuru	Gubbi	0.9171	0.5549	0.6194	0.6805	24
142	Tumakuru	Koratagere	0.6321	0.5197	0.6009	0.5822	89
143	Tumakuru	Kunigal	0.7190	0.4967	0.5909	0.5954	74
144	Tumakuru	Madhugiri	0.8038	0.4867	0.5996	0.6167	50
145	Tumakuru	Pavagada	0.8503	0.4590	0.5621	0.6031	67
146	Tumakuru	Sira	0.8806	0.5582	0.6224	0.6738	26
147	Tumakuru	Tiptur	0.7584	0.5523	0.6626	0.6523	36
148	Tumakuru	Tumakuru	0.8593	0.6431	0.6855	0.7235	7
149	Tumakuru	Turuvekere	0.8844	0.5353	0.6243	0.6661	31
150	Udupi	Karkala	0.6122	0.6999	0.5668	0.6239	45
151	Udupi	Kundapur	0.5880	0.6273	0.6229	0.6125	57
152	Udupi	Udupi	0.8395	0.6634	0.6458	0.7111	9
153	Uttara_Kannada	Ankola	0.7674	0.4569	0.5438	0.5756	96
154	Uttara_Kannada	Bhatkal	0.7376	0.8154	0.6610	0.7353	6



Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Health index	Education Index	Standard of living Index	HDI	Rank
155	Uttara_Kannada	Haliyal	0.8423	0.5295	0.4633	0.5912	79
156	Uttara_Kannada	Honnavar	0.4144	0.6062	0.6339	0.5420	117
157	Uttara_Kannada	Joida	0.6183	0.3809	0.4745	0.4817	145
158	Uttara_Kannada	Karwar	0.6693	0.6486	0.5563	0.6227	47
159	Uttara_Kannada	Kumta	0.6365	0.5540	0.5694	0.5856	85
160	Uttara_Kannada	Mundgod	0.6357	0.6273	0.5757	0.6123	58
161	Uttara_Kannada	Siddapur	0.7076	0.4577	0.5884	0.5754	98
162	Uttara_Kannada	Sirsi	0.6713	0.6321	0.6889	0.6637	33
163	Uttara_Kannada	Yellapur	0.5947	0.4666	0.6355	0.5608	109
164	Vijayanagara	Hadagali	0.4573	0.4274	0.4893	0.4573	153
165	Vijayanagara	Hagaribommanahalli	0.6829	0.4741	0.4846	0.5394	119
166	Vijayanagara	Harapanahalli	0.5723	0.4560	0.5098	0.5105	134
167	Vijayanagara	Hospet	0.8007	0.4313	0.5019	0.5576	111
168	Vijayanagara	Kudligi	0.6083	0.2195	0.3148	0.3477	174
169	Vijayapura	Basavan Bagewadi	0.4107	0.4454	0.4050	0.4200	169
170	Vijayapura	Vijayapura	0.7284	0.5490	0.3872	0.5370	121
171	Vijayapura	Indi	0.5392	0.4686	0.3623	0.4507	159
172	Vijayapura	Muddebihal	0.5589	0.4355	0.3347	0.4335	164
173	Vijayapura	Sindagi	0.4677	0.4694	0.3662	0.4316	165
174	Yadgir	Shahapur	0.7655	0.2609	0.3975	0.4298	167
175	Yadgir	Shorapur	0.7097	0.1980	0.3541	0.3678	173
176	Yadgir	Yadgir	0.5967	0.1495	0.3847	0.3250	176

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2022.



GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICES IN KARNATAKA

12.1 CENTRE FOR E-GOVERNANCE (CEG) INITIATIVES RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS (E-GOVERNANCE)

Karnataka has an exclusive e-Governance Division in the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms, headed by Secretary to Government. This was set up in the year 2003 with a view to accelerate the process of IT enabling e.g. Government processes for the benefit of citizens and to improve transparency and efficiency in administration. The Department of Personnel & Administrative reforms (e-Governance) has created the necessary infrastructure for implementing e-Governance initiatives in the state. For the year 2025-26 an amount of Rs. 11,061.91 crores, has been provided to the department in which up to December 2025 an amount of Rs. 8966.06 crores is released, the expenditure incurred is Rs. 7262.77 crores. The Schemes of the e-Governance Department are as follows.

12.1.1. Karnataka Web Portal

The web portal of Government of Karnataka is an integrated solution providing a single point of information and interaction, for all citizens, visitors and businesses. The websites of various Departments are further enabling the Government to bring G2C, G2G and G2B services to the citizens and external agencies, increasing its authenticity, uniformity and trustworthiness.

Physical Achievements

- ❖ The Webportal Team has developed an in-house model template complying with GIGW and Accessibility guidelines and recommendations of Kannada Abhivruddhi Pradhikara at the end of December-2025, Centre for e-Governance has redesigned, developed and hosted 1177 websites of various Government Departments, Corporations, Boards and other allied agencies.
- ❖ Karnataka State main portal (www.karnataka.gov.in) has been redesigned and maintained regularly with regular updates of People's representatives and officials.
- ❖ Uniform Domain Nomenclature has been provided to all Government websites for easy accessibility by the general public. For example: www.dpar.karnataka.gov.in.
- ❖ The team is also responsible for providing training on Content Management System (CMS) for Nodal officers of various departments. Till end of December 2025 more than 3100+ officials have undergone CMS training.
- ❖ Webportal team also takes up customized designing of websites as per the requests received from various Departments and other Government related agencies.
- ❖ District Incharge Secretaries (DIS) portal is developed to all field level issues across Districts is made easy, saving tedious paper works and speeds up the process of resolution.
- ❖ Added Chatbot integration as New Feature for all 7 ITBT verticals.
- ❖ **IT Policy Pillars:** Data Centre Policy, Cyber Security Policy, Engineering R & D & Karnataka Global Capability Centre Policy have been added for EITBT website.
- ❖ **SUTF (State Urban Transport Fund):** Funding application for State Urban Transport, DULT (Directorate of Urban Land Transport).



- ❖ **IUT-Inter Unit Transfers:** A new application for Karnataka State Police managing the internal transfers and head count.
- ❖ **Akanksha Portal:** Developed & Deployed API Module for transformation of schools.
- ❖ **Yuva Kanaja Portal:** Integrated Google Analytics, Pixel Implementation and API (Application Programming Interface) Integration with LMS (Learning Management System).
- ❖ **Gender Sensitization:** LMS application for Bengaluru City Police.
- ❖ **Anupalana Portal:** All Deputy Commissioners, Chief Executive Officers, and departmental Additional Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, and Secretaries submit Action Taken Reports (ATR) on the issues presented during meetings that pertain to their respective districts and departments. The Chief Secretary, along with all Additional Chief Secretaries and other senior officials of the Government, supervises and monitors the reports submitted to ensure timely and effective resolution of matters. The newly released CMS v4.0 includes an AI-powered translation feature that is being widely used across all departments. It provides accurate and fast translation between English and Kannada, and vice versa. In addition, the system incorporates a Voice-to-Text facility, offering users an enhanced and more advanced experience. In the Year 2025-26 Rs.547.61 Lakhs budget is released and Rs. 178.14 Lakhs were utilized till November-2025.

12.1.2 Capacity Building Project

Government of Karnataka is in the forefront in initiating and implementing successfully several e-Governance projects of national importance in order to improve delivery of public services. Imparting of specialized training and enhancing the knowledge, skills of the employees in various facets of e-Governance and ICT is envisaged. The Capacity Building is working effectively and comprehensively to implement the e-governance plan of the state government. Training programs, workshops and seminars are conducted by the Center for e-Governance to enhance the awareness and skills to Government employees for Group “A”, “B” officers and Group “C” employees. The Department is providing consultants to other Departments for the implementation of e-Governance initiatives.

- ❖ Computer Literacy Test was conducted for 11,614 government employees from April-2025 to December-2025 and all of them have passed the CLT exam, out of which, digital certificates have been distributed to 11,464 employees.
- ❖ Capacity Building Training Management System portal has been developed in collaboration with the Web portal project to facilitate the seamless collection of training nominations through an online platform.
- ❖ CeG Training Committee visited IIIT-Bangalore and discussed the in-house training and certification courses available at the institute.
- ❖ Training on the following subjects was organized by the Capacity Building Project in the year 2025-26 and certificates were given to those who participated in the training.
 - ◆ Angular related subject training number of participations were 30.
 - ◆ Artificial Intelligence Machine Learning (AIML) related subject training number of participants were 30.
 - ◆ Modern Software Engineering Practices subject training number of participants were 30.
 - ◆ Security and Privacy Challenges in e-Governance (Vigilance Awareness Week-2025) subject training number of participants were 30.
- ❖ Government employees have benefited from training on e-Office, GEM, Tally, Data Science and Data Analytics, Cyber Security, Block chain Technology in e-Governance Software, e-Procurement, ICT and





KTPP at the respective District Training Institutes and Administrative Training Institute, Mysore under the Centre e-Governance and Data Analysis Unit. The training details is as below:

Centre e-Governance and Data Analysis Unit

Institute Name	No of Training held in up to Dec-2025
Administrative Training Institute Mysuru	16
District Training Institute (31 Districts)	62

- ❖ Capacity Building Training Committees formed under the Chairmanship of CEO CeG. Which to guides on the training modules and identify the resources for training programs to skill up the Government Employees.
- ❖ KTPP Act and eProcurement hands on training was organised to all PDs of CeG Project successfully.
- ❖ In Training Room Management System – TRMS, Training room 1 and 2 booked for various departments and CeG projects for 110 trainings. Detail information is as below:

Subjects	Training Count	No of Participants
Capacity Building	10	200
e-Procurement	72	1,440
Web Portal	28	560
Grand Total	110	2,200

- ❖ For the year 2025-26 an amount of Rs. 429.53 Lakhs budget is released of which Rs.40.74 lakhs utilized till end of November 2025.

12.1.3 Single Sign On (SSO) Project

In the current digital world more and more applications / services are offered online at citizen's doorstep. The spread of web and mobile services has surely simplified life of citizens; however, it also makes it vulnerable. A wall of security which was there due to one's physical presence is now removed. Possibility of stealing one's valuable data by forgery is a threat if proper security measures are not taken. Some of the online services are trying to secure the data and communication by authenticating the user through login- password mechanism. The approach however has multiple limitations such as:

- ❖ **Single way Authentication:** The authentication mechanism provides only one-way authentication. Only service user gets authenticated to the service, however, the authenticity of the service may not be guaranteed to the User. User may be accessing a phishing site and is unaware of it.
- ❖ **Multiple Logins:** Users have to remember many logins and passwords to access various services which becomes a tedious task and users start maintaining login password list which defeats the whole purpose.
- ❖ **Authentication Mechanism Change:** Sometimes online services realize that the data they are sharing is more sensitive and will need stronger authentication to improve security. If authentication is implemented at every service level there are time, cost and efforts implications.
- ❖ In order to address these concerns a centralized authentication framework was designed. It provides unified login through its own SAML 2.0 based Single Sign On (SSO) for applications in an integrated manner. The SSO feature provides registered users a single window to access all services that are integrated with this framework.

Secure authentication with four levels (password, OTP, Digital Certificate, Biometrics) of assurances and Fraud management techniques like Symmetric channel encryption, Digitally Signed Token, Alert notifications to



users on Browser / OS usage pattern changes, etc. 67 departments have been onboarded for SSO Application and many more departments are in the process of onboarding.

Summary of annual transactions of SSO Application for 2024-25 and 2025-26 (upto end of November 25) 12,69,171 and 5,18,159 respectively.

12.1.4 e-Kannada Project

The e-Kannada Project aims to effectively implement Kannada across all fields that use information technology including the development of software-based services and administrative functions. Its goal is to make software services available in Kannada and to ensure the implementation of Kannada in government software.

- ❖ **Padakanaja Software:** Padakanaja has been developed as a unified digital platform to provide the public with various dictionaries and lexicons available from different sources.
- ❖ **Localization (Translation and Transliteration of Technical Terms):** The primary purpose of localization is to promote the use of Kannada in Karnataka Government's software-based services and to maintain uniformity and standardization of Kannada terminology in software user interfaces.
- ❖ **E-Learning Academy Portal:** This is a platform that uses the internet and technology to teach Kannada to interested Kannadigas, non-Kannada speakers, and the general public.
- ❖ **Transliteration:** Transliteration is software that converts text from one script to another.
- ❖ **Spell-checker Software:** The Kannada spell-checking tool helps identify and correct spelling errors in Kannada text.
- ❖ **Machine Translation Software (Kannada Kasturi):** In collaboration with the University of Hyderabad, English-Kannada machine translation software has been developed. It supports translation from Kannada to English, English to Kannada, and Kannada to Hindi.

Goals achieved by the department in the previous period

- ❖ **Padakanaja Software:** Padakanaja currently provides 95 dictionaries/lexicons for public use. It contains a total of 219,092 Kannada root words and 120,395 English root words.
- ❖ **Padakanaja Mobile Application:** A mobile application of Padakanaja has been developed by the e-Kannada project and is available to the public through the Google Play Store.
- ❖ **Transliteration:** Transliteration services are now available for 14 Indian languages including Assamese, Odia, and Gujarati.
- ❖ **Localization:** Technical terms from 16 government departments have been localized to ensure uniform Kannada terminology across software interfaces.
- ❖ **E-Learning Academy Portal:** Kannada learning lessons developed by Dr. Purushothama Bilimale, Chairperson of Kannada Development Authority and retired Professor, Kannada Studies Centre, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi have been newly made available e-kalika website (<https://kannadakalike.org/>).
- ❖ **Bhashini Agreement:** In 2025, the e-Governance Centre signed an agreement with Digital India Bhashini. The AIML unit of Centre for e-Governance manages this software. Its corpus is being used in e-Kannada applications, and additional corpus will be provided to Bhashini tools in the future.





Achievements in 2025-26

- ❖ **Spell-checker Software:** The Kannada Ganaka Parishat has developed the software, which is currently in the hosting stage.
- ❖ **Transliteration 2.0:** Development of English-Kannada and Kannada-English transliteration software is in progress.
- ❖ **Kannada Fonts:** In collaboration with Kannada Ganaka Parishat, five Unicode fonts in the Smart Nudi series (SmartNudi1, SmartNudi2, SmartNudi3, SmartNudi4, SmartNudi5) have been developed. Each font includes regular, light, bold, and extrabold variants.
- ❖ **Machine Translation Software (Kannada Kasturi):** The second version has been developed using 23 million (2.3 crore) English-Kannada parallel sentences. The AIML team currently maintains the system. The first phase of the security audit has been completed, and it has been hosted on the NAD website for testing.

Goals set for the current year

Phase One: The e-Kannada Project, in collaboration with AI/ML, has planned several major initiatives. For this purpose, it intends to appoint new technical resources. In the first phase, an AI Suite will be developed to support the functioning of the e-Governance office. This will increase speed and transparency in office work and also help the government to save costs. Most importantly, departments will no longer need to depend on private commercial services for translation, document management, content creation, OCR, and other language-related tasks. This ensures the privacy and security of Government information and files.

- ❖ **Speech-to-Text:** Converts spoken Kannada into accurate text. Reduces typing requirements and allows officers to quickly record discussions, notes, and instructions.
- ❖ **Text-to-Speech:** Reads digital Kannada text in a natural voice. Useful for the visually impaired and for quick audio-based review of official documents.
- ❖ **Multilingual Speech/Text Conversion:** Enables voice and text conversion between Kannada and other languages. Helps departments and citizens communicate smoothly across languages.
- ❖ **Live Transliteration and Voice Translation:** Provides real-time audio conversion and translation during meetings, calls, and events. Facilitates bilingual/multilingual discussions without the need for a human translator.
- ❖ **OCR (Optical Character Recognition):** Extracts Kannada and other language text from scanned files or images. Useful for retrieving text from old documents and records.
- ❖ **Chatbot Services:** Provides automated help and responses in Kannada for public service portals. Improves citizen service efficiency and reduces manual workload.
- ❖ **Writing Assistant:** Offers suggestions for sentence structure, composition, official writing patterns, and grammar in Kannada. Helps officers prepare letters, procedures, and official documents.
- ❖ **Bilingual Content Support:** Assists in preparing documents, web content, and official communications in both Kannada and English. Strengthens bilingual communication across departments.
- ❖ **Word-Excel Conversion:** Quickly extracts data from text and converts it into table or spreadsheet formats. Saves data-processing time and reduces re-entry errors.
- ❖ **PDF-Word Conversion:** Converts non-editable PDFs into editable Word documents. Helps easily update old-format documents, forms, and templates.



- ❖ **Word–PowerPoint Auto-generation:** Automatically creates presentation slides from text reports. Reduces the time needed for preparing departmental reviews and progress reports.
- ❖ **Word–Charts/Graphs Conversion:** Converts lists, tables, and numerical data into visual charts in a single step. Useful for analysis, visual reporting and key presentations.
- ❖ **PDF Editor:** Enables direct editing, annotation, signing, and updating of PDF files. Reduces dependence on other paid PDF tools currently used by departments.
- ❖ **e-Kannada Mobile Application Development:** Developing the e-Kannada mobile app and releasing it on the Google Play Store. This will provide all e-Kannada tools in a single application for public use.
- ❖ **Kannada Fonts:** The five Unicode Smart Nudi fonts (SmartNudi1–SmartNudi5), developed with Kannada GanakaParishat, are under review and will soon be hosted. The plan includes naming the developed fonts appropriately, promoting them, creating additional/new Unicode font styles (designs, variants), and making all fonts available on the cloud.
- ❖ **Padakanaja:** Developing the second version of Padakanaja with a redesigned user interface. When users search for words, context-relevant meanings will be displayed with priority. Voice-based word search technology will also be developed. Various domain-specific dictionaries will be added to Padakanaja.
- ❖ **Transliteration:** Developing Kannada–English and English–Kannada Transliteration 2.0. Audio support will also be added to play back the transliterated text.
- ❖ **Spell-checker Software:** To be hosted. Providing the required Kannada word corpus.
- ❖ **Machine Translation Software:** In the second phase, Kannada–English and English–Hindi machine translation systems will be developed.
- ❖ **E-Learning Portal:** A new design and structure will be developed for the e-Learning portal in collaboration with the Kannada Development Authority.
- ❖ **Digital Jagali (Digital Forum):** A platform for various government departments to discuss developments related to technology and language.
- ❖ For the year 2025-26 Rs. 125.05 Lakhs budget released of which Rs. 15.87 lakhs utilized till December 2025.

12.1.5 Karnataka Public Procurement Portal

Karnataka Public Procurement Portal is aimed to enhance transparency, accountability and reliability and responsiveness in all Government procurement activities. The Karnataka Public Procurement Portal is implemented on an 'end to end' solution. It is to the Credit of the project that it is a less-paper office.

The new Karnataka Public Procurement Portal (KPPP) 2.0 has been designed and developed using a micro services-based architecture to meet growing demands, leverage technological advancements, and build on over a decade of experience. Several key enhancements such as robust workflow engine, layered security, mobile enabled, well designed post award of contract module, integrated accounting module, user friendly interface, external integration for seamless data exchange and a robust e-auction module are envisaged for Karnataka Public Procurement Portal 2.0 This upgraded portal enables procurement processes from estimate creation to contract award for all procurement entities across the state. One of its key features is the robust Contract Management module. Contract Management module has been implemented with effect from 31.10.2023 and can be used by all procurement entities. As in Para 422 of the Budget Speech 2024-25, Under the Karnataka Public Procurement Platform 2.0, the Contract Management Module will be extended to all departments in a phased manner. Accordingly, usage of Contract Management Module is made mandatory with effect from 01.08.2024. "Roster-Based Randomization" in compliance with GO No: FD 707 EXP-12/2024,





dated 05.11.2024, has been Implemented in KPP Portal with effect from 01-01-2025. The Uni-Schedule of Rates (Uni-SR) has been implemented across all procurement entities for works tenders, ensuring consistency and standardization in tendering processes.

In the second phase of the project, e Bank Guarantee (Performance Security Deposit) has been implemented with 12 Banks - Canara Bank, State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, City Union Bank, HDFC bank, Indian Bank, Union Bank of India, ICICI Bank, Panjab National Bank, IDFC First Bank, Central Bank of India and Karnataka Bank through National e-Governance Services Limited.

Digital Execution of the contract agreement has been facilitated through National e-Governance Services Limited. Based on The Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement (Second Amendment) Rules, 2024 Rule 25A, Tender Cum Reverse Auction Module has been implemented in KPP Portal.

A dedicated mobile app has been developed, providing stakeholders with real-time access to tender information, bids, and payment statuses, enhancing accessibility.

Initial round of training for 9,571 officials for implementing the Contract Management Module has been conducted. In the Financial Year 2025-26 till end of Dec-2025, 91017 numbers of tenders were published, 211134 number of bidders participated in tenders, 5859 numbers of auctions published, value of tender published, Rs. 1,34,956 Crores, 8085 number of registered suppliers, 53 numbers of procuring entities enrolled, 1834 numbers of Govt. users enrolled in the system.

12.1.6 Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

Direct Benefit Transfer is a major reform initiative to re-engineer the existing delivery processes of the Government using IT. Vision of DBT is to enable departments to transfer benefits directly into aadhaar seeded bank accounts of targeted beneficiaries. DBT is intended to resolve the issues related to wrong inclusion/exclusion of beneficiaries accurately, inaccurate beneficiary identification and unreliable database which resulted in fakes, duplicates and non-achievement of objectives. DBT will improve targeting, plug loopholes etc.

On the DBT Platform 468 schemes have been on-boarded on to the DBT platform. The Major Schemes which have been on-boarded are Scholarship Schemes, Minimum Price Support schemes, CM-Relief Fund, Housing Schemes, Milk Incentive scheme, Three Guarantee scheme. i.e., Anna Bhagya Scheme, Yuvaniidhi Scheme and Gruhalakshmi Scheme.

During the Year 2024-25 Rs.55,702.52 crores were disbursed through this platform to 2.34 crores beneficiaries. During the Year 2025-26 Rs.32,206.89 crores were disbursed through this platform to 2.06 crores beneficiaries as on 31-12-2025.

12.1.7 e-Office

The e-Office is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the National e-Governance Program (NeGP) of the Government of India developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), e-Office facilitates the electronic management of office procedures, transforming government operations to be more efficient, effective, and transparent in handling intra-government processes and transactions. It is designed as a unified, reusable system that integrates independent functions and systems within a single framework to promote transparency, accountability, and a positive transformation in government work culture and ethics.

Key Features of e-Office are Common Data Sets and Standards, Role-Based Access Control for authorization, Workflow Management for streamlined processes, Based on Open Standards and Technologies, Unicode



Compliance with support for local languages, Common User Repository at the organizational level for various services and applications

The Benefits of e-Office are enhanced transparency-files can be tracked, and their status is known to all at any time, increase towards more accountability and responsibility, easy to monitor, assure data security and data integrity, transform the government work culture.

Current Implementation Status: The e-Office has been successfully implemented across various offices of the Government of Karnataka (GoK), including the Secretariat, Ministers, and Head Offices, as well as Deputy Commissioner (DC) Offices, Superintendent of Police (SP) Offices, Zilla Panchayat (ZP) Offices, Tahsildar Offices, Nadakacheri Offices and Taluk Panchayat Offices. Further, the implementation process is currently in progress at Grama Panchayat Offices, Police Stations and Primary Health Centres across the state.

Additionally, to facilitate centralized reporting, separate e-Office instances and databases have been developed for 10 Revenue instances and the Rural Development & Panchayat Raj instances. And the e-Office Citizen Portal has been developed to enable the public to view the status of letters and requests submitted to various departments of the Secretariat. The process of extending this facility to all other instances is currently in progress. The e-Office implementation progress as at the end of Dec-2025 is as mentioned in **Table 12.1**.

Table 12.1: e-Office implementation progress

Level of Offices	Offices	eFiles Created	eReceipts Created
Chief Minister Office	2	80	69145
Legislative	2	965	1195
Statutory Bodies	1	798	5815
Minister Office	39	18	5331
Secretariatates Office	41	249223	1558140
Head Offices	123	226579	1671247
Regional/Zonal Offices	11	57721	154426
District Level Office	1698	1827697	8662047
Taluk Level Office	1875	1740044	4987689
Urban Local Bodies	162	115023	181272
Police Instance (KSP)	470	568322	3292762
Boards and Corporations	241	336148	2214080
Universities	28	123747	396229
Nadakacheri Offices	777	74575	283267
GramaPanchayaths	5145	4854	5572
Judiciary	1	33	45
Total	10616	5325827	23488262

Training on the e-Office application has been conducted for 65,577 users across 10,616 offices. Additionally, the e-Leave module (Leave Management System) of the e-Office application has been successfully implemented in all GoK Secretariat offices. Currently, 2,912 users from the Secretariat are actively using the e-Leave module

e-PAR

The electronic Annual Performance Appraisal Report (SPARROW) is an online system based on the comprehensive performance appraisal dossier that is maintained for each member of the Service by the State Government/Central Government. The aim of this system is to facilitate the electronic filling of PAR by officers



in a way that is not only user friendly but also allows to fill from anywhere anytime as per their convenience. Similar convenience will be available to the officers at different Stages in the workflow hierarchy of filling and submission process. The system is also expected to reduce delays in submission of completely filled PARs.

PAR filling process starts at the beginning of the financial year. The Custodian of the respective Ministry/ department sends the blank PAR forms to the Individual officer. The officer fills the PAR for further submission to his/her Reporting Officer. The PAR moves from Reporting officer to Reviewing officer and to Accepting Authority mandatorily marking CR Section a slip. With the electronic system in place, the recording and movement of PAR forms becomes seamless, quick and convenient due to inbuilt alert mechanisms through different modes at appropriate Stages. The system provides status check so that the officers know where their PARs pending as well as what are pending with them. The e-par generated for Group A, Group B officers and Group C officials during 2024-25 is mentioned in the **Table 12.2**.

Table 12.2

Assessment Year	Group	Total Officers posted	e-PAR's Generated	PARs Closed
2024-2025	Group-A	24188	12717	2154
	Group-B	17056	9659	1727
	Group-C	20583	11459	2131

12.1.8 RTI Online

The State Government of Karnataka has launched an RTI Online portal on 04-02-2020 exclusively for accepting, appealing and disposing of applications through the Right to Information Act 2005. The RTI Online project was handed over to the Centre for e-Governance by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reform (Janaspandana) on 11.11.2020. RTI Online portal is in progress in all the departments of the state government and their respective subordinate offices, corporation boards and related institutions.

- ❖ In the first phase, 516 public authorities have been trained and onboarded the RTI Online portal effectively.
- ❖ In the second phase, 11,141 public authorities have been trained and onboarded the RTI Online portal effectively.
- ❖ More than 2,47,444 requests have been received through the RTI online portal, 1,82,201 requests have been disposed off and 50,691 first appeals have been received through the RTI Online portal, of which 28,465 first appeals have been disposed off.
- ❖ Khajane-2 has been integrated with RTI Online application for the payment gateway and the integrated application has been migrated from National Informatics Centre (NIC) Data Centre to Karnataka State Data Centre (KSDC).
- ❖ Family ID has been integrated with the RTI online application to provide fee exemption in the RTI online process to the public below the poverty line.
- ❖ The integration of e-Office with the RTI Online application is in progress.
- ❖ Centre for e-Governance has been organizing training programs for the effective implementation of the RTI online portal in all Government Departments/ Line departments/ Corporations/ Boards/ Commissions/ Authorities/ Institutions.
- ❖ The project has been playing an important role in increasing transparency in governance so that the public can access the information easily.



12.1.9 Unique Identification Numbers (UID)

The aim of the project is to provide an Aadhaar number for 6.75 Crore of population. As on end of Dec-2025, approximately 7.10 Crores Aadhaar numbers have been issued to the residents. Apart from this, many beneficiary schemes of the Government of Karnataka have included Aadhaar-based authentication, which in-turn helps in the targeted delivery of services to the right beneficiaries. 7,10,99,369 Aadhaar has been generated for the residents of which 3% are with age group of 0-5 years, 19% are 5-18 years and 78% greater than 18 years.

The following steps have been taken to cover residual population.

- ❖ Special Drives for enrolment of old age and disabled people at their residence. As CeG is the nodal agency for the Karnataka state, coordinated with all stakeholders of GoK for the special drive of eliminating illegal Aadhaar numbers from illegal migrants and ineligible residents/citizens was executed.
- ❖ The drive of door-to-door verification in the identified 19 locations in Bengaluru Urban was completed for 5,704 houses (10,352 residents). Out of which 9,367 residents have Aadhaar and 985 residents do not have Aadhaar. 435 Aadhaar were suspected cases which have been flagged.
- ❖ A recent initiative which was launched to verify documents for individuals aged 18 and above in order to generate Aadhaar cards. In compliance with the Government Order, 50,932 packets have been assigned for verification, and verifiers can access their logins for this activity. 43775 packets were processed as on 2nd Dec'25.

12.1.10 Karnataka Resident Data Hub (KRDH)

Karnataka Resident Data Hub was created as a platform to deliver eSign, Aadhaar-related services such as Aadhaar authentication and Name matcher services to departments. KRDH collaborates closely with the department's technical team, effectively assisting them with e-Sign services, Aadhaar Authentication, Name matcher, Transliteration services. It includes on-boarding process as well as the integration of these services with departmental applications.

a) Authentication User Agency/Authentication Service Agency (AUA /ASA)

Aadhaar Authentication means the process by which the Aadhaar number along with the Aadhaar holder's personal identity data such as biometric/demographic information is submitted to UIDAI (Central Identities Data Repository-CIDR) for matching, following which the UIDAI verifies the correctness thereof on the basis of the match with the Aadhaar holder's identity information available with it. The purpose of Authentication is to enable Aadhaar-holders to prove their identity and for service providers to confirm the resident's identity claim in order to provide services and give access to benefits.

To filter and control the AUA/ASA services availability to the departments of GoK the DBT cell has developed a platform called Aadhaar as a service. All the departments are routed through 'Aadhaar as a service' platform for AUA/ASA transactions. Total 97 departments are using authentication services. The total of 29,79,38,429 authentication transactions have been performed in Production environment and 1,13,631 in preproduction AUA. 29,80,52,060 authentication transactions have been performed in ASA production from Jan 2025 to end of Dec-2025.

Aadhaar authentication services are being used in Five guaranteed schemes. Aadhaar authentication services has been extended for Department of Food and Civil supplies for the Ration distribution for 1.6 crore beneficiaries. Aadhaar authentication services were effectively used for authentication purpose in Socio-economic survey of Backward classes and Welfare department.





b) Name matcher Services

- I. Names cape software will contain functions namely string to string comparison, bulk string to string comparison for English to Kannada names and vice versa. The Name Matcher web services is hosted at the State Data Centre.
- II. Name matcher service has been extended to applications of 36 departments.

c) KRDH as ASP for e-Sign Services

e-Sign is an online service that can be integrated within various service delivery applications via an open API to facilitate digitally signing a document by an Aadhaar holder. It is designed for applying Digital Signature using authentication of consumers through Aadhaar authentication and e-KYC service. CeG has obtained eSign services from two of the eSign service providers (ESP), M/s CDAC and M/s NSDL (Protean eGov Technologies Limited).

The milestones of eSign services are listed below:

e-Sign services were integrated with e-Office as a separate ASP ID. 6,64,087 e-Signs has been utilized by e-office from Jan 2025 to till end of December 2025. Furturee-Sign has been extended to 76 departments. The total of 1,60,11,674 e-Signs have been consumed from Jan 2025 to till date. The eSign ASP Middleware Application has undergone a complete redevelopment, introducing Enveloped Aadhaar functionality, automatic failover across two ESPs, and a standalone eSign portal.

d) KRDH as Transliteration Service

- i. Transliteration is a phonetic transliteration mechanism that transliterates English data to Indian Language content (Kannada). One can type a word of his choice in English and get the transliterated output in selected language like Kannada.
- ii. It supports some attractive features like chat lingo, number to text transliteration, abbreviations and transliteration of complex English words
- iii. Transliteration tool is developed/built by M/s CDAC, similar to Name matcher tool. Total 2 departments have been on-boarded.

12.1.11 State Scholarship Portal (SSP)

An Integrated State Scholarship Portal (SSP) is developed by Centre for e-Governance, for sanctioning of Pre-Matric & Post-Matric Scholarships under various Schemes of Government of Karnataka. Scholarship amount is disbursed to Aadhar seeded bank account of the student through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

The departments on boarded in SSP for pre-matric and Post matric scholarship are Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Backward Classes Welfare, Minorities Welfare, Technical Education, Medical Education, AYUSH, KSBDB, Collegiate Education, Disability Welfare.

An amount of Rs. 378.13 crores of pre-matric scholarship were paid to 20.48 lakhs students through Direct Benefit transfer during 2024-25. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 314.21 crores of pre-matric scholarship was paid to 17.08 lakh students during 2025-26 up to 31st December 2025

An amount of Rs. 1369.1 crores of post-matric scholarship were paid to 14.38 lakhs students through. Direct Benefit transfer during 2024-25. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 537.1 crores of post-matric scholarship were paid to 5.645 lakh students during 2025-26 up to 31st December 2025.



12.1.11 Karnataka State Data Centre (SDC)

Government of Karnataka is committed to providing a secure, resilient, reliable and scalable information technology infrastructure for all Government Departments, Boards & Corporations for hosting & running their e-Governance applications/Initiatives in a secure manner for providing faster and reliable citizen services. To realize above objectives, the Centre for e-Governance, had setup a Karnataka State Data Centre in the year 2011 for hosting the data and applications of various departments in the state. The data centre is being managed and supported by CeG hosting many applications of various departments. At present SDC hosts about 535+ applications and 555+ web portals and maintaining infrastructure uptime of 99.95%.

The data centre is being monitored and managed by skilled resources on 24/7 basis. The State Data Center has been hosting G2G, G2C and G2B applications of various departments, boards & Corporations. Some of the critical applications include Kutumba, FRUITS, Bhoomi, Seva Sindhu, Sakala, KAVERI 2.0, DBT, SSP, KRSAC, UUCMS, KSBCL, e-Procurement etc. Also, KSDC is instrumental in successfully providing hosting infrastructure for registration of beneficiaries to Government Guarantee Schemes like GruhaJyothi, Gruha Lakshmi and Yuvanidhi.

In order to ensure business continuity for the critical applications, Disaster Recovery (DR) has been setup and operational in Mohali and Near DR in Bengaluru with 3-way data replication technology.

12.1.12 Cyber Security Operation Centre for SDC (C-SOC-SDC)

CeG had setup Cyber Security Operation Center to further strengthen the SDC to provide secured and robust IT infrastructure & to enable the Government departments to deliver the services more securely, and effectively to the citizens and stakeholders. CeG Cyber Security Operation Center is integrated with the Threat Intelligence and advisory feeds from CERT-IN, MEITY, NCIIPC to enhance the security posture of CeG Cyber Security Operation Center and to proactively mitigate the cyber threats. The existing Security Operations Centre (SOC) at the Karnataka State Data Centre is upgraded, and additional licenses for SIEM (Security Information and Event Management), EDR (Endpoint Detection and Response), and UEBA (User and Entity Behaviour Analytics) will be implemented to enhance data analysis capabilities. To enhance the security of applications hosted at the State Data Center the following controls & solutions are implemented. Web Application Firewall (WAF) technology has been implemented and 515 applications are created. The WAF helps protect web applications by filtering and monitoring HTTP/HTTPS traffic between the web application and internet users. It safeguards applications from attacks such as cross-site request forgery (CSRF), cross-site scripting (XSS), file inclusion, and SQL injection, among others. Additionally, it prevents malicious activities by internet users, protects web applications from external threats and attacks, and ensures that access is restricted to hosted content only.

SOAR (Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response) refers to a category of software solutions and tools that help organizations collect data about security threats from multiple sources and respond to those threats without human assistance. Its primary goal is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of security operations by integrating disparate security tools, automating repetitive tasks, and managing incident response workflows in a centralized platform.

Network Detection and Response (NDR) is a cybersecurity solution that continuously monitors and analyzes an organization's raw network traffic in real time to detect and respond to suspicious or malicious activities. Unlike traditional signature-based tools that look for known threats, NDR primarily uses behavioral analytics and machine learning to establish a baseline of normal network behavior and identify deviations from it, such as unusual internal (east-west) or external (north-south) data flows, command-and-control communications, or lateral movement by an attacker. Upon detecting a potential threat, its main functions are to alert security





teams and provide rich forensic data for investigation, and it can also initiate automated responses like blocking malicious IP addresses or isolating a compromised device to quickly contain the incident.

12.1.13 Karnataka Government Secretariat LAN (SecLAN)

The Secretariat LAN (SecLAN) is the largest Wi-Fi Network spread across VidhanaSoudha, VikasaSoudha, MS Building, Annex and Lokayukta. SecLAN 2.0 is the upgraded version providing both wired and Wireless connectivity. 1700 Access Points have been provided with adequate backup and 4200 end user devices are connected and each device gets a maximum of 700 Mbps bandwidth. The users of SecLAN network can access both Intranet applications hosted the State Data Centre and internet applications in Government portals. The SecLAN 2.0 project had been declared Go live on 23rd Dec 2021 and operational for 5 years from the Date of Go-Live.

Advantages of the SecLAN Network: SecLAN is a universal infrastructure that offers reliable and secure network services. It has robust security with multi-factor authentication, which includes electronic devices and end-users. A dedicated helpline and NOC (Network Operations Center) team is constantly working to provide immediate response and resolution for faults and complaints, It provides seamless connectivity to all buildings of the Ministry.

12.1.14 Karnataka State Wide Area Network

The Karnataka State Wide Area Network (KSWAN), operational since December 2009, functions as the state's information highway, offering secure internet, data, and video services to various departments.

KSWAN 1.0 provided secure network connectivity to key Government of Karnataka departments and supported major applications such as Kaveri, Khajane, e-Hospital, Bhoomi, e-Procurement, and e-Office. Around 3,000 government offices were connected through the network. District and Taluka-level KSWAN Control Rooms served as aggregation points for traffic, with bandwidth from BSNL and Airtel provisioned and upgraded as needed to meet growing demand.

Karnataka upgraded to KSWAN 2.0, a robust and secure network providing end-to-end MPLS-based WAN services and LAN connectivity in key government buildings. Numerous departments-including Panchayat Raj institutions, Police, Backward Classes Welfare, Agriculture, Education, Excise, and Horticulture-along with around 140 Boards and Corporations (nearly 500 links) have been on-boarded. KSWAN 2.0 features advanced security with IPsec, DMVPN, and MPLS, and offers dual connectivity for major departments, ensuring over 99.99% network uptime.

KSWAN 3.0 has been proposed as an upgrade, thereby extending secure network connectivity to all Gram Panchayats, covering approximately 22,000 offices. The tender process for KSWAN 3.0 is currently under way.

To accelerate the commissioning of KSWAN links, additional telecom service providers-Vodafone Idea and Reliance Jio-have been integrated alongside BSNL and Airtel. Currently, KSWAN connectivity has been extended to 1,000 more government offices, bringing the total to about 8,500 offices that use the network for e-Office implementation and access to e-Governance services.

Karnataka introduced Video Conferencing (VC) services under the KSWAN 1.0 project in 2009 with 31 endpoints installed in Deputy Commissioner offices and key rooms in Vidhana Soudha and Vikasa Soudha. In 2015, the Taluka VC project upgraded the central infrastructure and added 219 endpoints across Taluka offices, DC offices, District Courts, Prisons, and HoD offices in Bengaluru. In 2018, another 104 endpoints were deployed, providing second units in DC offices, new units in Zilla Panchayats, and 39 units in DSERT. A software-based VC solution was also rolled out to 1,000 Gram Panchayats. In 2022, the VC system was further



modernized with new MCU servers and 350 additional endpoints to extend services to Taluka Panchayats, District Training Institutes, and Regional Commissioner offices. A tender process is currently underway to refresh VC facilities in 147 Tahsildar offices across Karnataka.

During the winter Assembly Sessions at Suvarna Vidhana Soudha in Belagavi, KSWAN provided services such as webcasting, YouTube streaming, video conferencing, and dual network connectivity to support the event's operations.

12.1.15 Farmer Registration and Unified Beneficiary Information System (FRUITS)

FRUITS is an e-Governance initiative to have common database of farmers and other beneficiaries who want to avail farm related benefits and services from the Government. It also facilitates various departments in providing assistance to the beneficiary by connecting to DBT portal and therefore also acts as a repository of benefits provided. "FRUITS" is aimed at bringing departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Sciences, Fisheries, Backward classes and Social welfare on to a single platform.

FRUITS helps in Registering Farmers and citizen involved in farm related activities and provides a unique Farmer ID (FID). 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.

FRUITS is integrated with the state DBT portal and through the DBT portal it is integrated with Khajane II (K2) /Financial Management System.

Facilities provided under FRUITS

- ❖ Facility for departmental hierarchy to register and approve (Maker-Checker concept) and to register themselves online and choose a department to get approved.
- ❖ To modify the registration details and to add land parcels to an existing farmer.
- ❖ FRUITS is connected to the crop survey database and crop details are also available.
- ❖ FRUITS connect to DBT portal (of eGovernance department) and eases out the process of integration with K2 by individual departments and also avoids creating recipient ID for individual beneficiary.
- ❖ Facilitates data exchange with different departmental applications to maintain a common beneficiary database.

Till 31st of December 2025 more than 102.95 lakh farmers are registered in FRUITS of which around 71.30 lakhs are with land. More than 84.40 lakh uniquely registered farmers availed benefits. Around Rs. 39596.98 Crores of assistance provided through the system by various departments. Banks and Co-Operation institutes are also using FRUITS for extending agriculture loan. More than 16,000 branches including more than 5,500 PACs are using FRUITS data.

- ❖ The major benefits were provided to beneficiaries through FRUITS are Crop Insurance, PMKISAN, Market Intervention Scheme (MSP, PDPS etc), Milk incentives to milk pourers of KMF, disaster relief to damaged crops- Input subsidy for crop loss due to drought and flood, Crop loan through financial Institutions, various other schemes and services of Agriculture and allied departments.

12.1.16 Crop Survey

In Karnataka, estimation of Crop Area was earlier done manually. The manual survey did not report accurate picture of all cropped area. Therefore, there was need to bring a system for effective capture of survey/ sub





survey number wise crop information. During the year 2017, to alleviate the problems of data collection and to have accurate data availability, the State Government decided to take up Crop survey work using mobile software application developed by the DPAR (e-Governance) with the help of officials of the Directorate of Economic and Statics, Revenue, Agriculture, Horticulture and Sericulture departments. Since 2019-20 the Crop Survey is being conducted by the Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the e-Governance Department using the Mobile App. From 2020-21 onwards both farmers and private residents are involved in crop survey. The DPAR (e-Governance) has also developed the BeleDarshak App to allow the farmers to view the details of the crop survey of their plot and raise objections if any about the crop survey. The objections raised by farmers about Crop survey are disposed off by the supervisors appropriately.

Crop Survey data is used to provide Input subsidy during disasters, compensation to crop loss under Crop Insurance scheme Market Intervention Scheme, Sanction of Beneficiary-oriented schemes and services of Agriculture and allied departments.

During 2025-26 in early kharif 65,08,449 and late kharif 173,63,017 plots crop survey conducted.

12.1.17 Mahithi Kanaja

Mahithi Kanaja (translated as “Treasury of Information”) is a flagship e-governance initiative by the Government of Karnataka. It is a single-window web portal designed to promote transparency, accountability, and proactive disclosure of information as mandated by the Right to Information (RTI) Act.

The primary goal of Mahithi Kanaja is to comply with Section 4(2) of the RTI Act, 2005, which requires public authorities to provide information suomotu to the public. By making data available online, all departments, has been implemented on the Mahithi Kanaja portal and also data validation has been successfully carried out by the respective on boarded departments.

12.1.18 DigiLocker

DigiLocker is a flagship initiative of Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY) under Digital India Programme. DigiLocker aims at enhancing the concept of paperless governance. Thus, citizens can get their essential documents anytime anywhere authentically and electronically. DigiLocker provides the facility of sharing original copies of certificates / documents across different software applications, to citizens. Centre for e-Governance has been the nodal department to successfully implement the adoption of DigiLocker in the state of Karnataka.

Individual DigiLocker accounts were created and documents were fetched and stored in DigiLocker for rural population of two Gram Panchayats Successfully collaborated with RDPR department’s “Nanna Gurutu Abhiyaana” team to provide workshop and training on DigiLocker through Video Conference to more than 60 officers from various Gram Panchayats in the entire state of Karnataka.

12.1.19 National Academic Depository (NAD)

The National Academic Depository (NAD) is an initiative of the Ministry of Education that provides universities and educational institutions with a 24x7 online depository to store and publish their students’ academic records (such as mark sheets and degree certificates). The digital depository ensures easy access to and retrieval of academic records, while ensuring their authentication, verification, and secure storage. This system helps to reduce the circulation of fake documents. Karnataka ranked No. 1 nationally for NAD implementation with 6.4 crore records uploaded, More than 60 educational institutions, including autonomous institutions, have been successfully onboarded to NAD.



12.1.20 Karnataka Open Data Initiative (KODI)

The Karnataka Open Data Initiative ecosystem provides support and collaboration to publish datasets presented by state departments and focuses on improving stakeholder management. It is designed to strengthen the State Open Data Policy, enable inter-departmental and cross-sectoral data sharing, activate data analysis, and drive open innovation by providing citizens access to datasets. This is expected to improve public understanding of various sectors and state operations. Meetings and training programs have been conducted for departments' Chief Data Officers (CDOs) to promote and facilitate the uploading of data to the Open Data platform. To strengthen the implementation of the State Open Data leadership, CDOs have been successfully nominated from 37 departments and 165 line departments.

12.1.21 e-Sahamathi

e-Sahamathi application is a platform for sharing data of Data Principals upon their consent with Data Seekers or Third-Party Service Providers (TPSP) from Data fiduciaries for the purpose of verification. Educational Videos have been released on social media and training programs were conducted for hundreds of farmers in several taluks of Karnataka, Consent-as-a-Service was analysed and conceptualized for e-Sahamathi 2.0.

Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning

The e-Governance Centre, functioning under the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (e-Governance), supports the acceleration of administrative processes through the adoption of Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning (AI/ML) technologies. It also promotes good governance and transparency in citizen-centric services and facilitates the successful implementation of AI/ML initiatives across government departments.

Kartavya (Karnataka Advanced Attendance Management System) has been developed across all departments using Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Approximately 1,19,539 employees have been on boarded and 80,000 employees registered and marking their attendance and training has been given to the PU department faculties to mark the student's attendance.

A GIS-based system has been developed to enable inter-departmental coordination for the effective implementation of various government programs / schemes, facilitating joint decision-making and approval processes. The process of requirement gathering, prioritization, and detailed system consultancy for the initial DSS use cases has been successfully completed and Both pilot DSS modules have been successfully developed, incorporating iterative testing and internal demonstrations.

CM Dashboard

The centre for e-Governance has developed an innovative software called CM Dashboard to monitor and review the progress of the State. Power BI technology used to publish the data, 26 schemes data have been published using the API.

12.1.22 Unified Land Management System (ULMS)

Unified Land Management System (ULMS) is a system aimed to create an environment where all data pertaining to land is dealt with under a single umbrella. ULMS deals with Land and Buildings – singly or jointly as property. In other words, all land related information will be made available for common man / departments in one single platform – though land is dealt with by different departments. In this background ULMS has come into existence and it will serve as a single platform having Single Database and Single Property ID system from where the details of each department which deals with Land are automated, updated, shared





/ exchanged without any problems using IT process. ULMS was envisaged to be developed as an integrated system. Accordingly, departments like Urban Development, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Housing, BDA, BMRDA, KIADB etc. are already on-boarded on to ULMS.

Property transactions, permissions for building, layout functions are provided in ULMS and integrated with e-Khata. Already, properties of Bangalore Development Authority have been introduced to the public through e-Khata coverage and implemented with Kaveri 2.0 software. Also, e-Khata for KHB is released.

Under the integrated land-management system, other modules such as Change of Land Use, Building Approval, Layout Approval module, etc., are being developed. The building approval module is live for 78 ULBs and Layout approval is live for 15 pilot UDAs/PAs. The Change of Land Use module is ready to be rolled out. Development of Property tax payment system for all the ULBs across the state is also ready to be rolled out.

The Unified Land Acquisition System is being developed. As part of the Unified Land Acquisition System, “Land Acquisition - Data Entry module” is already developed and Hon’ble Revenue Minister, launched the module on 29.09.2025. Fire Approval System for Buildings as per the Karnataka Fire Act for KIADB, BBMP, BDA, DMA is being developed and will be made live at the earliest. Development of Site Allotment System for BDA and HUDA is in progress.

12.1.23 Integrated Public Grievances Redressal System (iPGRS)

Government of Karnataka launched Integrated Public Grievance Management System (iPGRS) on 1st November 2021 - Kannada Rajyotsava Day. iPGRS, also known as Janaspandana, is a one stop multi-modal, data-driven & paperless IT platform to transform the Karnataka’s Grievance Management System for registration, processing and redressal of the public grievances regarding the delivery of services and schemes of various Departments of Government of Karnataka.

The citizens can register their grievances pertaining to 41 Departments and 3000+ schemes / services delivered by the Government. As on end of December 2025, 2,91,925+ grievances have been received through web portal (<https://ipgrs.karnataka.gov.in>), android mobile application -Janaspandana and dedicated call centre with the Helpline number 1902.

The iPGRS has also been integrated with the PG portal of Govt. of India- CPGRAMS to receive and redress the grievances registered on CPGRAMS. The information on redressal of such grievances will be sent to CPGRAMS through a web service. The citizens visiting CPGRAMS of GoI can select Karnataka State and file their grievances directly in iPGRS portal.

More than 6000 + probable grievances of the Government of Karnataka and field level officers have been pre-mapped. More than 35,000 + LMF, L2, L3 officers have been trained.

CMJS (Hon’ble Chief Minister’s Janaspandana), DJS (District Janaspandana), CMO-LMS (Letter Monitoring System) & Chief Secretary office (CSO) modules have been newly developed in the IPGRS portal.

Hon’ble Chief Minister’s Janaspandana (CM-JS)

Two separate options are provided to register the applications received from citizens at various places by the Hon’ble Chief Minister in the IPGRS portal and is integrated with e-office.

- ❖ Grievances regarding services and projects will be forwarded to the Last Mile Functionaries of the concerned department.



- ❖ The petitions/ requests will be forwarded to the ACS/PRS/Secretaries to Government and the Heads of Departments / Managing Directors/Deputy Commissioners /Chief Executive Officers of Zila Panchayats / District Superintendents of Police.

CMJS Module integrates with e-Office to track petitions and grievances associated with CM's Janaspandana. DJS module integrates with e-Office to digitize requests and grievances filed during District Janaspandana. As on 08-01-2026, total 9,725 grievances and 12,838 requests/petitions have been registered in the Hon'ble CM Janaspandana module and out of which 9,717 grievances and 12,531 requests/petitions have been resolved.

District Janaspandana (DJS)

The applications / petitions / requests received from the public at the Janaspandana held in each district of the State are registered on the spot in the District Janaspandana module and forwarded to the concerned departments and to the ACS / PRS / Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments / Managing Directors and is integrated with e-office.

As per the orders, District Janaspandana is being held across the State under the Chairmanship of the District in-charge Minister every month from 25/09/2023. After the first District Janaspandana in the month of September, as on 08-01-2026, 468 District Janaspandanahave been organized in the districts and the details of the requests &71,385 grievances registered out of which 69,918 are resoved (97.94%) and 1386 (2.05%) are pending

Chief Secretary Office (CSO)

Module has been developed to register & monitor the Grievances/Requests received directly from citizens at the CS office and is integrated with e-Office. As on 08-01-2026, total 4046 requests have been registered in the Chief Secretary office module and out of which 2897 requests have been resolved.

CMO-LMS

e-Office has been integrated with IPGRS to register the letters / notes of elected representatives received in the office of the Hon'ble Chief Minister in IPGRS and forwarded to the ACS / PRS / Secretaries of the concerned Departments. As on 08-01-2026, 16,873 have been registered, out of them, 13,649 letters / notes have been resolved.

12.1.24 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. Ration Card data has been used as the base and other department databases have been integrated with it. 5.8 Crore residents of Karnataka i.e. nearly 90% of the state population (as per 2011 census) have become part of the Kutumba system. Kutumba project has been recognised at National level and has been awarded the National e-Governance Award (Silver).

Kutumba is an Entitlement Management System which allows the Government to identify residents who are eligible for welfare benefits and suo-moto deliver the benefits "without the resident having to apply". Kutumba data has supported Revenue Department to provide Gratuitous Relief for families under Disaster Relief activities.

Kutumba system extends several benefits to citizens. It allows resident to give a single input and auto fetch required information without submitting any documents or remembering certificate numbers. Kutumba





eases out resident interactions with the Government through simplifying processes and enabling objective criteria for eligibility. This results in residents having more trust in the Government.

Kutumba system empowers Departments to weed out deceased and ineligible beneficiaries from their IT systems. Kutumba has been integrated with the Birth and Death Registration system, which provides the details of both new born and deceased person details on a daily basis. Kutumba, in turn, shares the details of deceased persons to Department IT systems, which enables them to remove deceased beneficiaries from the databases. This has avoided the need for annual verification/life certificate for recurring benefits like social security pensions. Kutumba also enables Departments to identify ineligible beneficiaries. Departments seek information of beneficiary eligibility, for eg. income, as per scheme guidelines and identify ineligible beneficiaries based on Kutumba data and remove them.

Kutumba also aids the Government in Policy making, Planning and budgeting. It provides aggregated data on likely eligible beneficiaries and thus impact on budget (through financial outlay required). It also supports the Government to implement conditions in schemes like single benefit per family - Kutumba data has been used extensively by the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation to identify families.

Kutumba System empowers Departments to weed out deceased and ineligible beneficiaries from their IT systems. Kutumba data has been provided to the Departments namely, Department of Food, Civil Supplies, and Consumer Affairs Karnataka Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Board, Agriculture Department, Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation Limited, Atal Ji Janasnehi Kendra, Directorate of Electronic Delivery of Citizen Services, Directorate of Social Security and Pensions.

On the request of the Departments, Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust, Housing department, Energy department, Directorate of Social Security and Pensions, Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood departments. Data analysis reports have been prepared and provided to them.

Kutumba has supported in the successful implementation of flagship Guarantee schemes of Gruha Jyothi and Gruha Lakshmi

Court Case Monitoring System (CCMS)

Case Monitoring System (CCMS) is a web enabled end to end digital application for monitoring all cases filed in court (High Court/Karnataka State Administrative Tribunal) wherever Government Departments are party either as Petitioners or Respondents.

Progress in 2025-26

- ❖ **CCMS has achieved key milestones:** All 45 Government Departments are on-boarded, with over 22,000 registered users and more than 2.31 lakh cases scanned and forwarded digitally.
- ❖ Currently CCMS is implemented for cases filed by the Hon'ble High Court (HC), Karnataka State Administrative Tribunal (KSAT) courts.
- ❖ It is integrated with the High Court/KSAT - Court Information System (CIS), which enables user to access Case Details, Daily Cause List, Daily Orders and Final Order/Judgement copy.
- ❖ SMS Alert System: This system sends timely alerts to designated officers, enabling them to take prompt action on cases within the stipulated time frame, thereby ensuring efficient case management and minimizing delays.
- ❖ System Generated GA Authorization template is developed to auto fetch the case related information and allows Head of Legal Cell (HLC) to digitally e-sign.



- ❖ **Periodic statistics:** Customized dashboard for CS and HOD's to review Department-wise, District wise, stage wise, and duration wise pendency.
- ❖ Comprehensive Training rolled out across Karnataka to ensure smooth transition.
- ❖ The questions/issues requested by departments are answered via email.
- ❖ **Offline helpdesk:** Functioning to provide support in a real-time issue for the departments and officers across the state.

Target for 2025-26

- ❖ The Police Department's Criminal Case types such as Criminal Petition, Criminal Appeal, Criminal Contempt Petition, Criminal Revision Petition, Criminal Referred Case, Habeas Corpus etc are under implementation.

The budget allocation for the year 2025-26 is Rs 212.63 lakhs, of which Rs 106.31 lakhs has been released. The expenditure till the end of December-2025 is Rs.95.58 lakhs.

12.1.25 Business Process Re-engineering (BPR Cell)

As per Budget announcement of 2023–24, a BPR Cell has been established under the Centre for e-Governance (CeG). The BPR Cell provides necessary guidance and recommendations to make the existing systems and processes more effective. BPR documents are prepared in consultation with the respective administrative departments. The BPR document includes details related to the effective use of available databases, simplified application forms, reduction in submission of documents, efficient verification processes, and faster service delivery.

During 2023–24, the BPR Cell was actively involved in the Business Process Re-engineering of 97 services, 33 EoDB services. In addition, the BPR Cell continues to actively support various departments by providing BPR assistance for services requested by them.

12.1.26 Directorate of Electronic Delivery of Citizen Services (EDCS)

Directorate of Electronic Delivery of Citizen Services (EDCS) was constituted on 17-01-2007. EDCS Projects which are associated with delivery of services to citizens through electronic modes Viz., ICT enabled centres, portal, etc. The main objective is to provide government services in a cashless, contactless, and paperless manner and reduces turnaround time and office visits by citizens.

The projects being implemented under Directorate of EDCS are Seva Sindhu Project, Grama One Project, Suvidha Project, Bangalore One Project, Karnataka One Project, Janasevaka Project, Mobile One Project.

Seva Sindhu – One Platform, Many Services

It's an ambitious initiative of Government of Karnataka to deliver Government services to Citizens in cashless, contactless and paperless manner; in turn, reducing turnaround time and eliminating physical visits to the Departments/ Government offices by citizens. Key objectives of Seva Sindhu are One platform - many Services, Convenience – Online or assisted mode, Accountability & Transparency, Cost reduction.

Achievements up to December 2025 are Implementation of Gruhajyothi, Gruha Lakshmi, Yuva Nidhi Schemes, Development of Transgender application for Gruha Lakshmi scheme, De-Linking and re-linking of Gruha Jyothi scheme, Self-Declaration service for Yuva Nidhi Scheme, Integration of Operation Partner's Wallets into Seva Sindhu, Asset Management Service for DPAR (e-Governance) Department, Upgradation





of AJSK Services, Development and Integration of Sakala notified Services into Seva Sindhu, Development of Tourism Department services, Development of Services for Muzrai department (Kashi Yatra, Chardham, Manasa Sarovar and Tasdik), Development of Sakala notified services, Biometric e-KYC service for Social Welfare Department.

The Guarantee schemes, beneficiaries information is provided up to end of Dec- 2025 in **Table 12.3**.

Table 12.3:

Scheme	No of Citizens Enrolled	DBT Processed
Gruhajyothi	1,67,56,139	1,65,99,523
Gruhalakshmi	1,29,05,105	1,24,81,169
Yuvanidhi	3,72,632	1,24,176

Grama One Project

Grama One is expected to be a single point assistance center for all citizen-centric activities at the village level, including G2C services, B2C Services and banking services. A total of 712 services of more than 80 departments/corporations/boards available under the Seva Sindhu Yojana are being provided to the citizens through the Gram One centers. As on end of Dec-2025, number of centres made operational are 7569, No. of transactions are 4.23in crores, Turnover is Rs. 480.831 Crores.

- ❖ Grama One centers were established in all Grama Panchayats covering entire rural population.
- ❖ To deliver the services which are in electronic mode to rural citizens who are facing difficulties to use digital platforms.

Suvidha

Suvidha is a one stop solution for benefit delivery of Government's Welfare schemes in Karnataka. It also strives to enable an ecosystem of hassle-free benefit delivery to beneficiaries by using integrated technologies to verify data at the source and do a DBT to the beneficiaries. 175 shemes have been developed and managed for the following Departments/Boards and Corporations,namely, Energy Department,Social Welfare Department,Department of Women and Child Development, Backward Classes Welfare Department, Department for the Empowerment of Differently Abled and Senior Citizens, Farmers Aadhaar linking for Irrigation Pump sets upto 10 HP.

Jana Sevaka Project

JanaSevaka is an enhanced assisted delivery model wherein citizens can avail services at their doorstep. Currently, 80 services of 9 departments are being delivered in BBMP areas. Citizens can book a slot as per their convenience between 8am-8pm on all 365 days through call center (080-44554455), website (www.janasevaka.karnataka.gov.in) or mobile app.No need to wait in long queues to avail services. This is especially helpful for senior citizens, physically challenged persons etc.No more dependency on middlemen. Due to Integration with Sakala, delivery of services within notified time is ensured without compromising the quality-of-service delivery. The important indicator of good governance being public participation in governance is indeed achieved through Janasevaka. Trust between government and community increased because of services rendered through Janasevaka. 360-degree appraisal is done using valuable feedback from citizens after each visit through follow-up calls from Janasevaka call Centre.

Total 98 Jana Sevaka Services were created with transactions of 7.37 lakhs and Rs.9.616 crores turnover up to December 2025





Bangalore One and Karnataka One Project

Bangalore One and Karnataka One are initiatives by the Government of Karnataka aimed at providing citizen-centric services through a single-window interface. Bangalore One started in 2005 with an objective of providing various G2C and B2C services under a single roof. 161 Bangalore One Centres are operational across Bangalore city delivering 909 services with a transaction of 29.16 crores and 27,301 crores of turnover from April 2005 to December 2025. The replication of Bangalore One is known as Karnataka One started in 2008. 961 Karnataka One Centres are operational delivering 909 services with a transaction of 934.53 lakhs and Rs. 9033.16 crores of turnover from February 2008 to December 2025.

Mobile One – Mobile Applications

A multi-mode mobile governance platform by Karnataka government, aims to deliver Mobile Apps, SMS, WhatsApp and IVR Services to various Departments. The State has developed a dedicated mobile application for to capture the various details catering socio-economic, educational, housing and employment details of all 101 Scheduled Castes (SC). The survey was conducted under the supervision of Hon'ble Justice NagamohanDas Commission and was officially launched on May 5, 2025.

Achievements up to December 2025

Parihara 3.0, Guarantee Schemes Survey, Out of School Children Survey (49 Lakh entries made), Free Spectacles Distribution, Ganga Kalyana App, High court App – Digital Diary. Seven applications have been developed namely House List, Enumerator Application Assignment, Training Bot, Mobile App for Survey, Self-Declaration Web App, Dashboard, Supervisor Bot which will be helpful in Social and Educational Survey under the Backward Classes Welfare Department.

In SMS Service provided total 375 Senders IDs were created 10,443 SMS templates registered and 1,55,33,10,578 SMS were Delivered from March 2025 to December 2025

12.1.27 Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications Centre

Karnataka State Remote Sensing Application Centre (KSRSAC) was established in 1986 and recognizing the potential of advanced technologies like Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS in solving various problems of natural resource planning, development and management for equitable growth and balanced development on a sustainable basis identified as the nodal agency for implementation of Remote Sensing and GIS activities (including photogrammetry). It is functioning under the administrative control of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (e-Governance) from 01-04-2019. The functions of centre are as detailed below:

1. Act as the nodal agency for all remote sensing and GIS activities of the State.
2. Coordinate the remote sensing data requirements of the State.
3. Act as a data bank for satellite data and other data collections relevant to the departments of the State.
4. Assist user departments /institutions/ agencies/academia / industries in implementation and evaluation of remote sensing applications.
5. Establish, maintain and provide a centralized visual and digital remote sensing data analysis/interpretation facility for use by various departments of the State.
6. Undertake and coordinate remote sensing application projects in various resource/development areas.
7. Interact and collaborate with the Indian Space Research Organization, other national and international organizations in remote sensing and related fields.





8. Organize training programs, lectures, seminars, conferences and workshops for the promotion of remote sensing and GIS technology and its applications.
9. Publish and disseminate annual reports, journal articles, project reports, remote sensing based results through the web.

Karnataka Geographical Information System Version 2.0 (K-GIS-2.0)

Govt. has approved the Centre's proposal to implement the Karnataka GIS V 2.0 project over a period of 3 years at an estimated project cost of Rs.150.00 crores and announced the same in Karnataka Budget for the year 2025-26. In line with the future needs of Karnataka's advanced governance, industrial development and citizen-centric services, K-GIS V 2.0 will build the next generation technological and social state-level infrastructure as a unique GIS-based governance platform for the State of Karnataka.

12.1.28 Sakala Mission

The Sakala Mission aims to guarantee timely, transparent, and accountable delivery of Government services through implementation of The Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizens Act, 2011 and (Amendment) Act 2014. Vision is citizen friendly governance with time bound service guarantee. Mission is to ensure in-time delivery of Government services to citizens by practicing innovative and efficient management systems through capacity building in Government and empowering citizens to exercise their right to service.

- ❖ The Sakala scheme legally mandates timelines for over 1,452 Government services under 114 institutions. In the year 2025, 209 new services were notified. This is the highest number of services notified under Sakala Act in the last 11 years.
- ❖ **Compensation:** Officer or his subordinate public servant who fails to dispose the citizen related services within the stipulated time line will face penalties for delayed disposition of service, thus ensuring accountability at all levels of Government. In the year 2024 an amount of Rs.6.86 lakhs and in the year 2025 an amount of Rs15.95 lakhs has been paid as Compensation to the citizens who had filed the appeals.
- ❖ **Digital Tracking:** Citizens can monitor their applications in real-time through a seamless, digitized, platform, eliminating uncertainty and to ensure transparency and public trust in Government services.
- ❖ **SMS Alert Service:** Sakala Mission is implementing receipts and appeal prompt SMS to officers to clear the pendency within the stipulated time and also to citizen regarding their appeal status.
- ❖ **Parking Facility:** The innovative "Sakala Parking Facility" reduces application rejections for minor issues by proactively informing citizens about missing documents or time limit to pay the pending fee as per the service requirement. This provides a stipulated time frame to address these gaps. Thus further enhancing the in-time disposal of the service and thus contributing to reduction in overall data rejection rate of the State. As of now 15 services under 7 institutions have availed Parking facility.
- ❖ **Reasons for Rejection (RFR) Module:** The Sakala Act mandates that a reason be provided for every rejection. Earlier the departments entered rejection reasons manually in text fields, often leading to vague or unclear justifications. To improve clarity and accountability, the Sakala Mission introduced the Reason for Rejection Module. This module provides a structured list of precise rejection reasons through primary and secondary categories presented as dropdowns or checkboxes. The primary reason serves as a broad category. The secondary Reason provides the exact and specific justification reflected in the applicant's rejection order.
- ❖ **Sakala Ranking System:** Sakala Ranking formula has been revamped for District and Taluk wise ranking whereas new ranking system has been introduced for Institutions and Secretariat Departments



performance evaluation under Sakala Act for the first time. This new ranking system ensures and promote healthy competition between the different entities.

- ❖ **Sakala Citizen Happiness Index:** Sakala Citizen Happiness Index is based not just on the satisfaction of getting government services delivered in-time but also on the hassle-free journey while availing the service. Sakala had launched this initiative in the year 2021. During the year 2024-25 the Citizen Happiness Index was 90.79%.
- ❖ **iGOT:** Sakala Mission has developed a total of 5 modules including 2 exclusive in-house case studies. It may be stated that the Sakala Mission is the first institution in the State apart from ATI to post comprehensive and full-fledged study module on the iGOT platform.

AVALOKANA (<https://avalokana.karnataka.gov.in>) is a Government of Karnataka online system that works through a Monthly Programme Implementation Calendar (MPIC). It helps departments carry out activities in a planned and time-bound manner and uses automated financial data from Khajane-II. Regular updates and reviews ensure the timely achievement of targets. It helps to ensure proper preparation for programme implementation and avoids last-minute rush of expenditure at the end of the financial year. Monthly reporting of completed and pending activities helps implementing officers and reviewing authorities take timely corrective action to achieve financial and physical targets.

Based on the Avalokana information, the Hon'ble Chief Secretary conducts a monthly State level KDP Progress review meeting, in which the financial progress of programmes/schemes of all departments, the progress of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, SCSP/TSP programmes flagship programmes, and the Externally Aided Programmes are reviewed. The concerned departmental Secretaries can obtain the said information from the Avalokana software and utilize it to assess the progress of their respective departments.

12.2 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Karnataka has always demonstrated vibrant potential for growth. Despite the natural resource constraints and unfavorable conditions, the State could maintain above average performance in basic development indicators. It is placed at the median level on most of the development indicators. During the last five decades, the State has made efforts to achieve rapid growth through investments in agriculture, industry, infrastructure and other sectors.

With the sharp North-South divide existing in the State, the regional gap emerged in the State on the eve of the reorganization of States in 1956. The new areas that joined the State from Hyderabad State and Bombay State were relatively less developed than the Old Mysore State. This area formed the Northern part of the State. In the absence of focused efforts in the past, the development gap increased over a period of time leading to marginalization and exclusion of the region and its people from the mainstream development process. Efforts have been made over a period of time to reduce the un-developmental gap. However, there has been a growing realization that investment and focus on the area especially on initiatives to improve the human development indicators must be further accelerated.

12.2.1 High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (2000-2002)

The High-Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI) constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. D.M. Nanjunadappa assessed the level of development of 175 taluks in the state which spread over various sectors such as agriculture, industry, economic infrastructure, social infrastructure, and demography on the basis of 35 socio-economic indicators. Considering the state average of development in these indicators as the benchmark (equal to 1), the Committee estimated Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) with appropriate weights and identified 114 taluks as backward taluks. These taluks were further classified into most backward, more backward and backward taluks based on the value of CCDI. Taluks with





CCDI of 0.53 - 0.79 were classified as most backward, those with CCDI of 0.80 - 0.89 as more backward and taluks with CCDI of 0.90 – 0.99 as backward. The distribution of the taluks under the above categories is given in **Table 12.4**.

Table 12.4: Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks

Region	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks	Total Taluks
Bangaluru	18	09	13	11	51
Mysuru	22	10	10	02	44
Belagavi	18	14	12	05	49
Kalburgi (KK Region)	03	02	05	21	31
Total	61	35	40	39	175
North Karnataka	21	16	17	26	80
South Karnataka	40	19	23	13	95
Total (State)	61	35	40	39	175

The Table indicates the extent of regional imbalances existing in the State which was identified by the Dr. D.M Nanjundappa Committee. Out of the 39 most backward taluks in the State, 26 taluks are in North Karnataka and 13 taluks are in South Karnataka. Out of 39 most backwards talukas in the State of 21 talukas are 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.

12.2.2 The following Recommendations of the Committee have been implemented.

1. Central University is established at Kalburgi.
2. High Court Benchs are established at Dharwad and Kalburgi.
3. A Women's University is established at Vijayapura.
4. IT parks are established in Kalburgi and Hubli.
5. Food Park is established at Kalburgi.
6. A Textile Park is established at Kalburgi.
7. Airport is set up in Kalburgi.
8. 6 new Government Medical colleges are established at Hassan, Mandya, Shimoga, Raichur, Belagavi and Bidar.
9. Dharwad mental hospital has been upgraded.
10. 38 Burns and dialysis wards are newly opened.
11. Horticulture University at Bagalkot and Horticulture College at Bidar have been established.
12. To support agricultural pricing revolving fund is created.
13. Hubli-Mumbai flight is open to public.
14. Karnataka Veterinary and Fisheries Science University is established at Bidar.
15. Dairy Science College is established at Kalburgi.



16. Kasturba Gandhi Girls Schools are established in all the 39 most backward taluks.
17. Dialysis wards are setup in 23 district hospitals and 34 taluk hospitals.
18. Bidar - Kalburgi railway line is opened to public.
19. Sainik School is established in Kodagu District.
20. 49 Farmer Training Centers are established by the Agriculture Department.
21. APMC markets are capable of operating independently in 162 taluks
22. Mysuru to Chennai Airline Service is opened to public.

12.2.3 Special Development Plan

The Committee has estimated the required resource flow in the 114 backward taluks to bring them on par with other taluks in the State for which an Eight-year Special Development Plan (SDP) has been recommended for implementation with an investment of Rs.31,000 crore, which includes Rs.15,000 crore from Normal Plan programmes, and Rs.16,000 crore as additional grants. The objectives of the Special Development Plan are as mentioned below

- ❖ To give a thrust to the development programmes in the 114 backward taluks to move towards a more balanced development in the State.
- ❖ To accelerate the growth in the backward taluks through the stimulus of additional investment in various sectors and areas.
- ❖ To establish the needed institutions / organizations to redress the imbalances in the concerned sectors in backward taluks.
- ❖ To provide location-specific sectoral schemes in backward taluks in order to raise the level of services in these sectors to the level of State average.

12.2.4 Allocations under Special Development Plan

An eight-year Special Development Plan (SDP) has been recommended for implementation with an investment of Rs. 31,000 crores which includes Rs. 15,000 crores from normal plan programmes and Rs. 16,000 crores as additional grants. The focus of the SDP is on irrigation, rural development and social sectors. Sectors like energy and agriculture are also given additional financial assistance. The allocations in SDP across the divisions were based on the Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI). This is estimated on the basis of the distance of the CCDI value from the State average ($CDI=1-CCDI$). The allocation within the division and among the districts and taluks is again based on the respective CDI values of the additional investment of Rs. 16,000 crore. The share of Kalburgi division is the maximum i.e. Rs. 6,400 crore. This is because the extent of development deprivation is more in Kalburgi Division i.e. $8.06 (8.06/20.26 \times 100 = 40\%)$ which is just equal to the total deprivation of entire South Karnataka.

The Special development plan was implemented from 2007-08 with an annual allocation of Rs.1,571.50 crores. Though the period of the eight years Special Development Plan fixed by the High Power committee ended during 2014-15, it is being continued with the annual allocation of about Rs.3,000 crores every year.

From 2007-08 to 2024-25 an amount of Rs.47,151 crores has been allocated of which Rs.40,159 crores has been released. The expenditure incurred is Rs.36,867 crores which constitute 92% for the released amount. Yearwise and department wise financial progress from 2007-08 to 2024-25 is furnished in Table-12.2

During 2024-25 an amount of Rs.3,077 crores has been allocated to 20 Special Development and Aspiration





Taluks development programmes comes under the purview of Agriculture, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Social Welfare, Welfare of Backward Class, Welfare of Minorities, Women and Child Development, Higher Education, Primary Education, Housing, Health and Family Welfare departments. As against the allocation, the amount released was Rs.2,498 crores. The expenditure incurred is Rs.2,486 crores.

For the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs.3438.65 cores is allocated for 22 special development and aspirational talukas development programmes of 10 departments namely, Agriculture, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Welfare of Backward Classes, Welfare of Minorities, Social Welfare, Women and Child Development, Higher Education, School Education and Literacy, Housing & Health and Family Welfare. Up to Jan-2026, the amount released is Rs.1,452.54 crores and the expenditure incurred Rs.1,330.01 crores.

There were only 175 taluks in the State when the High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances headed by Dr D.M Nanjundappa submitted the report to the Government during 2002, but the number of taluks have been increased in 2023-24. Further, as against Rs.16,000 crores recommended under Special Development Plan for the development of 114 identified backward taluks, Rs.32,610.24 crores was spent up to 2022-23. To study about the impact of the Special Development Plan and to assess the backwardness of the talukas based on new development index as per para 248 of the budget speech of 2024-25, Karnataka Regional Imbalances Redressal Committee is constituted under the Chairmanship Prof. M. Govinda Rao vide notification dated 16.03.2024. The Committee after examining the backwardness of the talukas submitted its report to the Government on 31-01-2026. The year wise and Department wise Financial achievements under SDP from 2007-08 to 2024-25 is furnished in **Table 12.5 and 12.6**.

Table 12.5 Financial achievements under SDP from 2007-08 to 2024-25

(Rs.crores)

Year	Allocation	Total Allocation including OB	Amount Released	Exp. Incurred	% of exp.to total releases
2007-08	1571.50	1571.50	827.93	804.48	97.17
2008-09	2547.34	2547.34	1369.26	1153.94	84.27
2009-10	2573.83	2573.83	1731.12	1543.11	89.14
2010-11	2584.00	2584.00	1924.47	1762.54	91.59
2011-12	2975.64	2975.64	2529.99	2200.16	86.96
2012-13	2680.00	2680.00	2464.83	2402.92	97.49
2013-14	2925.60	2925.60	2053.63	2053.63	100.00
2014-15	1228.48	1228.48	1223.78	1212.73	99.10
2015-16	2300.02	2300.02	1967.49	1805.42	91.76
2016-17	3000.00	3000.00	2755.94	2495.49	90.55
2017-18	2967.00	3224.43	2650.06	2312.64	87.27
2018-19	3007.00	3482.25	2580.09	2460.48	95.36
2019-20*	3010.02	3397.31	3253.16	3154.49	96.97
2020-21*	2413.30	2451.63	2297.22	2290.73	99.72
2021-22*	3266.16	3397.88	3204.90	2880.72	89.88
2022-23*	2688.38	3114.05	2546.38	2076.76	81.56
2023-24*	2335.54	2335.54	2281.39	1770.78	77.62
2024-25*	3076.99	3076.99	2497.78	2485.54	99.51
Total	47150.80	48866.49	40159.42	36866.56	91.80

*Allocation, release and expenditure details are as furnished by the departments





Table 12.6: Department wise amount earmarked, released and expenditure incurred from 2007-08 to 2024-25

(Rs. Crores)

Department	Total Allocation including OB	Amount Released	Expenditure incurred	% of Exp. to Total allocation	% of Exp. to Released Amount
Agriculture	1791.17	1321.68	1289.59	72.00	97.57
Home	183.73	170.06	174.00	94.70	102.32
Horticulture	469.03	411.67	399.83	85.25	97.12
Animal Husbandry	158.69	61.60	62.21	39.20	100.98
Forest	80.75	80.00	79.51	98.47	99.39
PWD	2999.57	2706.82	2493.21	83.12	92.11
Rural Development & Panchayath Raj	10363.66	7899.30	6870.19	66.29	86.97
Housing	4785.36	4299.53	4280.53	89.45	99.56
Water Resources	8037.09	7170.83	6761.57	84.13	94.29
Minor Irrigation	441.47	367.52	364.41	82.55	99.16
Energy	2129.02	1708.46	1580.02	74.21	92.48
Commerce & Industries	342.71	140.35	126.20	36.82	89.92
Transport	1312.89	1200.33	1126.11	85.77	93.82
Health & family Welfare	3148.40	2893.52	2881.83	91.53	99.60
Education	3294.56	2583.52	2430.00	73.76	94.06
Higher Education	570.60	505.38	505.38	88.57	100.00
Labour	336.61	250.37	194.35	57.74	77.63
Social Welfare	1548.95	1086.03	820.38	52.96	75.54
Women & Child Development	1047.29	565.05	541.79	51.73	95.88
Tourism	603.98	549.01	548.03	90.74	99.82
Urban Development	806.00	294.13	294.13	36.49	100.00
Infrastructure Development	1768.61	1289.42	1271.51	71.89	98.61
Information & Technology	78.40	77.22	56.72	72.35	73.46
Backward Classes Welfare	620.90	583.22	530.26	85.40	90.92
Co-Operation	23.16	22.66	22.61	97.62	99.77
Skill Development	301.11	298.93	274.70	91.23	91.89
Minorities Welfare	405.00	405.00	405.00	100.00	100.00
HKRDB (Planning)	1217.81	1217.81	482.49	39.62	39.62
Total	48866.53	40159.43	36866.56	75.44	91.80

12.3 AREA DEVELOPMENT BOARD

12.3.1 Malnad Area Development Board

Malnad Area Development Board came into existence as per the Malnad Area Development Act 1991. The main objective of the board is specifically to achieve overall development of the Malnad Area. The Board covers 46 Assembly Constituencies comprising 46 talukas of the remaining 10 districts, after excluding districts from Karavali Development Board. The board depending upon the grants available and determines the specific





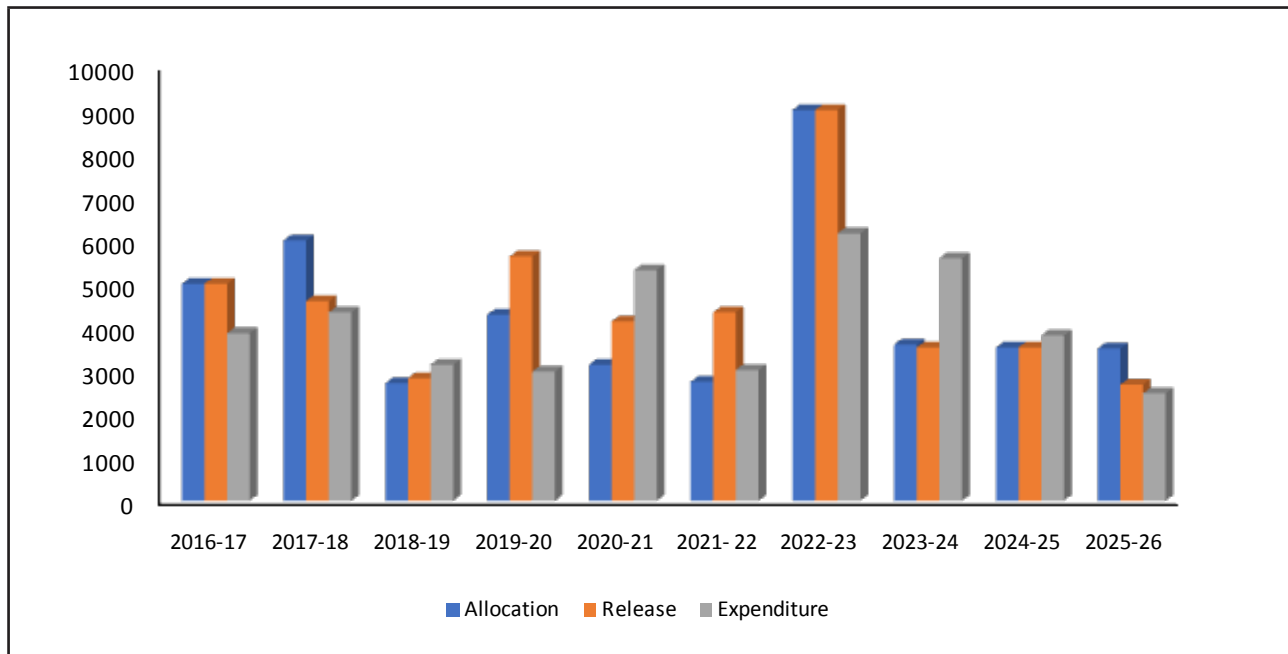
requirements that needs to be made to fill gaps or those that cannot be funded from regular plans. The Board has taken up many initiatives including the formation of concrete roads in the areas inhabited by the weaker sections, providing safe drinking water in rural areas especially those affected by fluoride, construction of foot bridges and hanging bridges as well as formation of roads.

From 1993-94 to 2025-26, an amount of Rs.1,058.78 crores has been allocated to the board of which Rs.985.84 crores has been released. As against the released amount, an amount of Rs.946.01 crores has been incurred expenditure up to Jan-2026.

During 2024-25, the entire allocation of Rs.35.34 crores has been released. The expenditure incurred is Rs.38.09 crores which includes the opening balance also. For 2025-26, an amount of Rs.35.08 crores is allocated of which the amount released is Rs.26.73 crores. The expenditure incurred up to Jan-2026 is Rs.24.74 crores. Years-wise allocation, releases and expenditure for the last ten years is depicted in the **Figure 12.1**.

Figure 12.1:

(Rs. in lakhs)



The financial and physical progress from 1993-94 to 2025-26 up to January -2026 is provided **Annexure 12.1 and 12.2**.

12.3.2 Bayaluseeme Area Development Board

Bayaluseeme (Maidan Area) comprises 57 Taluks of the State which have been recognised as drought prone taluks, and pose special problems for development. To hasten the development of this area for bringing it on par with the other parts of the State, Bayaluseeme Area Development Board was established under Bayaluseeme Area Development Board Act 1994. There are 70 Assembly constituencies spread over 14 districts, come under the purview of the board. The main objectives of the Board are as detailed below.

- ❖ Development and Conservation measures in rain fed agriculture
- ❖ Adopting soil and water conservation measures in rain fed agriculture afforestation.



- ❖ Promoting Horticulture and Animal Husbandry.
- ❖ Promoting the allied sectors of agriculture.

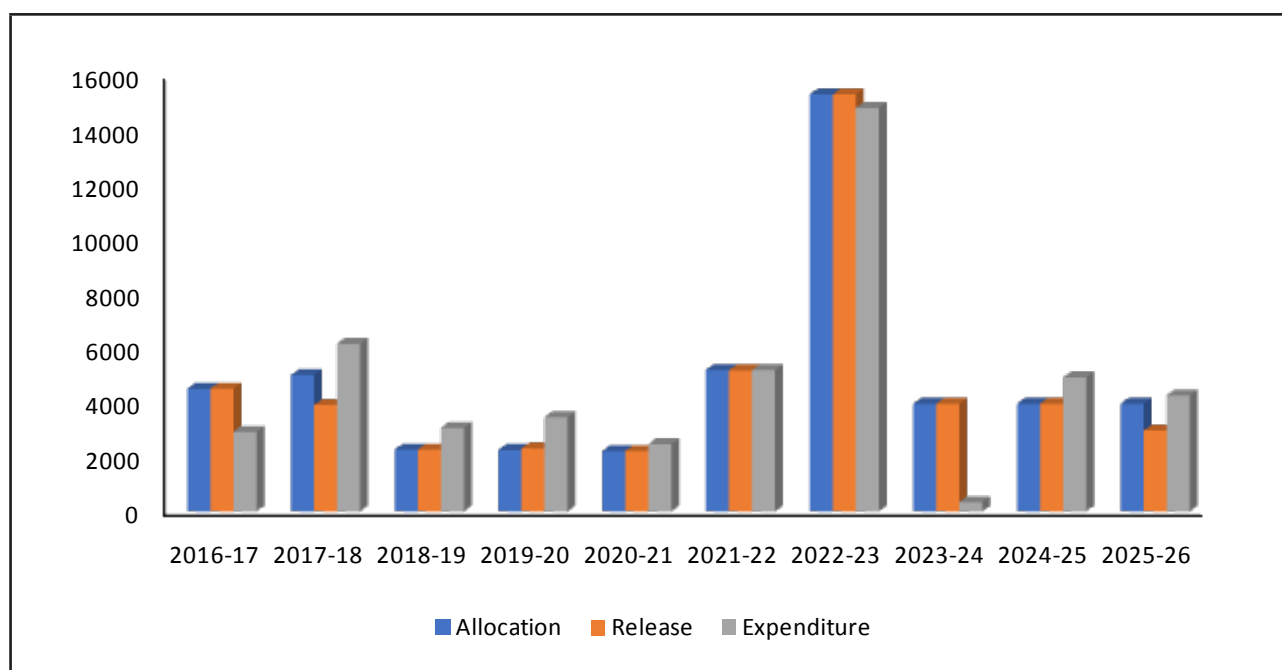
Of total amount allocated to the Board, a minimum of 60% shall be utilized for water and soil conservation works and remaining amount shall be for other developmental works in Bayaluseeme area.

From 1995-96 to 2025-26 an amount of Rs.727.06 crores has been allocated for the developmental works of which Rs.655.13 crores has been released. The expenditure incurred up to January-2026 is Rs.650.23 crores.

For 2025-26 an amount of Rs.39.50 crores has been allocated, of which an amount of Rs.29.63 crores has been released. The expenditure incurred (including opening balance) is Rs.42.55 crores up to Jan-2026. Years-wise allocation, releases and expenditure for the last ten years is depicted in the **Figure 12.2**.

Figure 12.2

(Rs. in lakhs)



The financial and physical progress from 1995-96 to 2025-26 up to Jan-2026 is provided in **Annexure – 12.3 and 12.4**

12.3.3 Karavali Development Board

The Karavali Development Authority (KDA) was established in the year 2008 to foster the comprehensive development of the coastal districts of Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, and Uttara Kannada, with a mandate to strengthen infrastructure, conserve coastal resources, and promote agriculture, fisheries, and tourism. To further accelerate development and ensure parity with other regions of the State, The 'Karavali Development Board' (KDB) was constituted under Karavali Development Board Act, 2023, thereby providing a comprehensive legislation. Objectives of the Board are as detailed below.

- ❖ Promote development and conservation of water resources.
- ❖ Adopt soil and water conservation measures in rainfed agriculture systems.





- ❖ Promote forest development.
- ❖ Encourage horticulture development.
- ❖ Support activities in agriculture and allied sectors.
- ❖ Promote animal husbandry, fisheries, inland water transport, and tourism.
- ❖ Undertake such other objects as directed by the Government.

From 2009–10 to 2025–26, a total allocation of Rs.174.33 crores has been earmarked, of which Rs.151.59 crores has been released. An expenditure of Rs.147.43 crores has been incurred up to Jan-2026 towards diverse developmental works.

For the year 2025–26, a budget allocation of Rs.10.50 crores is provided for developmental works, of which Rs.5.78 crores has been released. The expenditure incurred is Rs.5.10 crores up to Jan-2026.

12.3.4 Karnataka Border Area Development Authority

Karnataka Border Area Development Authority was started as per Karnataka Border Area Development Authority Act 2010. 63 border taluks of 19 border districts which are having border with the 6 States namely, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana comes under the purview of the authority. Important Functions of the Authority are as detailed below:

- ❖ Implement, supervise and evaluate the development works in the border areas and also improve the educational, social and cultural conditions of Kannada speaking people in the border areas of the neighbouring States.
- ❖ Provide assistance for opening required number of Kannada medium schools in the areas outside the border of the State.
- ❖ Appointment of Kannada teachers and supply of text books to the students studying in Kannada medium in the border areas schools.
- ❖ Open libraries in the border area to learn about the day today developments in Kannada Language.
- ❖ Fulfil the cultural requirements of Kannadigas in the border area by organising cultural activities at border area.
- ❖ Construction of cultural halls/Kannada halls in the border areas of the State and outside States.

The financial progress of the Karnataka Border Area Development Authority from 2022-23 to 2025-26 (upto January 2026) is given in **Table 12.7**.

Table 12.7: The financial progress of the Karnataka Border Area Development Authority

(Rs. In lakh)

Year	Amount allocated	Amount released	Expenditure incurred
2022-23	4014.00	4014.00	4014.00
2023-24	1500.00	1333.28	1333.25
2024-25	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00
2025-26	1600.00	1350.00	1350.00

For the year 2025-26 an amount of Rs.1600.00 lakhs has been allocated of which Rs.1,350.00 lakhs has been released. The Expenditure incurred up to Jan-2026 is Rs.1,419.50 lakhs. Construction of class rooms, library, cultural hall, open-air theatres and supply of Kannada books, purchase of computers, providing smart board equipments and cultural programmes are being taken up by the authority utilizing the released amount.



Important progress of Karnataka Border Area Development Authority in the last three years are as follows: -

- ❖ Construction of Kannada Bhavan in Akkalakota in the name of Dr. Jayadevi Ligade is completed by 90%.
- ❖ Construction of Kannada Bhavan in Kasaragod in the name of Kayyara Kinhabanna Rai completed.
- ❖ A site has been acquired in Goa for the construction of Kannada Bhavan to fulfil the demand of 5 lakhs Kannadigas residing in Goa.
- ❖ Karnataka Sambhrama – 50, Horanadu Kannadigara Samavesha and Gadinadu Chetana Award Ceremony were successfully organized in Guddapur, Jatta Taluk of Maharashtra State on 30-09-2024 and the new logo of Karnataka Border Area Development Authority was released.
- ❖ Cultural programs have been organized in collaboration with various organizations in Muscat, Vasco, Goa, Aurangabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Kasaragod, Mumbai, Talavadi, Mantralaya, Ernakulam/Cochin in the year 2024-25.
- ❖ Nali-Kali learning materials and various other necessary books required for Kannada Medium Schools have been distributed to Kannada schools located on the border areas of Maharashtra state and Kasaragod Schools.
- ❖ Study Guide books for the 5th class Pre-Upper Primary Apprenticeship examination have been printed and distributed at free of cost to children of Kannada medium schools in Maharashtra state which is first of its kind by the State Government.
- ❖ Regarding problems faced by Kannadigas living abroad and outside states, a report has been submitted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister On 28/03/2025. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Karnataka held a meeting with all the Secretaries of concerned departments and directed to appoint a nodal officer in each department to look into the problems faced by kannadigas of border areas.
- ❖ A consultative meeting was held on the issues of Goa Kannadigas at Sri Yallalingeshwara Matt, Zari, Juvarinagar, Goa, on 25/11/2025.
- ❖ The Karnataka Border Area Development Authority met Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala on 16/09/2025 and discussed about various problems faced by the Kannadigas in Kasaragod and requested to print ration cards and voter IDs in Kannada language. Considering the request of linguistic minorities. Instructions were issued by the Kerala Government to Food and Civil Supplies Department to take action in this regard.
- ❖ On 03/09/2025, Kannada books were distributed to all Kannada schools and libraries in Kasargod District.
- ❖ Anantapuri Kannada Culture Festival was held on 23/08/2025 at Bharat Bhavan, Thiruvananthapuram, with the coordination of the Government of Kerala.
- ❖ Kannada Rajyotsava program was organized on 19/11/2025 at Pulamaghatta, Madhugiri Taluk, Tumakuru district. In collaboration with District Administration Chamarajanagar, Taluk Administration Hanur and Sri Malai Mahadeshwaraswamy Kshethra Development Authority, Cultural Festival program was organized in Male Mahadeshwara Hills on 01/08/2025. In collaboration with Kannada Kala Kendra, Mumbai a Mumbai Kannada Festival-2025 program was organized on 16/12/2025 and 17/12/2025. On 20/12/2025, a "Kalarnava" programme was organized as part of the Border Culture Festival in Puttur.
- ❖ Requested the Kerala Government to exclude Kasaragod from the Malayalam Language Bill-2025 and in this connection a letter has been sent to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala.
- ❖ The Karnataka Border Area Development Authority has requested the Maharashtra Government to withdraw order pertaining to appointing the Marathi teachers in the Kannada Schools of Jatta, Akkalakote





taluk of Sangli district. In response to this, the Maharashtra Government issued an order to appoint Kannada teachers in Kannada medium schools on 20/01/2026.

- ❖ Cultural programs were organized in Dubai on 25/10/2025 & in Berlin on 08/11/2025.

12.3.5 Article 371(J) – Special Status for the region of Kalyana-Karnataka

The Article 371(J) has granted special status to seven backward districts of Kalyana Karnataka region namely, Bidar, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Ballari, Kalaburagi and Vijayanagar.

- (1) The Hon'ble President may, by order, made with respect to the State of Karnataka, provide for any special responsibility of the Hon'ble Governor for –
 - (a) Establishment of a separate development board for Kalyana-Karnataka Region with the provision that a report on the working of the board will be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly;
 - (b) Equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said region, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; and
 - (c) Equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to the said region, in matters of public employment, education and vocational training, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole.
- (2) An order made under sub-clause (1) may provide for –
 - (a) Reservation of a proportion of seats in educational and vocational training institutions in the Kalyana-Karnataka region for students who belong to that region by birth or by domicile; and
 - (b) Identification of posts under the State Government and in any body or organization under the control of the State Government in the Kalyana-Karnataka Region and reservation at the proportion of such posts for persons who belong to that region by birth or by domicile and for appointment there to by direct recruitment or by promotion or in any other manner as may be specified in the order.

The Constitutional obligation consequent to Amendment of Article 371(J) by insertion of Article 371(J), binds the State and Central Governments to put forth all out efforts for development of the Kalyana-Karnataka region besides ensuring the same by way of providing reservation in the Education and Public Employment sectors. A Cabinet Sub-Committee was constituted to advise the State Government for effective implementation of Article 371(J). The Cabinet Sub-Committee has held wide range of discussions with all stakeholders of the region and has submitted a report to the Government. In pursuance to the implementation of Article 371(J) the State has issued the following orders:

- a. The Kalyana-Karnataka Region Development Board Order, 2013.
- b. The Karnataka Public Employment (Reservation in Appointment for Kalyana-Karnataka Region) Orders 2013 – Provides for creation of a local cadre and reservation in the Kalyana-Karnataka Region as under, besides reservation of 8% of the posts in the State level offices or institutions or apex institutions.
- c. The Karnataka Private Un-Aided Educational Institutions (Regulations of Admission in the Kalyana-Karnataka Region) Order, 2013. - provides for reservation of 70% of the available seats in every course of study in any regional university or educational institution referred to in the First Schedule, besides 8% of the available seats in every course of study provided in a State wide university or a State wide educational institutions.



- d. The Karnataka Educational Institutions (Regulations of Admission in the Kalyana-Karnataka Region) Order, 2013 provides for reservation of 70% of available seats.

Reservation in Education sector and Recruitment in Public Employment under Article 371(J) of the Constitution of India

Special stress is laid upon for area development, reservation in public employment and reservation in admission to various courses for the local persons belonging to Kalyana (Hyderabad) Karnataka region under Article 371(J) of the Constitution of India conferring special status to the Kalyana (Hyderabad) Karnataka region. Consequential orders have been issued for implementation of Article 371(J).

A Cabinet Sub - Committee is reviewing the implementation of the same from time to time. The reservation imposed for filling up of vacant posts consequent upon the amendment to the Constitution by insertion of Article 371(J) has been relaxed permitting the appointing authorities to fill in the vacant posts both in the local and parent residual cadres after formation of local cadre and allotment of the local persons to the respective cadres based on their option. Clarifications and guidelines in the form of Circulars, Official Memorandum and Government Orders are issued from time to time for effective implementation. Action is being taken to fill in all the vacant posts in the Government offices located in the Kalyana-Karnataka region consequent to the accordable of special status to the Kalyana-Karnataka region providing for reservation in Public Employment and admissions to various courses in the educational institutions, ample opportunities are made available to the local persons in the Public Employment and Educational sectors.

Details of post sanctioned and filled and promotion given under 371(J) are as details below:

- ❖ under Direct Recruitment in Local cadre 1,16,816 posts are Sanctioned out of which 79,373 posts are filled and 37,443 posts are vacant.
- ❖ under Direct Recruitment in State Level cadre (8%) 13,183 posts are Sanctioned out of which 7,393 posts are filled and 5,790 posts are vacant.
- ❖ under Promotion in Local cadre 40,724 posts are reserved out of which 25,806 posts are filled and 14,658 posts are vacant.
- ❖ under Promotion in State Level cadre (8%) 4,513 posts are reserved out of which 2,658 posts are filled and 1,829 posts are vacant.

To address the issue of backwardness in the State, Government has been implementing a Special Development programme (SDP) since 2007-08. 40% of budget of SDP is earmarked for Kalyana-Karnataka region.

Besides, Hyderabad Karnataka Development Board was also engaged in the development of this region till it was repealed on 22/02/2014. In pursuance to the Article 371(J) Kalyana-Karnataka Region Development Board was formed on 06/11/2013.

KKRDB has earmarked 60% of budget for bridging infrastructure gaps and 40% for institutional gaps. Administrative charges continued to be 1% of total allocation.

During 2024-25 an amount of Rs.3000 Crore has been released of which the expenditure incurred was Rs.3144.93 crores.

For the year 2025-26 an amount of Rs.5000 Crore has been allocated of which an amount of Rs.1500 crores has been released to the Board. An expenditure of Rs.2315.47 crores has been incurred as expenditure (including OB) up to Jan-2026. Financial & Physical progress of KKRDB from 2013-14 to 2025-26 are furnished in **Table 12.8**.



**Table 12.8: Financial & Physical progress of KKRDB from 2013-14 to 2025-26**

Year	Financial (Rs.in Crore)			Physical (works in Nos)	
	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure *	Approved works	Completed works
2013-14	153.50	78.97	26.66	597	597
2014-15	600.00	300.00	322.59	1854	1854
2015-16	1000.00	750.00	493.66	3274	3272
2016-17	1000.00	750.00	960.02	2907	2903
2017-18	1000.00	800.00	450.32	4400	4395
2018-19	1000.00	1000.00	1193.54	4138	4124
2019-20	1500.00	1125.00	1246.81	4044	4000
2020-21	1131.86	1031.86	925.81	2274	2181
2021-22	1492.97	1492.97	1129.66	2246	2076
2022-23	2900.00	2900.00	1584.31	3520	2861
2023-24	3000.00	3000.00	2009.53	6264	4738
2024-25	5000.00	3000.00	3144.93	5694	1999
2025-26 (Up to Jan-26)	5000.00	1500.00	2315.47	2185	13
Total	24,778.33	17,728.80	15,803.92	43,397	35,013

* Expenditure includes OB.

From 2013-14 to 2025-26 up to Jan-2026 as against the allocation of Rs.24,778.33 crores, Rs.17,728.80 crore has been released. Out of the released amount, the expenditure incurred is Rs.15,803.92 crore which constitutes 89% of the expenditure for the released amount. Similarly, as against 43,397 works approved, 35,013 works have been completed.

Issues and Challenges

Despite the interventions to develop the Kalyana-Karnataka region on par with the relatively developed regions, vital indicators relating to human development, in particular, of the region depicts that the gaps in the indices still persists. This indicates that the barriers to development are still strong enough to retard the development processes. The focus, however, needs to be on education, health and nutrition and skill development along with development of farm and non-farm activities. Therefore, formulation and effective implementation of development programmes tailored to the needs of the region are required to meet the challenges of this region.

12.3.6 Karnataka Legislators Local Area Development Scheme

In order to accommodate local aspirations and needs and to ensure responsive planning and delivery of services, the Government has introduced the Karnataka Legislators Local Area Development Scheme (KLLADS) in 2001-02 with an allocation of Rs.25 lakhs per constituency. Schemes pertaining to asset creation, infrastructure development and employment generation for the benefit of the poor and weaker sections are taken up under this programme.

The allocation has been enhanced from Rs.25 lakhs to Rs.100 lakhs per Legislature constituency from 2006-07. Further the allocation has been enhanced from Rs.100 lakhs to Rs.200 lakhs per constituency from 2013-14.



The KLLADS follows a participatory demand responsive development approach to address infrastructure development requirements of the local area within a Legislator's Constituency. It also provides flexibility in taking up works which are otherwise not covered by other government programs.

During 2024-25, an amount of Rs.600.00 crores was provided under this scheme of which an amount of Rs.595.00 crores was released. The expenditure incurred is Rs.516.37 crores up to Jan-2026. Out of 10,454 works recommended 1,900 works have been completed with an expenditure of Rs.84.19 crores. The remaining 8,554 works are under progress.

For 2025-26, an amount of Rs.600 crores was provided under this scheme of which an amount of Rs.594.00 crores was released. The expenditure incurred is Rs.253.54 crores up to Jan-2026. Out of 5,001 works recommended 121 works have been completed with an expenditure of Rs.4.92 crores. The remaining 4,880 works are under progress.

12.4 KARNATAKA MONITORING AND EVALUATION AUTHORITY (KMEA)

Evaluation of government schemes/programmes

Government of Karnataka formulated an Evaluation Policy during the year 2000 vide No.IFS 42 EVF (1) 1999 Bangalore dated 17th November 2000. As per policy all schemes (PLAN) with more than Rs. 1 crore outlay were required to be evaluated at least once in 5 years by all the government departments, corporations, boards, local bodies and other publicly funded entities and 1% of the total outlay of a project/scheme, with an upper limit of Rs. 5 lakhs, is to be kept for evaluation purpose. It is mandatory for a scheme/project to continue beyond plan period to be justified by evaluation. Initially the Evaluation Policy was to be implemented by the Departmental Evaluation Committee (DEC) and State Evaluation Co-ordination Committee (SECC).

First of its kind in the country, Karnataka Monitoring and Evaluation Authority (KMEA) was set up vide Government Order No. PD/8/EVN (2)/2011 dated: 11.07.2011 for the purpose. KMEA is a society registered in September, 2011 under Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 vide No. DRB-C/SOR/140/2011-12 dated 19.09.2011. The State Government provides budget grants to facilitate the functioning of KMEA. It is an ISO 9001:2015 certified body. KMEA is member of 3ie - an international organisation. KMEA provides technical guidance to all the Departments and Institutions an evaluation works taken by them. In addition, KMEA undertakes thematic/conceptual evaluations on key issues with its own resources and provides the feed back to the State Government.

Aims of Evaluation shall be keeping in place a transparent, effective and efficient practice of evaluation of its development policies and programmes. The Government recognizes the need for an effective use of credible evaluation as a tool to benchmark the state of affairs, refine its public policies, and designing programmes and schemes with prudent and optimal use of resources for maximizing the intended and measurable outcomes and citizen satisfaction.

Mission is

- ❖ Prescribing standards of policy and programme formulation, monitoring, evaluation and refinement.
- ❖ Institutionalising enabled machinery backed by adequate financial resources and informed procedures to facilitate, supervise and enforce timely, useful and accountable evaluation.
- ❖ Enhanced technical capacities within the departments of the Government and by the independent evaluation agencies to undertake and effectively utilize evaluation outputs for informed decision-making.
- ❖ Enhanced Stakeholders' satisfaction through participation, transparency and accountability.





The total receipts of Karnataka Monitoring and Evaluation Authority during 2025-26 is opening balance is Rs. 907.68 lakhs and release is Rs. 273.86 Lakhs, total Rs.1181.54 lakhs, of which expenditure Rs. 342.06 lakhs, resulting balance is Rs. 839.48 lakhs.

12.4.1 Evaluation studies completed from 2011-12 to 2025-26

During 2025-26, up to end of December 2025 KMEA has completed 10 studies and 27 are ongoing studies. Since its inception 2011-12, to till December 2025, 202 studies have been completed pertaining to line departments. The findings and recommendations of these evaluation studies have provided useful insights for improving the efficacy of the schemes. KMEA has also provided technical support for evaluations of schemes by the departments themselves. Apart from the grant for evaluation studies from the Government of Karnataka, KMEA receives funds from line Departments for preparation of various evaluation and research study reports.

Studies completed during 2025-26 are as detailed below:

- ❖ Evaluation of Functioning of Institutional Arrangements and Rehabilitation of Women in Distress and its Impact on Redressing Violence Against Women and Evaluation of Implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 In Karnataka.
- ❖ Environmental Problems and Congestion: Evolving Sustainable Solutions for Bengaluru's Development.
- ❖ Evaluation of 34 Dysfunctional Water Supply Schemes in Karnataka.
- ❖ Evaluation Study of Mobile Digital Planetarium Programme from 2017-2023 In Karnataka, Improving The Productivity of TUR/PIGEONPEA in Karnataka.
- ❖ Evaluation of Learning Outcome of 10th Standard Students during 2023 In Karnataka.
- ❖ Impact Evaluation of Government Hostels for SC/ST/OBC Students On Enrolment, Transition and Learning Outcomes in Karnataka (2014-15 To 2018-19) For attaining targets under SDG 4 and SDG 10.
- ❖ Evaluation of Functioning of Anna Bhagya Scheme and Its Impact on food Security and achieving The SDG GOAL -2 of Zero Hunger in Karnataka State 2013-14 To 2018-19.
- ❖ Impact Evaluation of the Literacy Programme for Illiterates in Karnataka (2018-19 To 2023-24).
- ❖ Evaluation of Jungle Lodges and Resorts from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

12.4.2 Action taken report received from the departments on the recommendations of the evaluation studies during 2025-26 are as detailed below:

- ❖ Evaluation of the Impact of Mid-Day Meals Scheme in Karnataka State 2016-17.
- ❖ Evaluation of Functioning of Karnataka State Police Housing and Infrastructure Corporation Limited for the period 2010-21.
- ❖ Evaluation of Functioning of Institutional Arrangements and Rehabilitation of Women in Distress and Its Impact on Redressing Violence Against Women and Evaluation of Implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 In Karnataka.
- ❖ Evaluation of SamagraShikshana Karnataka from 2018-19 To 2020-21.

12.5 DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS (DES)

The statistical system in Karnataka consists of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) & the statistical divisions in other departments of the Government. The DES is responsible for providing the necessary data base for formulation of programs and policies by the State. Statistical data on various socio-





economic activities of the State are being collected, processed, analyzed and published from time to time. It also conducts sample surveys on various aspects of Socio-economic development. It acts as a Nodal Agency in respect of all the Statistical activities of the state and provide advice to all the departments in the statistical matters. DES also estimates hobli and grama panchayat level Insurance unit wise average yield for the notified crops under Karnataka Raita Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana and sent to Agriculture Department for settlement of insurance claims to the farmers. DES also estimates for Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Gross Districts Domestic Product (GDDP), Per capita Income of the State and districts, Index of industrial production, Wholesale and Retail Price Indices and Consumer Price Indices. DES also implements the registration of Births and Deaths events as per the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Amended in 2023).

The important activities of the Directorate is to participate in Agriculture Census, Economic Census, National Sample Survey, Sample check on Development Programs, Conduct of Crop Cutting Experiments, Estimation of Area Yield & Production of Agriculture Crops and bringing out various reports. Besides it also implements the centrally sponsored schemes of Improvement of Crop Statistics and Timely Reporting Scheme. During 2025-26, the focus of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics was on the following.

12.5.1 Registration of Births and Deaths in e-JanMa Web Application

Registration of Births and Deaths in Karnataka is carried out as per the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Amended in 2023) and Karnataka Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1999 (Amended in 2024). In accordance with the registration of births and deaths Amendment Act 2023, Karnataka Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1999 is amended in 2024. e-JanMa (electronic Janana Marana) web based application is designed for births and deaths registration with an objective to ensure 100% registration of births and deaths in the State.

As at the end of December 2025 registration of births and deaths is being done in 61,903 registration centers in the state, of which 61,250 centers are in rural area and 653 centers are in urban area. During 2025 the total number of births and deaths registered in the State is 10.19 lakhs and 5.61 lakhs respectively. The birth rate for the year 2024 is 13.88 as against 14.27 during the year 2023. The death rate for the year 2024 is 7.97 as against 7.84 during the year 2023.

Special features of e-JanMa

- ❖ Digital Signature of the Registrars/ Sub-registrars is made mandatory in the certificates.
- ❖ SMS is being sent to the Registrars/ Sub-registrars regarding the pending events for approval.
- ❖ SMS is being sent to the informants after the birth and death events are approved.
- ❖ A circular has been issued to Sub-Registrars to issue birth certificate before the discharge of the mother from the Hospital.
- ❖ Public can get the Birth and Death certificates issued already from concerned Birth and Death registration centers, citizen service centers - Seva Sindhu Centers and Bapuji Seva Kendras.
- ❖ The authenticity of the Birth or Death certificates can be verified in the e-JanMa portal by the public and agencies like School Authorities, Passport Offices, Insurance companies etc.
- ❖ Karnataka is the first State in the Country to incorporate Birth and Death Certificates registered in e-JanMa into Block chain application developed by Govt. of India. It prevents duplication of birth and death certificates and their misuse.
- ❖ Birth certificates of the child can be downloaded to Digilocker app based on pull service.





- ❖ e-JanMa application is currently integrated with the following department portals namely, Health and Family Welfare Department's RCH, Horticulture Department's FRUITS, Food and Civil Supply Department's AHARA, e-Governance Department's KUTUMBA and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology's AADHAR software. This has saved crores of rupees to the Government by deleting deceased persons from the beneficiary list of the Development Programmes and Social Security Schemes.
- ❖ Uploading of Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (Form-4) to e-JanMa has been made compulsory for all institutional deaths.
- ❖ 15809 numbers of grievances/clarifications have been received from the public/officials to the help desk, and they have been attended with suitable guidance and clarifications.

12.5.2 Agriculture Statistics

- ❖ 11th Agriculture Census was conducted in the State in three phases. In the first phase, enumeration of different categories of land holders namely, marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large land holders and the area of operation is completed and the same was submitted to Govt. of India.
- ❖ In the second phase, data on land use, sources of irrigation, cropping pattern and dispersal of operated area are also collected on sample basis in 20% of the total villages of the State and submitted to Govt. of India.
- ❖ In the third phase, input survey is conducted in 7% of the total villages of the State with an objective to collect the data on number of parcels, multiple cropping, land use pattern, use of chemical fertilizers, organic manure, agricultural implements and agricultural credit availed by cultivators. After the approval of the State Level Co-ordination Committee the data will be submitted to Govt. of India.
- ❖ Preparation of report on Sample check survey conducted on "Infrastructure available in Anganawadis and extent of their utilization" during 2024-25 is in progress.
- ❖ DES conducts crop cutting experiments to estimate average yield for the notified crops based on the results of crop cutting experiments under Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhana Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana and insurance unit wise the average yield of the notified crops is sent to the Agriculture department for settlements of insurance claims to the farmers. During 2024-25, based on the results of the crop cutting experiments conducted at the field level, 13376 Gram Panchayathwise and 4487 Hobliwise totally 17863 insurance units average yield is finalized.
- ❖ For 2025-26 kharif season, 82354 crop cutting experiments are planned for the notified crops of which 80704 experiments are conducted upto 13/2/2026. The remaining experiments are under progress. Out of the total 12591 notified insurance units, till date 370 GP wise and 389 Hobliwise totally 759 insurance units of early Kharif crops average yield of the notified crops is finalized in CCE Samrakshane portal and sent to Agricultural department for settlements of insurance claims to the farmers. Preparation of insurance unit wise average yield of Kharif crops for the Kharif crops is under progress.
- ❖ The Directorate of Economic and Statistics estimates area, yield and production of important agriculture crops grown in the State. As per the final estimates, the area under major agriculture crops grown in the State during Kharif, Rabi and Summer seasons during 2024-25 was 112.09 lakh hectares, of which the area under food grains was 85.71 lakh hectares. Estimated production of food grains was 151.57 lakh tons.
- ❖ As per the Second Advanced Estimates of area and production for Kharif and Rabi seasons for 2025-26, the area of major agricultural crops is 107.1 lakh hectares, of which the area under food grains is 78.6 lakh hectares. The estimated food production for Kharif and Rabi season is 136.22 lakh tons.
- ❖ Area under different crops grown in the State is enumerated through Crop Survey using GIS basis Mobile App every year. About 2 crores plots are enumerated every year of which the area enumerated by the



private resident in 1% (2 lakh) of the plots is to be verified by the officers/officials Agriculture, Horticulture, Revenue and Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Out of the area reported by the private resident in 2 lakh plots, 85% of the plots are verified by the officers/officials of the DES during 2025-26.

12.5.3 Karnataka at a Glance and District at a Glance

The Directorate of Economic and Statistics publishes two important publications namely, “Karnataka at a Glance” and “District at a Glance” which are being brought out by collecting the information from the districts through online and by linking the geographical information system portal developed by the Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications Centre (KSRSAC). These publications for the year 2023-24 are published which contain the information of about more than 2340 parameters both static information (Population Census, Agriculture Census and Livestock Census) and dynamic information pertaining to the development programmes of various departments in addition to Socio-Economic and Geographic information of districts/taluks.

These publications contain not only statistical information but also the information of 35 indicators adopted by the High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances headed by Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa to identify the backward taluks in the State and value of indicators assigned by the NITI Ayog for the development of Aspiration taluks. The indicators and the spatial maps in the publications are useful for the planners and administrators to identify the taluks which are less than the State average and to formulate suitable policies and plans for the backward taluks on priority basis. The preparation of Karnataka at a Glance and District at a Glance for 2024-25 is in progress. The information is available on the website www.des.karnataka.gov.in and www.planning.karnataka.gov.in. The statistics information of Karnataka compared with India is presented in **Appendix 12.5 and 12.6.**

12.5.4 Taluka at a Glance

Directorate of Economic and Statistics is also made an attempt to publish Taluka at a Glance publication on the basis of District at a Glance but contains 975 parameters information of Gram Panchayath and Urban Local Bodies. It is being prepared on pilot basis in a taluk of each district in the State for the year 2024-25. The preparation of this publication is in progress.

DES also brought out the following publications during the current year.

- ❖ Statistical Abstract of Karnataka – 2023-24.
- ❖ Fully Revised Estimates of Area, Production and Yield of Principal Crops in Karnataka for the year 2022-23.
- ❖ Report on Crop Estimation Survey of Fruits, Vegetables and Minor Crops in Karnataka 2023-24.
- ❖ Report on the status of Estimation of Agriculture Production in Karnataka 2023-24.
- ❖ Report on Representation of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes in the State Civil Services as on 31.03.2024.
- ❖ 2024 Annual Report on Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Amended in 2023).
- ❖ Report on Medical Certification of Cause of Deaths – 2024.

12.5.5 Training

During 2024-25, three Regional level training at Belagavi, Kalburgi and Chitradurga and for the year 2025-26 (upto December 2025) three regional level training at Mysuru, Bengaluru and Udupi were organized to impart





training to the Statistical officers/officials of the districts who are working in the District Statistical Offices, taluk offices and in various departments on deputation basis. 1205 officers and officials were trained on the programmes and activities of the Directorate.

12.5.6 Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) 2.0 Scheme

The support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) is an on-going central sector sub-scheme implemented by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), GoI, which aims to improve/strengthen the statistical capacity and operations of the State Statistical System for collection, compiling and disseminating reliable official statistics. The main objectives of the scheme are as follows.

- ❖ Enhance the State's participation in MoSPI statistical products and survey.
- ❖ Strengthen State Statistical Systems to produce high-quality, timely, and reliable official statistics at the granular level.
- ❖ Improve institutional and IT infrastructural capacity in States/UTs.
- ❖ Ensure official statistics are aligned with National/International standards, inter-operable data across departments, and widely used for policy.
- ❖ Build sustainable mechanisms for continuous statistical strengthening.

For the year 2025-26 an amount of Rs. 1.11 Crore is released by the MoSPI to purchase tablet PCs required to conduct National Sample Surveys on CAPI mode. An amount of Rs. 48 lakhs is spent up to December 2025 towards purchase of 112 tablet PCs.

Way Forward

The Directorate of Economic and Statistics, under Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department is responsible for providing necessary database required for formulation of programmes and policies in the State. It has voluminous time series data on Population census, Agriculture Census, Economic Census, Livestock Census and the data on various programmes of the development departments, in addition to area, yield, production of various agricultural and horticultural crops. But at present it emphasizes more on data collection and less on data analysis. In the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) 2.0 there is a proposal to create data analytical centre to analyse the data with statistical tools with the domain experts of various fields. The focus will also be on improving the quality of data and aligning the data with SDG goals.



Appendix 12.1 FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF MADB FROM 1993-94 TO 2025-26 UP TO JAN-2026

(Rs. In lakh)

Year	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure *	Year	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure *
1993-94	3300.00	3300.00	1558.74	2010-11	2000.00	2000.00	2158.45
1994-95	3500.00	2400.00	3805.77	2011-12	3400.00	3360.00	3048.06
1995-96	3000.00	2250.00	2022.44	2012-13	3400.00	3400.00	3233.27
1996-97	3000.00	2100.00	1913.94	2013-14	3430.00	2572.50	3111.00
1997-98	1570.00	1570.00	2736.33	2014-15	3800.00	3800.00	3609.10
1998-99	3850.00	1875.00	2022.78	2015-16	4000.00	4000.00	4542.74
1999-00	3284.00	2463.00	2564.10	2016-17	5000.00	5000.00	3859.57
2000-01	3400.00	3256.00	3010.04	2017-18	6000.00	4600.00	4342.88
2001-02	1725.00	1135.00	1740.47	2018-19	2706.00	2822.80	3135.29
2002-03	1645.00	1533.75	1556.85	2019-20	4285.00	5630.32	2975.66
2003-04	1250.00	1350.00	1382.32	2020-21	3130.66	4130.66	5314.31
2004-05	707.00	707.00	668.32	2021- 22	2738.00	4343.80	3012.49
2005-06	1400.00	1400.00	1344.88	2022-23	9009.24	9009.21	6162.03
2006-07	3355.00	3355.00	1432.69	2023-24	3601.49	3534.82	5592.92
2007-08	3450.00	2824.50	2712.32	2024-25	3533.61	3533.61	3808.63
2008-09	2300.00	1057.50	2696.57	2025-26 (Up to Jan-26)	3508.27	2673.27	2474.05
2009-10	1600.00	1596.56	1052.04				
Total					105878.3	98584.3	94601.05

Note: * The expenditure incurred includes opening balance.



Appendix 12.2

PHYSICAL PROGRESS OF MADB FROM 1993-94 TO 2025-26 (UP TO JAN-2026)

(in.nos)

Year	Approved Works				Total No. of works	Total completed works *
	Roads and Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Conservation		
1993-94	3039	264	0	90	3393	419
1994-95	1947	361	93	118	2519	631
1995-96	896	99	12	47	1054	1540
1996-97	845	196	18	33	1092	1803
1997-98	915	295	12	46	1268	1344
1998-99	1500	359	15	35	1909	927
1999-00	131	10	1	1	143	618
2000-01	605	143	11	4	763	1265
2001-02	226	60	0	0	286	862
2002-03	50	32	1	0	83	195
2003-04	53	9	2	0	64	195
2004-05	0	0	0	0	0	1290
2005-06	0	0	0	0	0	874
2006-07	399	247	63	41	750	658
2007-08	304	215	42	25	586	790
2008-09	282	210	9	1	502	438
2009-10	2	162	0	0	164	378
2010-11	201	62	14	0	277	435
2011-12	324	122	9	0	455	497
2012-13	425	146	21	0	592	575
2013-14	501	148	56	0	705	520
2014-15	427	120	12	0	559	709
2015-16	863	129	37	0	1029	712
2016-17	521	110	23	0	654	714
2017-18	907	236	16	0	1159	695
2018-19	20	5	0	0	25	555
2019-20	758	406	18	0	1182	174
2020-21	46	0	0	0	46	748
2021-22	12	0	0	0	12	406
2022-23	743	379	23	0	1145	312
2023-24	259	230	19	0	508	637
2024-25	326	157	41	0	524	589
2025-26 (up to Jan-2026)	211	228	4	0	443	303
Total	17738	5140	572	441	23891	22808

* Completed works include spillover works





Appendix 12.3

FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF BSDB FROM 1995-96 TO 2025-26 UP TO JAN-2026

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure	Year	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure
1995-96	597.00	372.75	4.56	2010-11	700.00	700.00	729.18
1996-97	474.00	418.00	346.20	2011-12	1000.00	800.00	757.57
1997-98	740.00	590.00	471.00	2012-13	1700.00	1275.00	1012.66
1998-99	850.00	637.50	704.30	2013-14	1730.00	1297.50	1140.67
1999-00	1550.00	499.50	497.66	2014-15	2000.00	1999.55	1849.26
2000-01	900.00	660.00	518.25	2015-16	3501.00	3501.00	2901.22
2001-02	380.00	230.00	440.75	2016-17	4500.00	4500.00	2918.61
2002-03	1420.00	1200.00	603.87	2017-18	5000.00	3900.00	6146.46
2003-04	675.50	193.75	1132.50	2018-19	2264.00	2264.00	3055.17
2004-05	500.00	352.50	477.55	2019-20	2253.00	2309.38	3452.86
2005-06	630.00	630.00	373.09	2020-21	2211.00	2211.00	2456.25
2006-07	780.00	780.00	203.94	2021-22	5186.62	5176.67	5184.24
2007-08	1911.00	1669.50	1117.41	2022-23	15300.00	15300.00	14804.60
2008-09	1375.00	610.00	1165.39	2023-24	3950.00	3950.00	339.47
2009-10	727.50	572.50	1048.91	2024-25	3950.00	3950.00	4913.81
				2025-26 (upto Jan-26)	3950.00	2962.50	4255.48
Total					72705.62	65512.60	65022.89

* The expenditure incurred includes the Opening Balance.





Appendix 12.4

FISCAL PROGRESS OF BSDB FROM 1995-96 TO 2025-26 UP TO JAN-2026

(In Nos.)

Year	Approved Works						Completed Works					
	Roads Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Conservation	Eng. Works	Total	Roads Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Conservation	Eng. Works	Total
1995-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996-97	119	64	105	77	3	368	119	64	105	77	3	368
1997-98	97	19	67	105	3	291	97	19	67	105	3	291
1998-99	156	48	112	162	16	494	156	48	112	162	16	494
1999-00	400	66	342	351	41	1200	400	66	342	351	41	1200
2000-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003-04	85	8	111	59	4	267	85	7	111	59	4	266
2004-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006-07	70	37	45	103	1	256	70	36	45	103	1	255
2007-08	137	83	68	268	15	571	137	83	68	268	15	571
2008-09	46	55	53	197	4	355	46	49	53	197	4	349
2009-10	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	3
2010-11	24	10	22	75	0	131	24	8	22	73	0	127
2011-12	33	9	31	156	9	238	33	7	25	139	9	213
2012-13	71	18	41	223	38	391	56	14	31	167	25	293
2013-14	117	17	356	102	63	655	81	6	143	51	32	313
2014-15	117	55	160	244	22	598	78	33	103	89	17	320
2015-16	214	108	397	43	25	787	128	25	315	28	7	503
2016-17	705	19	62	1236	0	2022	204	15	48	324	0	591
2017-18	888	384	239	1590	10	3111	320	43	74	650	0	1087
2018-19	548	251	134	866	0	1799	237	73	89	387	0	786
2019-20	571	323	811	555	0	2260	161	52	79	237	0	529
2020-21	380	202	107	735	0	1424	98	20	49	190	0	357
2021-22	525	207	145	928	0	1805	219	75	56	351	0	701
2022-23	809	326	108	844	0	2087	229	50	115	404	0	798
2023-24	33	3	37	0	32	105	4	2	0	0	0	6
2024-25	235	82	222	8	16	563	29	1	5	3	1	39
2025-26 (upto Jan-26)	170	50	50	120	0	390	10	10	5	4	0	29
Total	6550	2446	3826	9048	302	22172	3021	807	2063	4420	178	10489

Source: MI: Minor Irrigation, GWR: Ground Water Resources





Appendix 12.5 KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

Sl. No.	Item	Units	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Geographical Area	'000 Sq.Km.	192	192	192	192	192	192
	Administrative Setup							
2	Revenue Divisions	No.	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	Districts	-do-	19	19	19	20	27	30
4	Taluks	-do-	175	175	175	175	175	176
5	Inhabited Villages	-do-	26377	26826	27028	27066	27481	27397
6	Uninhabited Villages	-do-	2972	2707	2362	2127	1925	1943
7	Towns	-do-	231	245	281	306	270	347
	Population as per Census		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
8	Total	(in 000s)	23587	29299	37136	44977	52851	61095
9	Males	-do-	12041	14972	18923	22952	26899	30967
10	Females	-do-	11546	14327	18213	22025	25952	30128
11	Rural	-do-	18320	22177	26406	31069	34889	37469
12	Urban	-do-	5267	7122	10730	13908	17962	23626
13	Scheduled Castes	-do-	3117	3850	5595	7369	8564	10475
14	Scheduled Tribes	-do-	192	231	1825	1916	3464	4249
15	Density of Population	Per Sq.Km.	123	153	194	235	276	319
16	Literacy Rate	Percentage	29.80a	36.83a	46.21b	56.04b	66.60b	75.40b
17	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 males	959	957	963	960	965	973
18	Urban Population	Percentage	22.33	24.3	28.89	30.92	33.99	38.7
	State Income - at Current Prices		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-2001	2011-12	2025-26
19	State Income	Rs.Crore	2016	5587	20551	96348	606010	3281065
20	Primary Sector	-do-	1063	2573	7626	31473	80051	342354
21	Secondary Sector	-do-	418	1160	4734	18684	158299	560546
22	Tertiary Sector	-do-	535	1854	8191	46191	313863	2093564
23	Percapita Income	Rupees	696	1520	4598	18344	90263	433326
	Agriculture		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-2001	2010-11	2023-2024
24	Net Area Sown	'000 Ha.	10248	9899	10381	10410	10523	10701
25	Gross Cropped Area	-do-	10887	10660	11759	12284	13062	13464
26	Gross Irrigated Area	-do-	1355	1676	2598	3271	4278	5836
27	Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area	Percentage	12.45	15.72	22.09	26.63	32.75	43.35
	Area under Principal Crops		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-2001	2010-11	2023-2024
28	Rice	'000 Ha.	1170	1114	1173	1483	1539	953
29	Wheat	-do-	343	322	198	266	255	145
30	Jowar	-do-	2224	1991	2155	1782	1244	810
31	Bajra	-do-	562	564	425	462	309	130
32	All Cereals	-do-	5971	5573	5415	5757	5446	5007
33	All Pulses	-do-	1444	1531	1621	2047	2791	2610
34	Total Foodgrains	-do-	7416	7104	7036	7804	8237	7470
35	Sugarcane Harvested Area	-do-	NA	NA	NA	NA	437	540
36	Cotton	-do-	1142	1012	596	552	547	740
37	Groundnut	-do-	1027	790	1212	1063	846	370



	Production of Principal Crops		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-2001	2010-11	2023-2024
38	Rice	'000 tonnes	2000	2258	2428	3847	4474	3127
39	Wheat	-do-	130	174	123	250	300	189
40	Jowar	-do-	1565	1506	1282	1547	1346	940
41	Bajra	-do-	211	192	203	342	292	160
42	All Cereals	-do-	5235	5714	5705	10004	12257	11341
43	All Pulses	-do-	511	488	539	956	1533	1670
44	Total Foodgrains	-do-	5746	6202	6244	10960	13790	12780
45	Sugarcane	-do-	8106	12127	20750	42924	42277	41810
46	Cottonc	-do-	570	597	640	855	1150	2060
47	Groundnut	-do-	780	475	816	1081	600	240
	Agricultural Census		1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16
48	No. of Operational Holdings	in '000s	4309	5776	7029	7581	7832	8681
49	Area of Operational Holdings	in '000s ha.	11746	12321	12307	12385	12162	11805
50	Average size of Operational Holdings	in. Ha.	2.73	2.13	1.74	1.63	1.55	1.36
	Live Stock Census		1977	1983	1990	1997	2007	2019
51	Total Livestock	'000s	21800	24680	24968	30688	32883	30332
52	Total Poultry	-do-	9696	12096	15694	21399	42433	59494
	Forest		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2023-2024
53	Forest Area	'000 Ha.	3621	3838	3872	3828	4335	3073
	Factories		1981	1991	2001	2011	2020-21	2024-2025
54	Working Factories	No.	4985	7768	9440	13889	20831	18915
55	Employees	-do-	434202	777900	903895	1393910	1642799	1849787
56	Employees per lakh population	-do-	1169	1730	1710	2280	2283	2419
	Industrial		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
	Project investments - Rs.3.00 crore to Rs.50.00 crore							
57	Projects Approved	No.	203	141	447	291	151	78
58	Investments	Rs.in.Crore	12694	6567	21322	13597	11210	5796
59	Employments	No.	89270	33708	122403	47248	28984	16752
	Project investments - above Rs.50.00 crore							
60	Projects Approved	No.	16	6	13	38	14	10
61	Investments	Rs.in.Crore	22414	15045	35906	220309	34115	11246
62	Employments	No.	10374	21028	11137	137282	13308	6954
	Electricity \$		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2024-2025
63	Total Generation	in Mus	4833	6389	12431	21985	47112	98877
64	Total Consumption	-do-	3187	5189	12182	17860	37202	75073
65	Industrial Consumption	-do-	2488	3864	5429	4882	8425	11927
66	Agricultural Consumption	-do-	179	384	4486	7350	12802	26509
67	Domestic Consumption	-do-	217	696	1803	3909	7893	17618



	Banking		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2024-2025
68	Scheduled Commercial Banks	No.	1190	2823	4245	4758	6291	11395
69	Deposits	Rs. Crore	369	2042	9665	55592	349009	1888708
70	Advances	-do-	275	1524	7985	32984	253121	533675
	Education		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11 ^g	2024-2025
71	Primary Schools	No.	32630	35143	40208	50340	59428	59751
72	Enrolment	'000s	4064	4974	6922	8581	7425	6654
73	High Schools	No.	2002	2381	5020	8928	13447	18138
74	Enrolment	'000s	483	713	1334	1955	2604	2996
	Health		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2024-2025
75	Hospitals (Govt.)	No.	195	233	293	297	382	12530
76	Beds per lakh population (Govt. Hospitals)	-do-	89	94	104	105	112	119
	Demographic Status		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000	2010	2023
77	Birth Rate	'000s	31.7	28.3	26.9	22.2	19.2	15.2
78	Death Rate	'000s	12.1	9.1	9	7.6	7.1	6.8
79	Infant Mortality Rate	Per 1000 Live Births	69	69	77	58	38	14
	Transport		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2024-2025
80	Railway Route Length	Kms.	2806	2875	3093	3172	3172	3647
81	Total Road Length	-do-	70383	109551	130924	154204	222431	289104
82	Motor Vehicles	'000s	123	400	1433	3691	9930	33494
	Co-operation		1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2020-21	2024-2025
83	Primary Agricultural Credit Co-Operative Societies	No.	4871	4350	4388	4914	5927	6248
84	Membership	'000s	3692	4469	5245	8992	7868	8231
85	Total No. of Co-operative Societies	No.	23159	25083	29930	35502	44642	49622
86	Total Membership	'000s	8289	11800	16167	21534	23128	28563
	Local bodies		1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2019-20	2020-21	2024-2025
87	Zilla Parishat/Panchayat	No.	20	27	30	30	30	31
88	Taluk Panchyats	-do-	175	175	176	227	227	240
89	Gram Panchayats	-do-	2532	5692	5627	6010	5977	5954
90	Municipalities and Corporations	-do-	177	209	219	287	306	320

Source:

1. Statistical Abstract of Karnataka 1960-61, 1967-68, 1970-71, 1973-74, 1983-84, 1993-94, 2000-05, 2011-12 & 2020-22, 2023-24.
2. Karnataka at a Glance: 1961-62, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01, 2009-10, 2011 Census, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 & 2020-21, 2024-25.
3. Agricultural statistics 2020-21 & 2023-2024.
4. Hand book of statistics on Indian states 2023-24.

Note:

- a. Population aged 5 years and above.
- b. Population aged 7 years and above.
- c. Bales of 170 Kgs. In lint form.
- f. 1-7th Standard Primary and 8-10 Secondary Schools.
- g. 1 to 8th Standard Primary and 9th to 10th Standard Secondary Schools.



Appendix 12.6 KARNATAKA COMPARED WITH INDIA

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Karnataka	India
Population as per 2011 Census:				
1	Total	'000s	61095	1210570
2	Males	-do-	30967	623122
3	Females	-do-	30128	587448
4	Rural Population	-do-	37469	833463
5	Percentage of Rural Population to total population		61.33	68.85
6	Urban Population	'000s	23626	377106
7	Percentage of Urban Population to total population		38.67	31.15
8	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 Males	973	943
9	2001-2011 Decadal Growth of Population	Percent	15.60	17.70
10	Literacy Rate	Percent	75.36	73.00
11	Population of SC/ST (2011 population Census)	'000s	14721	305633
12	Total Workers (2011 Census)	-do-	27873	481743
13	Geographical Area (2011Census)	Lakh Sq.Kms.	1.92	32.87
14	Net Area sown (2023-2024)	'000 ha.	10701	138992
15	Gross Cropped Area (2023-2024)	-do-	13464	217882
16	Gross Irrigated (2023-2024)	-do-	5836	130548
17	% of Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area (2023-2024)		43.34	59.91
Area under Principal Crops : 2023-2024				
18	Rice	'000 ha.	953	47828
19	Maize	-do-	1970	11240
20	Jowar	-do-	810	4080
21	Wheat	-do-	145	31832
22	Bajra	-do-	130	7370
23	Total Food Grains	-do-	7470	132100
24	Total Pulses	-do-	2610	27510
25	Sugarcane	-do-	540	5740
26	Cotton	-do-	740	12690
27	Groundnut	-do-	370	4710
28	Total Livestock - 2019	'000s	30332	535785
29	Forest Area -2021	'000 ha.	3073	713789
State/Nation Income at Current Prices (2025-26)				
30	Gross Income	Rs.Crore	3281065	35713886
31	Net Income	-do-	2980634	31748519
32	Gross per capita Income	Rs.	433326	219575
33	Net Per capita Income	-do-	223866	121968



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

13.1 INTRODUCTION

Karnataka has adopted a comprehensive and structured approach to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under the United Nations 2030 Agenda. By integrating economic, social and environmental priorities, the State has embedded the SDG framework into its planning process. This has been achieved through the formation of dedicated Goal Committees, the establishment of robust monitoring mechanisms and the systematic alignment of government schemes with specific SDG targets, ensuring coordinated and measurable progress toward sustainable development.

With significant budgetary allocations, outcome-based planning and continuous tracking through the SDG India Index, Karnataka has demonstrated measurable progress while identifying priority gaps. The chapter reviews preparedness, performance trends, budget mapping, outcome budgeting, and strategic interventions aimed at accelerating progress toward inclusive, sustainable, and resilient development by 2030.

13.2 BACKGROUND AND GLOBAL CONTEXT OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly during its 70th Session on 25 September 2015 through the landmark resolution, “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” The agenda outlines 17 SDGs, supported by 169 targets and 232 indicators, to be achieved by 2030. Effective from 1 January 2016, the SDGs provide a comprehensive global blueprint for advancing human well-being while safeguarding the planet for future generations.

Unlike earlier development frameworks, the SDGs integrate the three core dimensions of development, namely economic, social and environmental into a unified agenda. Building upon the Millennium Development Goals, these SDGs expand the focus to include climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace, justice, and institutional strength. Although SDGs are interconnected, each goal has clearly defined targets to guide measurable progress.

For India, the SDGs are closely aligned with the national aspiration of attaining developed country status by 2047 under the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047. Achieving this ambition requires effective localisation of the SDGs and embedding global goals into national, state, district and local development planning. There is a growing global consensus that localisation is essential for meaningful progress, as the SDG agenda depends not only on governments but also on active participation from communities, civil society and the private sector.

An important instrument supporting localisation in India is the SDG India Index, which measures progress and encourages constructive competition among States and Union Territories. By ranking performance and tracking indicators at State, District and Block levels, the Index has strengthened data systems, improved accountability and promoted knowledge sharing across regions.

National initiatives such as the Aspirational District Programme and Aspirational Block Programme have further accelerated SDG implementation. Karnataka, through its “Special Development Plan” has been a pioneer in addressing regional imbalances even before these national interventions.

With only four years remaining until the 2030 deadline, and globally, just 17 percent of SDG targets are currently on track, renewed and coordinated efforts from all stakeholders are essential to achieve the transformative vision of sustainable development.



1 NO POVERTY End Poverty in all its forms everywhere	2 ZERO HUNGER End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition & promote sustainable agriculture	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages	193 MEMBER COUNTRIES
4 QUALITY EDUCATION Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	5 GENDER EQUALITY Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	17 Goals
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive employment & decent work for all	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive & sustainable industrialization & foster innovation	169 Targets
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES Reduce inequality within and among countries	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES Make cities human settlements, inclusive, safe, resilient & sustainable	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION Ensure sustainable consumption & production patterns	232 Global Indicators
13 CLIMATE ACTION Take urgent action to combat climate changes and its impacts	14 LIFE BELOW WATER Conserve and sustainably use the ocean, seas and marine resources	15 LIFE ON LAND Protect restore & promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.	306 National Indicators
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Promote peaceful and inclusive societies and provide access to justice for all	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS Strengthen implementation means & revitalize global partnership for sustainable development	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	Towards 2030

The SDGs will stimulate action in areas of: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership.

People: To end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment (SDGs 1,2,3,4 and 5).

Planet: To protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations (SDGs 6,12,13,14 and 15).

Prosperity: To ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature (SDGs 7,8,9,10 and 11).

Peace: To foster peaceful, justice and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development(SDG 16).

Partnership: To mobilize the means required to implement this agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people (SDG 17).

In a nutshell it is the universal, inclusive and indivisible agenda which calls for action by all participating countries to improve the lives of the people and the planet. While the SDG goals and targets set a global context, they have been designed in a way so that they can be adapted locally to meet the specific challenges. SDGs are interlinked (achieving one goal results in achieving other goals) and address all three dimensions of development viz; Economic, Social and Environmental aspects of development.



13.3 Preparedness of the state to implement SDG 2030

Karnataka being one of the progressive states in the country is highly sensitive to universal developmental programmes initiated by international institutions such as United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank, UN and other organizations. State has been the front-runner in formulating action plan, vision and targets of sustainable development goals and it is proactive in formulation and implementation of programmes, to achieve the targets of SDGs.

The State has formed Goal Committees to provide technical support to prepare Karnataka SDG vision 2030 document. This document provides the road map for realizing goals and targets of the State. The State also constituted Monitoring and Coordination Committee and the State level Steering Committee for formulation of effective and efficient action plans for achieving SDGs.

Goal Committees have identified around 678 indicators which contains some of the national indicators and proxy state indicators (where data not available for national indicators). Baseline Data has been prepared by Goal Committees with all relevant information / present status of major indicators and given recommendations to achieve SDGs by 2030. Karnataka has been actively working towards spreading awareness about SDGs through establishing Sustainable Development Centre in Administrative Training Institute, Mysore. State has constituted revised goal committees under the chairmanship of the respective departments to prepare action plans based on the recommendations given by the earlier goal committees.

Goal Committees have identified around four hundred schemes and proposed a budget requirement of Rs.10 lakh crore to achieve SDGs by 2030. An amount of Rs.356874.83 crore is provided under budget between 2020-26 and Rs.249998.39 crore is spent between 2020-24. The details of budget proposed for 2030, budget allocated and actual expenditure occurred is given in the **Table 13.1**.

Table 13.1: Goal-wise proposed allocations :2020-30

(Rs. in crore)

SDGs	Budget Proposed 2020-21 to 2029-30 (Ten Yrs)	Budget Provided 2020-21 to 2025-26 (BE)	Actual Expr. 2020-21 to 2023-24 (A/Cs)
SDG-1	158194.00	49811.58	35365.08
SDG-2	96564.81	26805.26	23242.12
SDG-3	15321.19	5164.48	3432.62
SDG-4	71142.87	5660.03	3730.28
SDG-5	333263.38	117818.77	83455.75
SDG-6	43718.18	13429.36	10285.89
SDG7	45066.67	25527.24	19063.72
SDG-8	10429.43	4358.54	2884.76
SDG-9	81182.99	36580.49	26731.33
SDG-10	77937.34	17530.67	8369.12
SDG-11	27212.07	6492.83	6070.24
SDG-12	8181.83	1973.88	1247.76
SDG-13	5458.22	1626.44	1390.81
SDG-14	87.51	191.67	171.23
SDG-15	1981.00	116.75	118.17
SDG-16	3582.83	43786.84	24439.51
Total	979324.30	356874.83	249998.39

Source: Schemes of 2025-26, Planning dept., GoK





13.4 SDG India Index

With the objective of measuring the progress of SDGs and develop competitiveness among States and UTs, NITI Aayog has released four versions of SDG Index Reports till now. Based on the results of the SDG India Index Reports, States and UTs have been classified into four categories: Achiever(Score 100), Front runner(Score:65-99), Performer(50-64) and Aspirant(0-49).

SDG India Index 1.0: The first version of the Index i.e., SDG India Index Baseline Report, 2018 was released in December 2018. The index tracks the progress of all the States and UTs on a set of 62 indicators covering 13SDGs (excluding SDGs 12, 13, 14 and 17 because of paucity of data). As per the report, Karnataka has been ranked as Performer with composite score at 64.

SDG India Index (2019-20) 2.0: It is the second version of the report which built upon its first version. It was launched in December 2019. The index has been constructed using 100 indicators that cover first 16 goals. As per the report, Karnataka has been ranked as Front Runner with composite score at 66.

SDG India Index (2020-21) 3.0: It is the third version of the report which was built upon its second version. It was launched in June 2021. The index has been constructed using 115 indicators that cover first 16 goals. The composite score for Karnataka improved from 66 in second version to 72 in 2020-21 in third version, albeit retaining its position in the Front Runner Category.

SDG India Index (2023-24) 4.0: It is the fourth version of the report which was built upon its third version. It was launched in July 2024, The index has been constructed using 113 indicators that cover first 16 goals. The composite score for Karnataka improved from 72 in third version to 75 in fourth version and maintaining same Front Runner Category.

Goal-wise analysis of Karnataka from version 1 to version 4 given in **Table 13.2**. The composite score for Karnataka was improved from 64 in first version to 75 in 4th version. The State has improved its performance in 11 goals in 2023-24 compared to 2020-21. They are, SDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16 and slipped in four Goals, namely SDGs 4, 5, 9 and 12. As per the latest SDG India Index Report 2023-24 (Version 4.0), the State's performance is better than All India's performance in all SDGs except SDG15 (In SDG 15, State's score is 70, whereas All India score is 75). As per SDG India Index version 4, SDG7 is under Achiever category, eleven Goals (SDGs 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16) are under Front runner category and four goals (SDGs 2, 4, 5, and 9) are under Performer category.

Table 13.2: Goal-wise Analysis of Karnataka as per SDG India Index Reports:2018-24

SDGs	SDG India Index Report, 2018 (Version-1) Composite Score		SDG India Index Report, 2019-20 (Version-2) Composite Score		SDG India Index Report, 2020-21 (Version-3) Composite Score		SDG India Index Report, 2023-24 (Version-4) Composite Score	
	Karnataka	All India	Karnataka	All India	Karnataka	All India	Karnataka	All India
SDG1	52	54	49	50	68	60	73	72
SDG2	54	48	37	35	53	47	56	52
SDG3	69	52	72	61	78	74	80	77
SDG4	76	58	67	58	64	57	63	61
SDG5	43	36	42	42	57	48	51	49
SDG6	62	63	88	88	85	83	90	89
SDG7	77	51	86	70	100	92	100	96





SDGs	SDG India Index Report, 2018 (Version-1) Composite Score		SDG India Index Report, 2019-20 (Version-2) Composite Score		SDG India Index Report, 2020-21 (Version-3) Composite Score		SDG India Index Report, 2023-24 (Version-4) Composite Score	
	Karnataka	All India	Karnataka	All India	Karnataka	All India	Karnataka	All India
SDG8	72	65	78	68	66	61	86	68
SDG9	57	44	40	65	64	55	62	63
SDG10	68	71	70	64	67	67	69	65
SDG11	36	39	48	53	78	79	85	83
SDG12	No data available		72	55	89	74	85	78
SDG13			71	60	62	54	73	67
SDG14			65	No data available	60	No data available	77	No data Available
SDG15	88	90	89	66	67	66	70	75
SDG16	74	71	75	72	76	74	81	74
Overall	64	57	66	60	72	66	75	71

Source: SDG India Index Reports, NITI Aayog, Govt.

The State-wise analysis on SDGs overall performance based on SDG India Index reports (version 3 & 4) has been given in **Table 13.3**. As per SDG version 3.0 report, the composite score of all goals varies between 52 to 75 with Kerala stands first with composite score at 75. The composite score of all goals for Karnataka as per this report is 72 and stands 3rd among States. In SDG version 4.0 report, the composite score of all goals varies between 57 to 79 again Kerala stands first with composite score at 79. The composite score of all goals for Karnataka in this report is 75 and stands 5th among States.

Table 13.3 : State-wise Comparison of SDGs

State	2020-21		2023-24	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	72	3	74	6
Arunachal Pradesh	60	13	65	13
Assam	57	14	65	13
Bihar	52	16	57	16
Chhattisgarh	61	12	67	11
Goa	72	3	77	3
Gujarat	69	6	74	6
Haryana	67	8	72	8
Himachal Pradesh	74	2	77	3
Jharkhand	56	15	62	15
Karnataka	72	3	75	5
Kerala	75	1	79	1
Madhya Pradesh	62	11	67	11
Maharashtra	70	5	73	7
Manipur	64	10	72	8
Meghalaya	60	13	63	14
Mizoram	68	7	72	8



State	2020-21		2023-24	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Nagaland	61	12	63	14
Odisha	61	12	66	12
Punjab	68	7	76	4
Rajasthan	60	13	67	11
Sikkim	71	4	76	4
Tamil Nadu	74	2	78	2
Telangana	69	6	74	6
Tripura	65	9	71	9
Uttar Pradesh	60	13	67	11
Uttarakhand	72	3	79	1
West Bengal	62	11	70	10
Union Territories				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67	3	70	3
Chandigarh	79	1	77	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	62	5	66	4
Delhi	68	2	70	3
Jammu and Kashmir	66	4	74	2
Ladakh	66	4	65	5
Lakshadweep	68	2	66	4
Puducherry	68	2	74	2
India	66		71	

Source: SDG India Index Report 2023-24, NITI Aayog

In 2023-24 SDG India Index Report, around one hundred and thirteen indicators across sixteen SDGs were considered and computed composite score in one hundred and eleven indicators (excluding % of SC/ST persons in the State Legislative assemblies). Under aspirant category, twenty-five indicators are there in 2023-24 as against twenty-eight indicators in 2020-21. Similarly, fifteen indicators are under performer category in both reports of 2023-24 and 2020-21. Under Front runner category, in 2023-24 report, thirty-nine indicators covered, as against forty-six indicators covered in 2020-21. Finally, under achiever category, thirty-two indicators are considered in 2023-24 as against this, 24 indicators considered in 2020-21. In around forty-three indicators, the State has improved its performance in 2023-24 compare to 2020-21 report. In around thirty-four indicators, the State is slipped in its performance when compared to 2020-21. There are about 15 indicators wherein no change in the performance in both the reports. There are twenty additional indicators which have not appeared in 2020-21 report. Finally, there are about twenty-two indicators which were dropped in 2023-24 (**Table 13.4**).





Table 13.4: Analysis of SDG Indicators

Goal No.	Name of the Indicator	Type of the Indicator	2019-20	2020-21	2023-24	Improved/ Deteriorated	Score 2020-21	Category 2020-21	Score 2023-24	Category 2023-24
Goal 1	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	P	85.53	86.34	97.40	▲	42.31	Aspirant	97	Front runner
Goal 1	Percentage of households covered by any health insurance scheme	P	28.10	28.10	31.80	▲	25.95	Aspirant	31	Aspirant
Goal 1	Head Count Ratio as per multidimensional Poverty Index	N		17.3	7.58	▲	91.31	Front runner	100	Achiever
Goal 1	% of popln below poverty line	N	20.91	20.91		Dropped	65.65	Front runner		
Goal 1	% households living in Katcha houses	N	2	2	2.60	▼	93.10	Front runner	91	Front runner
Goal 1	Percentage of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	P		92.35	46.08	▼	89.60	Front runner	46	Aspirant
	Total No. of indicators under Goal 1			6	5		68	Front runner	73	Front runner
Goal 2	Gross value added (Constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/worker)	P	0.54	0.64	0.94	▲	37.63	Aspirant	68	Front runner
Goal 2	Percentage of beneficiaries under National Food Security Act 2013	P		99.79	100	▲	99.52	Front runner	100	Achiever
Goal 2	Rice and wheat production annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	P	1731	2788	2867.66	▲	37.43	Aspirant	34	Aspirant
Goal 2	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	N	45.40	45.40	45.70	▼	52.69	Performer	61	Performer
Goal 2	Percentage of adolescents(10-19) who are anemic	N		17.20		Dropped	90.42	Front runner		
Goal 2	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 whose body mass index below 18.5	N			17.2	New			49	Aspirant
Goal 2	Percentage of Children under five years who are stunted	N	32.50	32.50	35.40	▼	26.39	Aspirant	49	Aspirant
Goal 2	Percentage of Children under five years who are underweight	N	32.00	32.00	32.90	▼	26.59	Aspirant	29	Aspirant
	Total No. of indicators under Goal 2			7	7		53	Performer	50	Performer
Goal 3	Total case of Notification rate of Tuberculosis per lakh popln	P	125	135		Dropped	51.14	Performer		
Goal 3	Total physicians, nurses and mid-wives per 10,000 population	P	72	70		Dropped	100	Achiever		



Goal No.	Name of the Indicator	Type of the Indicator	2019-20	2020-21	2023-24	Improved/ Deteriorated	Score 2020-21	Category 2020-21	Score 2023-24	Category 2023-24
Goal 3	HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	N	0.08	0.02	0.05	▼	98.31	Front runner	94	Front runner
Goal 3	Suicide rate per lakh population	N		17.10	20.20	▼	67.62	Front runner	58	Performer
Goal 3	Death rate due to road traffic accidents per lakh popln	N		16.60	17.36	▼	20.49	Aspirant	34	Aspirant
Goal 3	Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	N	32	28	21	▲	90.32	Front runner	100	Achiever
Goal 3	Health Worker density per 10000 population	P			86.67	New			100	Achiever
Goal 3	Monthly per-capita out of pocket exp as a share of monthly per capita household exp	N		9.80	9.80	Same	81.71	Front runner	82	Front runner
Goal 3	Percentage of institutional deliveries to total deliveries	P	59.20	99.90	99.90	Same	99.75	Front runner	100	Achiever
Goal 3	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	N	97	92	69	▲	84.83	Front runner	100	Achiever
Goal 3	Life Expectancy	P			69.8	New			55	Performer
Goal 3	Percentage of Children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized	P		94	98.44	▲	86.96	Front runner	97	Front runner
Goal 3	Tuberculosis cases notification against target(%)	P			80.42	New			56	Performer
	Total No. of Indicators under Goal 3			10	11		78	Front runner	80	Front runner
Goal 4	Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	N	26.18	23.43	14.70	▲	46.17	Aspirant	64	Performer
Goal 4	Adjusted net enrolment ratio in Elementary Edn(Class 1to 8)	P	95.71	100	100	Same	100	Achiever	100	Achiever
Goal 4	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher Secondary Education (Class 11-12)	P		44.4	56.6	▲	24.47	Aspirant	32	Aspirant
Goal 4	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher Edn(18-23 Yrs)	P	28.80	28.80	36.20	▲	52.36	Performer	72	Front runner
Goal 4	Percentage of persons with disability who have completed at least secondary Edn(15 Yrs& above)	P		20.9	20.9	Same	11.82	Aspirant	12	Aspirant
Goal 4	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	P	1.04	1.04	1.01	▼	100	Achiever	100	Achiever
Goal 4	Percentage of Students in Grade 8 achieving a minimum proficiency in terms of learning outcomes	P	83.50	83.50	76.00	▼	58.96	Performer	40	Aspirant
Goal 4	Percentage of persons who are literate	P		75.70	77.80	▲	31.16	Aspirant	32	Aspirant
Goal 4	Percentage of Schools with access to basic infrastructure	P		93.80	98.86	▲	91.34	Front runner	99	Front runner
Goal 4	Percentage of Schools with Computers	P			56.40	New			47	Aspirant



Goal No.	Name of the Indicator	Type of the Indicator	2019-20	2020-21	2023-24	Improved/ Deteriorated	Score 2020-21	Category 2020-21	Score 2023-24	Category 2023-24
Goal 4	Percentage of trained teachers at Secondary Edn	P		92.13	82.9	▼	88.87	Front runner	55	Performer
Goal 4	Pupil teacher ratio at Secondary level	N		15	18	▼	100	Achiever	100	Achiever
	Total No. of indicators under Goal 4			11	12		64	Performer	83	Front runner
Goal 5	Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)	P	0.20	0.34	0.53	▲	29.79	Aspirant	41	Aspirant
Goal 5	Percent- age of elected women over total seats in the state legislative assembly	P	3.14	3.14		Dropped	6.28	Aspirant		
Goal 5	Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	N	45.20	42.50		Dropped	76.10	Front runner		
Goal 5	Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced spousal violence	N			44.40	New			0	Aspirant
Goal 5	Physical violence by husband/his relatives per lakh women	N		7.70		Dropped	89.11	Front runner		
Goal 5	Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	P	0.70	0.75	0.76	▲	46.81	Aspirant	43	Aspirant
Goal 5	Sex ratio at birth	P	929	924	978	▲	76.36	Front runner	100	Achiever
Goal 5	% of female Operational land holdings	P	20.07	20.07	20.07	Same	38.22	Aspirant	38	Aspirant
Goal 5	Women in Managerial Position in listed Companies per lakh popln	P		209	216.20	▲	75.17	Front runner	81	Front runner
Goal 5	Percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use	P			61.80	New			55	Performer
Goal 5	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who participate in three household decisions	P			82.70	New			12	Aspirant
Goal 5	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern method of planning	P		82.50	90.70	▲	77.09	Front runner	88	Front runner
	Total No. of indicators under Goal 5			9	9		57	Performer	51	Performer
Goal 6	Percent- age of blocks/ mandals/ taluka over-exploited	N	25.57	25.57	18.80	▲	67.63	Front runner	81	Front runner
Goal 6	Percent- age of ground water withdrawal against availability	N	69.91	69.91	66.26	▲	100	Achiever	100	Achiever
Goal 6	Percentage of industries (17 category of highly polluting industries/ grossly polluting/ red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms	P	93.26	87.71		Dropped	73.60	Front runner		





Goal No.	Name of the Indicator	Type of the Indicator	2019-20	2020-21	2023-24	Improved/ Deteriorated	Score 2020-21	Category 2020-21	Score 2023-24	Category 2023-24
Goal 6	Percentage of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	P	97.40	95.64	97.90	▲	86.38	Front runner	93	Front runner
Goal 6	Percent- age of districts verified to be ODF (SBM(G))	P	93.33	100.00	100.00	Same	100	Achiever	100	Achiever
Goal 6	Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(G))	P	100.00	100.00	100.00	Same	100	Achiever	100.00	Achiever
Goal 6	Percentage of rural households getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS	P			75.90	New			55	Performer
Goal 6	Percentage of population having improved source of drinking water	P		59.47		Dropped	49.11	Aspirant		
Goal 6	Percentage of rural population having improved source of drinking water	P	95.40	100	100	Same	100	Achiever	100	Achiever
	Total No. of indicators under Goal 6			8	7		85	Front runner	90	Front runner
Goal 7	Percentage of Households electrified	P	100	100	100	Same	100	Achiever	100	Achiever
Goal 7	Percentage of LPG+ PNG Connections against number of households	P		108.81	116.39	▲	100	Achiever	100	Achiever
	Total No. of indicators under Goal 7			2	2		100	Achiever	100	Achiever
Goal 8	Annual growth rate of GDP (constant Prices) per capita	P		6.59	7.43	▲	93.45	Front runner	100	Achiever
Goal 8	Percent- age of women account holders in PMJDY	P	54.86	55.57	56.56	▲	100	Achiever	100	Achiever
Goal 8	Percentage of Regular wage/salaried employee without social security benefits	N		38.50	39.20	▼	45.23	Aspirant	43	Aspirant
Goal 8	Commercial Banks per lakh PopIn	P	19.67	16.69	16.65	▼	41.46	Aspirant	69	Front runner
Goal 8	Percentage of households with any usual member with a bank or post office account	P			94.50	New			95	Front runner
Goal 8	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15-59 years)	P	51.60	56.60	62.90	▲	56.51	Performer	80	Front runner
Goal 8	Unemployment Rate	N	4.80	3.90	2.60	▲	96.90	Front runner	100	Achiever
Goal 8	% households covered with a bank account under PMJDY	P	99.97	99.97		Dropped	89.66	Front runner		
Goal 8	ATMs per lakh PopIn	P		26.73	28.29	▲	55.54	Performer	97	Front runner
Goal 8	EOD	P	96.42	7.82		Dropped	13.72	Aspirant		
	Total No. of indicators under Goal 8			9	8		66	Front runner	64	Front runner
Goal 9	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	P	100	100	100	Same	100	Achiever	100	Achiever



Goal No.	Name of the Indicator	Type of the Indicator	2019-20	2020-21	2023-24	Improved/ Deteriorated	Score 2020-21	Category 2020-21	Score 2023-24	Category 2023-24
Goal 9	Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	P	12.29	11.74	10.36	▼	55.90	Performer	48	Aspirant
Goal 9	GVA in Manufacturing to Total GVA(Current prices)	P		15.88	13.06	▼	62.56	Performer	51	Performer
Goal 9	GVA in Services to Total GVA(Current prices)	P			65.41	New			100	Achiever
Goal 9	Service Employment as a percentage of total employment	P			32.34	New			41	Aspirant
Goal 9	Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	P		42.50	18.01	▼	34.87	Aspirant	13	Aspirant
Goal 9	Percentage of households that own at least one mobile phone	P			92.80	New			50	Performer
Goal 9	Percentage of in habitated villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage	P			96.86	New			95	Front runner
Goal 9	Number of Mobile connections per 100 persons	P	105.52	100.28		Dropped	100	Achiever		
Goal 9	Number of internet connections per 100 persons	P	10.32	69.35		Dropped	55.59	Performer		
Goal 9	Score as per the Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) report	P		3.37		Dropped	40.07	Aspirant		
	Total No. of indicators under Goal9			7	8		64	Performer	62	Performer
Goal 10	% of seats held by women in panchayat raj institution	P	53.4	50.05	50.05	Same	100	Achiever	100	Achiever
Goal 10	%of SC/ST persons in state legislative assemblies	P	22.77	22.87	22.77	▼				
Goal 10	% of seats held by women in Loka Sabha Elections			7.14		Dropped	14.28	Aspirant		
Goal 10	Ratio of Transgender Labour force participation rate to Male labour force participation rate	P	0.59	0.59		Dropped	55.91	Performer		
Goal 10	Ratio of female workers to male workers working as professional and technical workers	P			55.60	New			38	Aspirant
Goal 10	Crimes against SCs per lakh popln	N		14.40	18.90	▼	74.1	Front runner	95	Front runner
Goal 10	Crimes against STs per lakh popln	N		7.70	10.30	▼	87.89	Front runner	71	Front runner
Goal 10	Gini Coefficient	N			0.16	New			41	Aspirant
Goal 10	% Popln in the lowest two wealth quintals	N		27.30		Dropped	67.91	Front runner		
	Total No. of indicators under Goal 10			7	6		67	Front runner	69	Front runner
Goal 11	% Wards with cent percent Source segregation	P	46.43	65.33	85.64	▲	65.33	Front runner	79	Front runner
Goal 11	% Wards with cent percent door to door waste collection	P	88.51	100.00	97.22	▼	100	Achiever	94	Front runner
Goal 11	% MSW processed against MSW generated	P	41	64.05	87.11	▲	60.51	Performer	87	Front runner





Goal No.	Name of the Indicator	Type of the Indicator	2019-20	2020-21	2023-24	Improved/ Deteriorated	Score 2020-21	Category 2020-21	Score 2023-24	Category 2023-24
Goal 11	Installed Sewage treatment capacity as a percent of sewage generated in urban areas	P	35	31.92	60.83	▲	31.92	Aspirant	61	Performer
Goal 11	% urban households with drainage facility	P		93.70		Dropped	90.55	Front runner		
Goal 11	% Urban households living in Kaccha houses	N		0.50	1.0	▼	94.38	Front runner	90	Front runner
Goal 11	Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(U))	P		112.00	112.37	▲	100	Achiever	100	Achiever
Goal 11	Death rate due to road accidents in urban areas per lakh popln	N		12.17	12.53	▼	85.78	Front runner	86	Front runner
	Total No. of indicators under Goal 11			8	7		78	Front runner	85	Front runner
Goal 12	% use of Nitrogen fertiliser out of total NPK	N	53.82	52.85	56.45	▼	100	Achiever	100	Achiever
Goal 12	Per-capita fossil Consumption (in KGs)	P		216	225.93	▲	86.15	Front runner	73	Front runner
Goal 12	Grid interactive bio power per 10lakh popln	N	28.59	28.40		Dropped	100	Achiever		
Goal 12	% Hazardous waste recycled/ utilised to waste generated	P	5	54.79	135.94	▲	54.79	Performer	100	Achiever
Goal 12	% BMW/ treated out of total BMW generated	P		100.00	89.26	▼	100	Achiever	80	Front runner
Goal 12	Hazardous waste generated per 1000 popln (Tonns/Annum)	N	10	6.34		Dropped	95.01	Front runner		
Goal 12	Plastic waste generated per 1000 population	N		4.16	5.52	▼	85.48	Front runner	73	Front runner
	Total No. of indicators under Goal 12			7	5		89	Front runner	85	Front runner
Goal 13	Number of human lifes lost per 1cr popln due to extreme weather	N	1	10.24	10.24	Same	97.83	Front runner	98	Front runner
Goal 13	% share of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity	P	62.92	63.20	65.51	▲	100	Achiever	100	Achiever
Goal 13	CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1000 popln	P	37.16	37.54		Dropped	32.46	Aspirant		
Goal 13	Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index			18.00	18.00	Same	24.71	Aspirant	25	Aspirant
Goal 13	Disability adjusted Life Yrs rate attributable to air pollution (per lakh popln)	P		2871.00	2871.00	Same	53.69	Performer	54	Performer
Goal 13	Percentage of Industries complying with Environmental Standards	P			92.56	New			88	Front runner
	Total No. of indicators under Goal 13			5	5		62	Performer	73	Front runner
Goal 14	% increase in area under mangroves	P	233.33	0	30.00	▲	100	Achiever	100	Achiever
Goal 14	Average marine acidity measured at the representative sampling stations in the shore zone	P	7.98	8.03	8.01	▼	Nul	Achiever	Nul	Achiever
Goal 14	Mean shore Zone Coastal Water Quality-Bio Chemical Oxygen demand	P		1.04	0.28	▼	Nul	Achiever	Nul	Achiever



Goal No.	Name of the Indicator	Type of the Indicator	2019-20	2020-21	2023-24	Improved/ Deteriorated	Score 2020-21	Category 2020-21	Score 2023-24	Category 2023-24
Goal 14	Mean shore Zone Coastal Water Quality-Total Nitrogen	P		28.48	30.65	▲	Nul	Achiever	Nul	Achiever
Goal 14	% Available potential area developed under aquaculture	P	28.50	13.40	37.00	▲	19	Aspirant	55.00	Performer
	Total No. of indicators under Goal 14			5	5		60	Performer	77	Front runner
Goal 15	Forest Cover + Tree Cover as % of total Geographical Area	P	22.56	23.37	24.10	▲	69.46	Front runner	71	Front runner
Goal 15	No. of Wild life cases detected and reported annually	N	7	2		Dropped	98.26	Front runner		
Goal 15	% increase in area of desertification	N	0.14	0.14	0.13	▲	99.85	Front runner	100	Achiever
Goal 15	% Area covered under Afforestation schemes	P		0.32	0.21	▼	11.68	Aspirant	14	Aspirant
Goal 15	Percentage change in Carbon stock in Forest Cover	P			-1.92	New			83	Front runner
Goal 15	% Degraded land over Total land	N		27.48	27.48	Same	53.38	Performer	53	Performer
Goal 15	Number of cases under Wild Life Protection Act per million hectares to protected area	N			14	New			100	Achiever
	Total No. of indicators under Goal 15			5	6		67	Front runner	70	Front runner
Goal 16	Reported Murders per lakh popln	N	2.19	2.00	2.10	▼	69.70	Front runner	74	Front runner
Goal 16	Cognizable crimes against children per lakh popln	N	30.10	32.20	41.30	▼	77.70	Front runner	69	Front runner
Goal 16	Number of Victims of human tracking per 10 lakh popln	N	3.77	2.82	0.96	▲	95.36	Front runner	97	Front runner
Goal 16	Number of courts per lakh popln	P	2.13	2.13	2.12	▼	50.12	Performer	50	Performer
Goal 16	Cases reported under prevention of corruption act and related sections of IPC per 10lakh popln	N	4.60	5.75	5.77	▼	33.97	Aspirant	81	Front runner
Goal 16	% Births registered	P	100.55	94.00	97.50	▲	86.14	Front runner	91	Front runner
Goal 16	Number of Missing Children per lakh child popln	N		4.26	5.74	▼	96.25	Front runner	95	Front runner
Goal 16	Charge sheeting rate of IPC Crime	P			78.30	New			76	Front runner
Goal 16	% Popln covered under Aadhar	P	92.36	97	97.53	▲	94.92	Front runner	93	Front runner
	Total No. of indicators under Goal 16			8	9		76	Front runner	81	Front runner
Total				114	112					

Source: SDG India Index 2019-20 to 2023-24, NITI Aayog



13.5 ALIGNING SCHEMES(HEADS OF ACCOUNTS) TO SDGS

SDGs do not have dedicated financial allocation of their own, they have to be achieved through existing and new schemes implemented by the respective departments. One of the crucial aspects of institutionalising the SDGs is to align state schemes to the SDGs and their targets. In Voluntary National Review 2020 Report, it was provisionally estimated that making India progress on SDGs would require an additional annual spend of 6.2% of GDP by 2030. The public money raised and spent has profound impact on Society, Economy and Environment. While there is no one to one relation between SDGs achievement and budget allocation, there is a clear benefit from being strategic in design of programmes, schemes and budgeting. There are 2295 heads of account (schemes) in the budget 2025-26(BE). The Budget for 2025-26(BE) is at Rs.409549.24 crore. All these schemes are mapped with one or other of sixteen SDGs. If a particular scheme mapped with multiple goals (based on the activities being taken up under the scheme), the allocation of the scheme is distributed to these multiple goals equally (**Table 13.5**).

Table 13.5: Budget under SDGs for 2025-26

(Rs. in crore)

Goal Number	Number of Admin Depts.	Number of head of accounts mapped	2025-26 (BE)	Percentage flow
Goal 1	24	145	16264.01	3.97
Goal 2	10	166	9386.02	2.29
Goal 3	8	90	8569.05	2.09
Goal 4	25	272	40422.97	9.87
Goal 5	36	566	41628.51	10.16
Goal 6	6	167	32022.78	7.82
Goal 7	2	6	11153.29	2.72
Goal 8	43	967	178887.70	43.68
Goal 9	24	137	22865.72	5.58
Goal 10	26	186	12223.12	2.98
Goal 11	11	209	17342.93	4.23
Goal 12	3	91	1257.16	0.31
Goal 13	6	20	1415.82	0.35
Goal 14	2	23	203.69	0.05
Goal 15	2	53	1276.25	0.31
Goal 16	17	124	14630.22	3.57
Total	41*	2295*	409549.24	

Source: Schemes of 2025-26, PFRD, Planning Department,GoK.

*Totals can't be add-up

13.6 SDG OUTCOME BUDGET

State is preparing SDG outcome budget every year by identifying poor performing indicators as per latest SDG India Index report and estimated the budget required to improve performance in these indicators on par with best performing States. Accordingly, poor indicators were identified (**Table13.6**) and analysed the Goal wise budget required for 2025-26 as against the budget provided (**Table13.7**). The gap between budget proposed and budgeted outlay for 2025-26 at Rs.10796.61 crore could be met through private sector under Corporate Social Responsibility platform.





Table 13.6: Poor performing Indicators

Goal	Poor performing Indicators	Karnataka Value	Best Performing State	Reference Period and Sources
SDG 1	Percentage of households covered by any health insurance scheme	31.80(31)	Rajasthan 87.80(88)	2019-21 NFHS-5
	Percentage of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	46.08(46)	Tamil Nadu 197.70(100)	2023-24 Ministry of Women & Child Development
SDG 2	Rice and wheat production annually per unit area(Kg/Ha)	2867.66(34)	Punjab 4491.80(78)	2019-22 Ministry of Agriculture
	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anemic	45.70(61)	Kerala 31.40(88)	2019-21 NFHS-5
	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 whose body mass index below 18.5	17.20(49)	Jammu & Kashmir 5.20(100)	2019-21 NFHS-5
	Percentage of Children under five years who are underweight	32.90(29)	Punjab 16.90(87)	2019-21 NFHS-5
	Percentage of Children under five years who are stunted	35.40(49)	Kerala 23.40(100)	2019-21 NFHS-5
SDG 3	Suicide rate per lakh polulation	20.20(58)	Bihar 0.60(100)	2022 Ministry of Home Affairs
	Life Expectancy	69.80(55)	Kerala 75.00(100)	2016-20 Ministry of Home Affairs
	Tuberculosis cases notification against target(%)	80.42(56)	Gujrat 101.27(100)	2023 Ministry of Health & Family welfare
	Death rate due to road traffic accidents per lakh popln	17.36(34)	West Bengal 5.86(100)	2022 Ministry of Home Affairs
SDG 4	Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	14.70(64)	Tamil Nadu 10.20(100)	2021-22 UDISE
	Percentage of persons with disability who have completed atleast secondary Edn(15 Yrs & above)	20.90(12)	Maharastra 25.70(17)	2018 MoSPI, NSS-76 round
	Percentage of trained teachers at Secondary Edn	82.90(55)	Tamil Nadu 99.90(100)	2021-22 UDISE
	Percentage of Schools with Computers	56.40(47)	Kerala 98.30(98)	2021-22 UDISE



Goal	Poor performing Indicators	Karnataka Value	Best Performing State	Reference Period and Sources
SDG 4	Percentage of Students in Grade 8 achieving a minimum proficiency in terms of learning outcomes	76.00(40)	Punjab 91.50(79)	2021 Ministry of Education
	Percentage of persons who are literate	77.80(32)	Kerala 94.80(84)	2022-23 MoSPI
	Gross Enrolment in Higher Secondary Education (Class 11-12)	56.60(32)	Kerala 85.00(77)	2021-22 UDISE
SDG 5	Female Labour Force Participation Rate	0.53(41)	Jammu & Kashmir 0.66(57)	2022-23 MoSPI
	Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced spousal violence	44.40(0)	Jammu & Kashmir 9.70(78)	2019-21 NFHS-5
	Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	0.76(43)	Rajasthan 0.91(78)	2022-23 MoSPI
	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who participate in three household decisions	82.70(12)	Kerala 94.10(70)	2019-21 NFHS-5
	Percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use	61.80(55)	Kerala 86.60(100)	2019-21 NFHS-5
	% of Female Operational land holdings	20.07(38)	Andhra Pradesh 30.09(59)	2015-16 Agricultural Census
SDG 6	% Rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS	75.90(55)	Gujrat 100.00(100)	2023-24 Ministry of Jala Shakti
SDG 8	Commercial Banks per lakh Popln	16.65(15)	Himachal Pradesh 23.90(100)	June 2023 RBI & Ministry of Health & Family welfare
	ATMs per lakh Popln	28.29(14)	Tamil Nadu 39.05 (100)	June 2024 RBI & Ministry of Health & Family welfare
	Percentage of Regular wage/ salaried employee without social security benefits	39.20(43)	Himachal Pradesh 32.80(52)	2022-23 MoSPI





Goal	Poor performing Indicators	Karnataka Value	Best Performing State	Reference Period and Sources
SDG 9	Manufacturing employment as a percent of total employment	10.36(48)	Gujarat 23.77(100)	2022-23 MoSPI
	Service Employment as a percentage of total employment	32.34(41)	Kerala 44.24(75)	2022-23 MoSPI
	Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	18.01(13)	Delhi 27.00(22)	2021 NITI Aayog
	Percentage of households that own at least one mobile phone	92.80(50)	Himachal Pradesh 97.90(85)	2019-21 NFHS-5
	% Share of GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA	13.06(51)	Gujarat 35.34(100)	2022-23 MoSPI
SDG10	Ratio of female workers to male workers working as professional and technical workers	55.60(20)	Kerala 101.60 (100)	2020-21 MoSPI
	Gini Coefficient	0.16(41)	Kerala 0.10(63)	2019-21 NFHS-5
SDG11	Installed Sewage treatment capacity as a % of sewage generated in urban areas	60.83(61)	Maharastra 107.82(100)	2020-21 Central Pollution Control Board
SDG13	Disability adjusted life years rate attributed to Air Pollution per lakh population	2871.00(54)	Kerala 1698(92)	2016 Ministry of Health & Familywelfare
	Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	18.00(25)	Maharashtra 27.50(47)	2019 Ministry of Home Affairs
SDG14	% Area developed under aquaculture	37.00(55)	West Bengal 64.60(100)	As on May 2024 Ministry of Commerce & Industries, Marine Products Exports Development Authority
SDG 15	% Area covered under different schemes of afforestation to total geographical area	0.21(14)	Telangana 2.63 (100)	2023 MoSPI, Env. Stats India
	% Degraded area to total land area	27.48(53)	Punjab 3.50(100)	2024 MoSPI, Env. Stats India
SDG 16	Number of courts per lakh popln	2.12(50)	Punjab 2.86(67)	2024 MoSPI

Source: SDG India Index Report, 2023-24, NITI Aayog, GoI

The figures in bracket indicate the score given in SDG India Index Report 2023-24.





Table 13.7 SDG-wise Budget analysis for poor indicators: 2025-26

(Rs Crore)

SDGs	2024-25(BE)	2025-26 (Proposed Budget)	2025-26 (BE)
SDG1	1379.98	2265.96	1277.32
SDG2	1593.66	2169.07	1567.23
SDG3	572.92	772.98	380.00
SDG4	1612.63	2159.43	1325.69
SDG5	29723.91	35617.77	29625.60
SDG6	5335.00	6620.74	5900.10
SDG8	14.86	17.29	19.33
SDG9	1311.71	1874.98	1673.41
SDG10	168.53	232.88	189.66
SDG11	200.00	287.16	200.00
SDG13	1220.00	1679.95	1281.33
SDG14	33.33	47.57	33.33
SDG15	563.71	1078.57	572.84
SDG16	70.00	88.11	70.00
Total	43800.23	54912.45	44115.84

Sources: 1. Schemes of 2025-26, PFRD, Planning Department, GoK.

2 SDG Outcome Budget 2025-26, Planning Department, GoK

13.7 WAY FORWARD

❖ Align Schemes to SDGs

- ◆ **GSDP-SDG Linkage:** Analyse and establish connection between sectoral parameters of GSDP and SDGs for comprehensive alignment.
- ◆ **Private Sector ESG Framework:** Encourage SDG implementation within private sector through application of ESG (Environmental/Social/Governance) framework.
- ◆ **Schematic Weightages:** Establish proper weightages for schemes linked to multiple SDGs to reflect their proportionate SDG contributions.
- ◆ **CSR Fund Mobilisation:** Encourage CSR funding for SDG related projects at GP and TP level.
- ◆ **SDG bounds for resource mobilisation:** To raise targeted resources for SDG wise initiatives.
- ◆ **Align object heads with SDGs:** Align object heads with SDGs enabling better insights, strategic planning and Monitoring.

❖ Initiatives to achieve SDGs

- ◆ Stateholders consultations (including Elected representatives and NGOs) is required to make policies and programmes towards achieving SDGs by 2030.
- ◆ Awareness among general public about SDGs should be created.
- ◆ As apart of SDG localisation, sub state level and sub district level monitoring of SDGs should be strengthen.
- ◆ Departments have to submit the latest data on the SDG indicators to the concerned Ministries in GoI in order to showcase the better performance of the State in SDG India Index Reports.



- ◆ SDG Dashboards should be developed at State/District/Block level for online monitoring of SDG indicators.
- ◆ Department should have access to global/national data through Application Programming Interfaces.

❖ **Goalwise recommendations (by Goal committees)**

◆ **SDG1: No Poverty**

Multi Dimensional poverty Index to be used as alternative to measure the poverty.

◆ **SDG2: Zero Hunger**

1. Use precision farming techniques to improve productivity and foster agro-processing with high nutrition value available locally and organise farmers through FPOs.
2. Aggressive promotion of sustainable agriculture through integrated farming systems.

◆ **SDG3: Good Health & Wellbeing**

1. Focus on the pregnant women registered in MCH portal with deficiencies to reduce MMR.
2. Conduct nutrition surveys to improve disaggregated tracking of goals and objectives, and use the results for monitoring, evaluation and decision making.

◆ **SDG4: Quality Education**

1. Ensure arrest of dropouts at secondary level and career guidance to take them to higher education. Vocationalisation of education has to be thrust area in this sector's strategy.
2. Ensure Corporate Social Responsibility funding in the education sector.

◆ **SDG5: Gender Equality**

1. Increasing women police stations with focus on high incidence areas.
2. Implementation of new technologies, like fixing of CCTV cameras at sensitive places and Provision of safe transport and 24/7 helpline for women by Home Department.
3. Increasing Women's work participation and valuation and equal distribution of work.

◆ **SDG6: Clean Water & Sanitation**

1. Strong legal and administrative measures are needed to curb over exploitation of ground water.
2. Ensuring separate & functional toilets for girls in schools, colleges and Public Places.

◆ **SDG7: Clean Energy**

Periodic plans for all ESCOMs to reinforce their distribution infrastructure in a coordinated manner.

◆ **SDG8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**

1. Efforts are required to spur growth in Tourism sector.
2. Develop industrial estates & establish specific industries; organize local investors meet.



◆ **SDG9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure**

1. Leverage net connectivity and spur economic activities in rural areas.
2. Provision of high quality and expanded coverage of public transport, considerable investment in public & private transport for sustainable infrastructure is required.
3. Encourage non-motorable transport such as metro transport, bicycle, walking for short distances.

◆ **SDG10: Reduced Inequalities**

1. Social groups (SC / ST / OBC / Minorities) to gain focus and intensive attention under regional planning and development initiatives.
2. Need based and Capacity building strategies to be implemented under SCP/TSP Plan.

◆ **SDG11: Sustainable Cities & Communities**

1. Complete the rebuilding of slums and dilapidated houses; Invest in affordable homes for lower middle class families; Form housing cooperative societies with slum dwellers as stakeholders.
2. Establish partnerships with civil society, the private sector and NGOs to implement and monitor programs for sustainable Cities and Communities.

◆ **SDG12: Responsible Consumption & Production**

In education curriculum -create awareness among the future generation about the importance of sustainable resources use.

◆ **SDG13: Climate Action**

1. Improving strategies to rescue people stuck in flood situations by establishing & equipping rescue teams.
2. Increasing the capacity of vulnerable section of the society to adapt to the climate change impacts by using IEC.

◆ **SDG14: Life Below Water**

1. Compensation/insurance mechanism to provide relief for fishers for the loss and damage of assets due to frequent climate-related factors

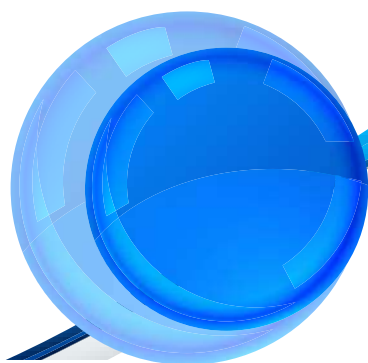
◆ **SDG15: Life on Land**

1. Convergence of MGNREGA with territorial forest activities can improve both water and vegetations within the forest areas.
2. Promote urban planting on massive scale.

◆ **SDG16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**

1. Maintaining Police – population ratios through regular filling of vacant posts.
2. Increase number of Lokayukthas to work autonomously and independently.
3. Periodically organize workshops on gender-sensitive issues, human rights, safety & security of women and girl child, protection of rights of vulnerable groups.





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